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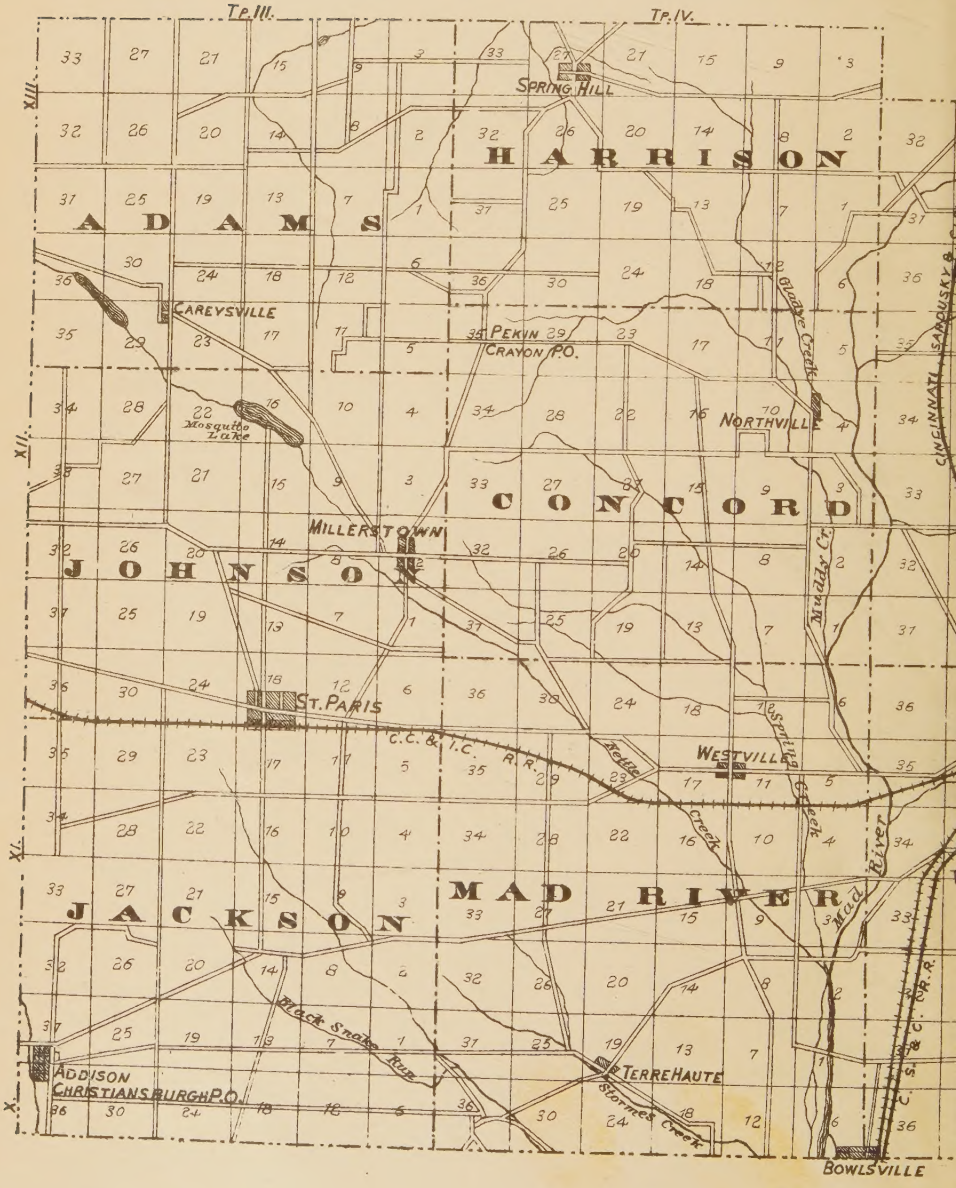
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JOHNSON
ST. PARIS
C. C. & I. C. R. R.
WESTVILLE
Beaver Creek
Muddy Cr.
Spring Cr.
MAD RIVER
JACKSON
Mad River
Black Snake Run
ADDISON
CHRISTIANSBURGH P.O.
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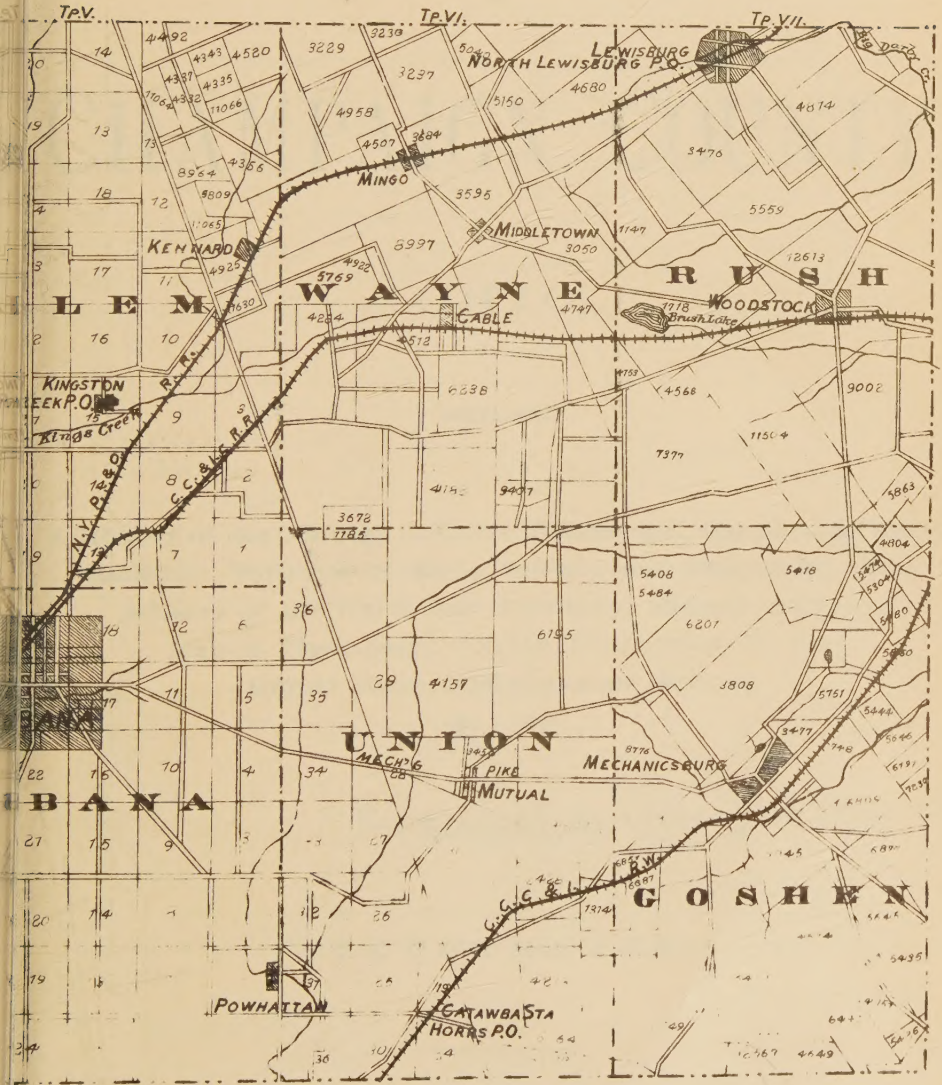
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HORRS P.O.

THE

HISTORY

OF

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY,

OHIO,

CONTAINING

A History of the County; its Cities, Towns, etc.; General and Local Statistics; Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men; History of the Northwest Territory; History of Ohio; Map of Champaign County; Constitution of the United States, Miscellaneous Matters, etc., etc.

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1881.

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PREFACE.

PRIOR to the advent of the white man, the woodlands and prairies of Champaign County had been the camping-ground of the red warriors, who had full sway over this, one of the finest counties in these United States. Nature's hand had been too lavish in the distribution of natural advantages, to let it remain longer in possession of those who refused, even in the slightest degree, to develop any of her great resources; and, early in the present century, the westward tread of the sturdy pioneer was heard and the might of his arm was felt by the savage. On came the hardy adventurers, with a firm and resolute step, till this fair county was reached; here they pitched their tents, and raised the log cabin that was to be the birthplace of education and refinement, for which this county to-day is justly celebrated, and, erelong, fruitful fields were blooming where immense forests and wild grasses had waved in the breezes for centuries undisturbed. Cities now stand where the wigwam once stood; schoolhouses and churches have been raised in every section of the county; mills, manufactories and workshops are in full blast—all the work of the hand and brain of an industrious, enlightened and cultured people.

It is our purpose to note these changes, that future generations, as well as the present, may familiarize themselves with the growth and development of this county, and learn something of what it cost to give them this fair land, and of the brave men and noble women who did their part to convert a wilderness into what we now behold.

In this undertaking, we have been aided by efficient local historians, who have gleaned facts from the most authentic sources. The general county history and Urbana Township was compiled by J. W. OGDEN; T. S. MCFARLAND wrote the history of Concord Township; Rush Township is from the pen of M. C. GOWEY; W. H. BAXTER furnished notes of Goshen Township; Dr. THOMAS COWGILL is to be credited with paper on Salem Township, and F. M. MCADAMS with Wayne Township. To the officials of the county, city officials, township officers, and citizens of Champaign County generally, we are indebted for interesting and valuable information, which we have carefully compiled, and now present to our readers, trusting this volume will meet the approval of an intelligent people, and add to their libraries a valuable book for future reference.

THE PUBLISHERS.

FEBRUARY, 1881.

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The Northwest Territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,

LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts.* Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,

BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great

TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

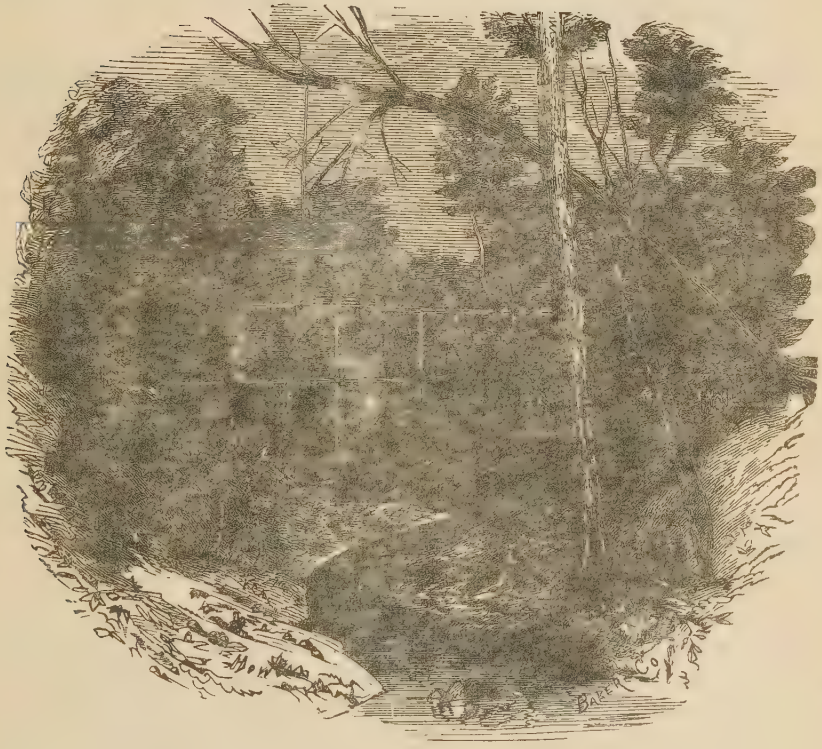
He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry,(afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6. and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771 "—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-

INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states

PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the newborn city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius;*" square number 19, "*Capitolium;*" square number 61, "*Cecilia;*" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via.*" Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788 — many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but

LAKE BLUFF.

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.

TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

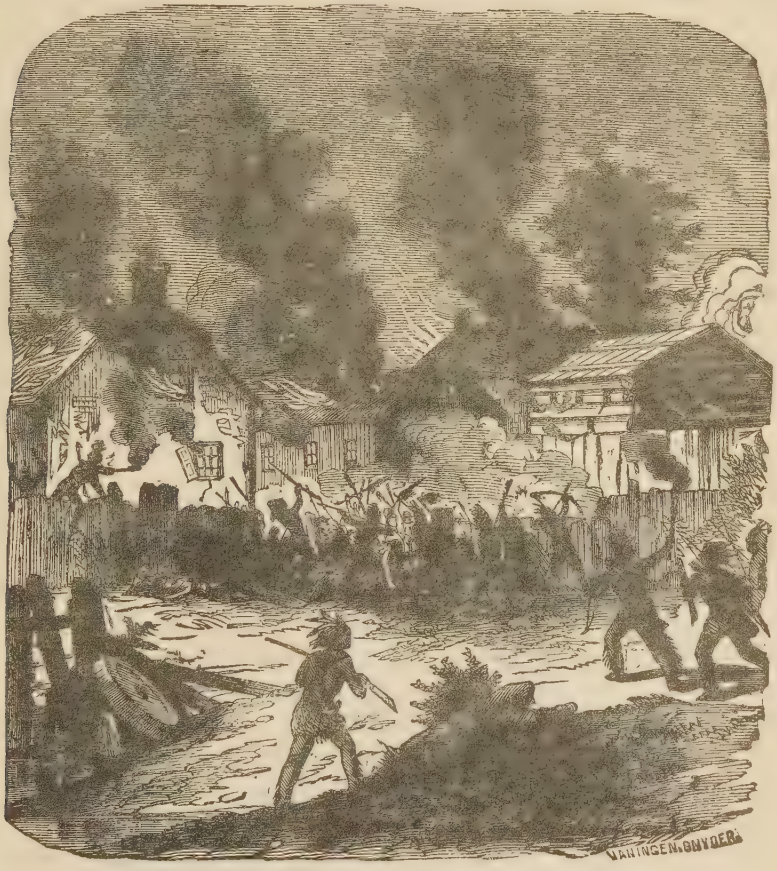
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities. and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8.000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of th Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condion of servitude.

PERRY'S MONUMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Reached via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those descernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-lime layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the bowlders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an "equilibrium," the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists "terminal moraine," first exemplified in Ohio by the "Black Swamp," in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences "acting and counteracting," the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the "Black Swamp." As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendency, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the ascendency, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French rule in America, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1848, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and

constant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they could not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over savage cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement was the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his associate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of planting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They had stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments upon the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good physical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was acceptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twigtwees and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's succession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did not accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1781, April 16, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened Mary Heckewelder, daughter of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckwelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his colaborers, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bound, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of even sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their

ears was exultant derision. It would seem that whatever the Indians left undone, in the way of horror, in the State of Ohio, the whites improved upon, and blackened the pages of American history with deeds of blood. Succeeding this barbarity, was the expedition against Moravian Indian towns, upon the Sandusky. Not an Indian, whether an enemy or friend, old or young, male or female, was to escape the assault, including an extermination of the Moravian element.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 500 men, in their dastardly work. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them, Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. His battle-cry had been "no quarter," and yet he evidently hoped for some consideration, as he requested an interview with Simon Girty, who lived with and influenced the Indians. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded, at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscarawas, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at $1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be $10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at $3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gameline, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided*, That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

Provided, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Seymour, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occason.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St. Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1878, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

"The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie: thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River."

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The "Joy treaty" between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the

Respectfully
William Patrick

URBANA

disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, stanch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,

Longham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by :

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were: Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate; William Creighton, Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause

and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the Lawrence and the Niagara, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship Detroit, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay $50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of $100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition

for the injunction, and a subpœna to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized $98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken and the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work,

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cuting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as:

1. Congress Lands.
2. United States Military.
3. Virginia Military.
4. Western Reserve.
5. Fire Lands.
6. Ohio Company's Purchase.
7. Donation Tract.
8. Symmes' Purchase.
9. Refugee Tract.
10. French Grant.
11. Dohrman's Grant.
12. Zane's Grant.
13. Canal Lands.
14. Turnpike Lands.
15. Maumee Road.
16. School Lands.
17. College Lands.
18. Ministerial Lands.
19. Moravian Lands.
20. Salt Sections.

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

The Western Reserve will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles; 12,000 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of $400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was $7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of $610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of $1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over $250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,

Adam Mosgrove

URBANA (DECEASED)

three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at $76,113,500. Their taxation summed up $1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Householders were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householders were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving $4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of $27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of $539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of $1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of $5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over $36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over $1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of $100 each. The valuation for taxation is $850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of $5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude, and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1795, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1817, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway.

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832–33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its first settlement was at Chribb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village. Piqua, on the Mad River, on the present site of West Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1803. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1811. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvum being overhung by a red bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a

permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustable quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminance called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Chargrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at $5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 183· its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the south end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Mad River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a stanch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at $100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a $4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought at Fort Meigs, in this county. Maumee City, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesville was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tulles and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of $20 per month

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

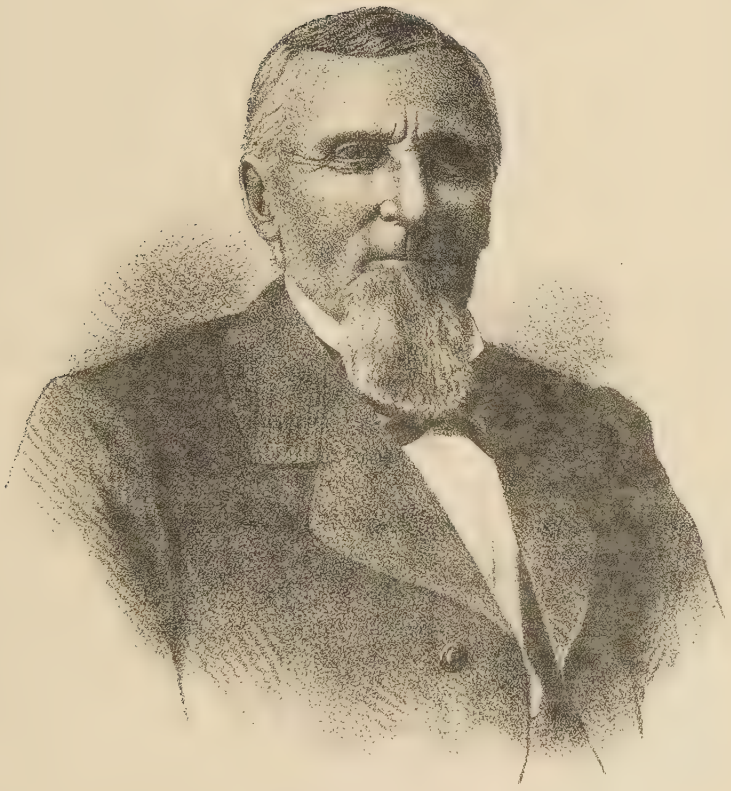
Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the



Very Respectfully
Jos. C. Brand

URBANA

Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. It was settled in 1788, but the Indian wars prevented a rapid growth. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first coal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnelsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olentangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhrstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840, It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled befere 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1802. In 1807, John Finck erected the first cabin near the site of Somerset, formerly the county seat. New Livingston is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, and fought the battle of Mount Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Piketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791–92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water-power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat table-land. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahon was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahon could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahon. But a bullet from the frontierman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahon and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahon was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1803. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German

colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times.

Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Harden, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level and the soil is fertile. The Wyandot Indians frequented this section. It was the scene of Crawford's defeat, in June, 1782, and his fearful death. The treaty of 1817, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArther, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation ten miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree. This reservation was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. The United States Commissioner was Col. John Johnson, who thus made the last Indian treaty in Ohio. Every foot of this State was fairly purchased by treaties. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped near the river, with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian town of Upper Sandusky was originally Crane Town. The Indians transferred their town, after the death of Tarke, to Upper Sandusky.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor, in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor, until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of second Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the fourth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominency and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term, with the highest distinction, gaining emolument for himself and the State he represented. In 1830, he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the sixth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy —teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputized to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. In October, 1826, he was elected the seventh Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828, he was re-elected, although Jackson carried the State the following November. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806, to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter, she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, February 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the eighth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. For

nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked and brilliant that he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter, he was again nominated and elected. In 1843, he was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Tyler, and resigned the office of Governor. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home, and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Lecompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the fourteenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the fifteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

Reuben Wood, the sixteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died, mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the seventeenth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy

Yours truly,
John H. Young

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as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the nineteenth Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, the twentieth Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper —the *Washington County Republican*. He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phœnix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-second Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District. His home is in Cincinnati.

Rutherford B. Hayes, now the nineteenth President of the United States, the twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He filled this office a third term, being re-elected in 1875.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000. He went to France in 1877, as Minister, appointed by President Hayes.

William Allen, the twenty-fifth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school in Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later, he joined his sister and family, in Chillicothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King, and began a course of study. In his seventeenth year, he began practice, and through his talent speedily acquired fame and popularity. Before he was twenty-five, he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837, there remaining until 1849. In 1845, he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873, he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died, at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

R. M. Bishop, the twenty-sixth Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. He began the vocation of merchant, and for several years devoted himself to that business in his native State. In 1848, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in Cincinnati. His three sons became partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. The sales of this house frequently exceeded $5,000,000 per annum. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1860, the Legislatures of Indiana and Tennessee visited Ohio, to counsel each other to stand by the Constitution and the flag. At the reception given at Pike's Opera House, Mayor Bishop delivered an eloquent address, which elicited admiration and praises. During the same year, as Mayor, he received the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner, a national credit as a mark of respect to a distinguished foreign guest. In 1877, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by a large majority.

Charles Foster, the present and twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Republican. In 1879, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State.

In reviewing these slight sketches of the Governors of this grand Western State, one is impressed with the active relationship they have all sustained, with credit, with national measures. Their services have been efficient, earnest and patriotic, like the State they have represented and led.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the "Mound Builders" had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race.

However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in heigth. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square, and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogenous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory. birch, several kinds of

beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring it meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raisings were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material,

woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was $1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were $1 per yard; tea $2 to $3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from $1 to $2 per gallon, and salt, $5 to $6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

1—Limestone.

2—Black shale.

3—Fine-grained sandstone.

4—Conglomerate.

5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}°$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{4}{10}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is 80½°, almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° east, 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north 14°, east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whitelesey gives it, 81° 52′ east, $22\frac{73}{100}$ feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.

2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.

3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.

4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.

In Adams County, the detailed section is thus:

1—Blue limestone and marl.

2—Blue marl.

3—Flinty limestone.

4—Blue marl.

5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Bowlders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations:

1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.

2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.

3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.

4—The bowlders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order:

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.

Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, silex, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating $1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,

Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman

had charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proclamation.

Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. Under these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands came swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our lines near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed and independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures, for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harraldsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalrymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments

Yours &c.
John S. Leedom

URBANA.

occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, riflepits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalrymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 6, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish, During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction

into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sulky. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that

from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded* to the United States forever.

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many "hard times"—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a preceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a "reverse motion" in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the "Geghan Law" passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet

the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and distruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The year 1878 was marked by a more vigorous and combined effort of the people to entirely overcome the stagnation of business, the influence of the lethargy yet combating the awakened interest. This energy was amply rewarded in 1879, by a general dawning of the "good times" so ardently desired. New enterprises were instituted, manufactories erected, improvements carried on, and agriculture was successful. Before the year closed, the State was basking in the light of prosperity, and the year 1880 was ushered in when the confidence of the people was again a permanent incentive—confidence in the nation, their State, each in the other and themselves. The old-time crown of power, influence and integrity, which Ohio has earned, is conspicuous in this year of 1880. The jewels have been reset, and we confidently doubt not that their luster will remain undimmed intrusted to so faithful and so earnest a people.

POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

	COUNTIES	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	
	The State	581434	937903	1519467	1980329	2339511	2665260	
1	Adams	10406	12281	13183	18883	20309	20750	
2	Allen		578	9079	12109	19135	23623	
3	Ashland				23813	22951	21933	
4	Ashtabula	7382	14584	23724	28767	31814	32517	
5	Athens	6388	9787	19109	18215	21364	23768	
6	Auglaize				11338	17187	20041	
7	Belmont	20329	28827	30901	34600	36398	39714	
8	Brown	13356	17867	22715	27332	29958	30802	
9	Butler	21746	27142	28173	30789	35840	39912	
10	Carroll			18108	17685	15738	11491	
11	Champaign	8479	12131	16721	19782	22698	24188	
12	Clark	9533	13114	16882	22178	25300	32070	
13	Clermont	15820	20466	23106	30155	33034	34268	
14	Clinton	8085	11436	15719	18838	21461	21914	
15	Columbiana	22033	35592	40378	33621	32836	38299	
16	Coshocton	7086	11161	21590	25674	25032	23600	
17	Crawford		4791	13152	18177	23381	25556	
18	Cuyahoga	6328	10373	26506	48099	78033	132010	
19	Darke	3717	6204	13282	20276	26009	32278	
20	Defiance				6966	11866	15719	
21	Delaware	7639	11504	22060	21817	23902	25175	
22	Erie			12599	18568	24174	28188	
23	Fairfield	16633	24786	31924	30264	30538	31138	
24	Fayette	6316	8182	10984	12726	15935	17170	
25	Franklin	10292	14741	25049	42909	50361	63919	
26	Fulton				7781	14043	17789	
27	Gallia	7093	9733	13444	17063	22013	25545	
28	Geauga	7791	15813	16297	17827	15817	14190	
29	Greene	10529	14801	17528	21946	26197	28038	
30	Guernsey	9292	18036	27748	30438	24474	23838	
31	Hamilton	31764	52317	80145	156844	216110	260370	
32	Hancock		813	9986	16751	22886	23847	
33	Hardin		210	4598	8251	13570	18714	
34	Harrison	14345	20916	20099	20157	19110	18682	
35	Henry		262	2503	3434	8901	14028	
36	Highland	12308	16345	22269	25781	27773	29133	
37	Hocking	2130	4008	9741	14119	17057	17925	
38	Holmes		9135	18088	20452	20589	18177	
39	Huron	6615	13341	23933	26203	26616	28532	
40	Jackson	3746	5941	9744	12719	17941	21759	
41	Jefferson	18531	22489	25030	29133	26115	29188	
42	Knox	8326	17085	29579	28872	27735	26333	
43	Lake			13719	14654	15576	15935	
44	Lawrence	3499	5367	9738	15246	23249	31390	
45	Licking	11861	20869	35096	38846	37011	35756	
46	Logan	3181	6440	14015	19162	20996	23028	
47	Lorain		5696	18467	26086	29744	30308	
48	Lucas			9382	12363	25831	46722	
49	Madison	4799	6190	9025	10015	13015	15633	
50	Mahoning				28735	25894	31001	
51	Marion		6551	14765	12618	15490	16184	
52	Medina	3082	7560	18352	24441	22517	20092	
53	Meigs	4480	6158	11452	17971	26534	31465	
54	Mercer		1110	8277	7712	14104	17254	
55	Miami	8851	12807	19688	24999	29959	32740	
56	Monroe	4615	8768	18521	28351	25741	25779	
57	Montgomery	15999	24362	31938	38218	52230	64006	
58	Morgan	5297	11800	20852	28585	22119	20363	
59	Morrow				20280	20445	18583	
60	Muskingum	17824	29384	38749	45049	44416	44886	
61	Noble					20751	19949	
62	Ottawa			2248	3308	7016	13364	
63	Paulding		161	1034	1766	4945	8544	
64	Perry	8429	13970	19344	20775	19678	18453	
65	Pickaway	13149	16001	19725	21006	23469	24875	
66	Pike	4253	6024	7626	10953	13643	15447	
67	Portage	10095	18826	22965	24419	24208	24584	
68	Preble	10237	16291	19482	21736	21820	21809	
69	Putnam		230	5189	7221	12808	17081	
70	Richland	9169	24006	44532	30879	31158	32516	
71	Ross	20619	24068	27460	32074	35071	37097	
72	Sandusky	852	2851	10182	14305	21429	25503	
73	Scioto	5750	8740	11192	18428	21297	29302	
74	Seneca		5159	18128	27104	30868	30827	
75	Shelby	2106	3671	12154	13958	17493	20748	
76	Stark	12406	26588	34603	39818	42978	52508	
77	Summit			22560	27485	27344	34674	
78	Trumbull	15546	26153	38107	30490	30656	38659	
79	Tuscarawas	8328	14298	25631	31761	32463	33840	
80	Union	1996	3192	8422	12204	16507	18730	
81	Van Wert		49	1577	4793	10238	15823	
82	Vinton				9358	13631	15027	
83	Warren	17837	21468	23141	25560	26902	26689	
84	Washington	10425	11731	20823	29540	36268	40609	
85	Wayne	11933	23333	35808	32981	32483	35116	
86	Williams		387	4465	8018	16633	20991	
87	Wood	733	1102	5357	9157	17886	21596	
88	Wyandot				11194	15596	18553	

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Area in square Miles.	Population. 1870.	Population. 1875.	Miles R. R. 1872.
States.				
Alabama	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	.....	25
California	188 981	560,247	.....	1,013
Connecticut	4.674	537,454	.....	820
Delaware	2,120	125,015	.....	227
Florida	59,268	187,748	.....	466
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3.529
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3.160
Kansas	81,318	364,399	528,349	1,760
Kentucky	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	857,039	539
Maine	31,776	626,915	.....	871
Maryland	11,184	780,894	.....	820
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606
Michigan*	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	.....	990
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	246,280	828
Nevada	112,090	42,491	52,540	593
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	.....	790
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265
New York	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740
Oregon	95,244	90,923	.....	159
* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.				

States and Territories.	Area in square Miles.	Population. 1870.	Population. 1875.	Miles R. R. 1872.
States.				
Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	255,255	136
South Carolina	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,201
Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Texas	237,504	818,579	.....	865
Vermont	10,212	330,551	.....	675
Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,490
West Virginia	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,725
Total States	1,950,171	38,113,253	.....	59,587
Territories.				
Arizona	113,916	9,658	.....	.....
Colorado	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Dakota	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700	.....	*
Idaho	90,932	14,999	.....	.....
Montana	143,776	20,595	.....	.....
New Mexico	121,201	91,874	.....	.....
Utah	80,056	86,786	.....	375
Washington	69,944	23,955	.....	.....
Wyoming	93,107	9,118	.....	498
Total Territories.	965,032	442,730	.....	1,265
Aggregate of U. S.	2,915,203	38,555,983	.....	60,852
* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.				

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

Population and Area.

Countries.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	Capitals.	Population.
China	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin	1,648,800
British Empire	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London	3,251,800
Russia	81,925,400	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg	667,000
United States with Alaska	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington	109,199
France	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna	833,900
Japan	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London	3,251,800
German Empire	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin	825,400
Italy	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome	244,484
Spain	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid	332,000
Brazil	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro	420,000
Turkey	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople	1,075,000
Mexico	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico	210,300
Sweden and Norway	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm	136,900
Persia	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran	120,000
Belgium	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels	314,100
Bavaria	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich	169,500
Portugal	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon	224,063
Holland	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague	90,100
New Grenada	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota	45,000
Chili	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago	115,400
Switzerland	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne	36,000
Peru	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima	160,100
Bolivia	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca	25,000
Argentine Republic	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres	177,800
Wurtemburg	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart	91,600
Denmark	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen	162,042
Venezuela	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caraccas	47,000
Baden	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe	36,600
Greece	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens	43,400
Guatemala	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala	40,000
Ecuador	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito	70,000
Paraguay	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion	48,000
Hesse	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt	30,000
Liberia	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia	3,000
San Salvador	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador	15,000
Hayti	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince	20,000
Nicaragua	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua	10,000
Uruguay	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video	44,500
Honduras	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua	12,000
San Domingo	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo	20,000
Costa Rica	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose	2,000
Hawaii	62,959	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu	7,633

IMPERIUM IMPERIO IN

Yours truly

W. R. Warnock

URBANA

HISTORY OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

BY JOHN W. OGDEN.

IN periods like the present, when, from the increase in population and wealth, from the general diffusion of knowledge, and the invention and use of machinery in all departments of industry, the opinions, habits and pursuits of men are constantly changing, it is not without interest to look back on the early settlement of the land, and from the simple annals of the hardy pioneers learn something of the hardships they endured, and trace the changes which have taken place, not only in the appearance of the country, but in the habits and conditions of the people. The popular stories of Boone and Kenton, of Carson, of Lewis and Clarke, and other adventurous trappers and scouts, invested the unknown region with a strange interest. Distance and romance have given an added charm to the story. Under the illusions of fancy we are apt to blend the true with the false, to lose sight of the dangers and hardships encountered, and see only the successful issue. We are led to believe and look back on the early settlement of the Northwest Territory as one of Arcadian simplicity, but abounding in adventure; whose hardy pioneers were unlearned in books, but bold, independent and true; that Job of Uz had no greater flocks and herds than the settler could count from his cabin door, and that the exuberance of the soil made agriculture a matter of secondary importance. We are prone, under such conditions, to compare the free and untrammeled life in the wilderness, where every man was a law unto himself and common dangers and common wants made men considerate and helpful, with the more conventional present, where the iron hand of law scarcely restrains the vicious, and daily labor becomes necessary for daily sustenance, and in the estimate of the two extremes accept as true that "the former days were better than these."

It is our purpose in this paper to endeavor to describe, so far as we may be able, that portion of the State of Ohio now called the county of Champaign, when first opened to the rifle and ax of the pioneer; to make a hurried sketch of some of the men conspicuous in the early annals of the neighborhood; to make some note of those who, as the years went on, bore an active part in the development of town and country, and to contrast the various changes which have taken place from time to time to this present.

While the same general characteristics underlie the early settlers of the then West and Northwest, now the States of the Interior, yet each had its local hero and adventurer. The men who first tried the wilderness were poor, hardy, strong and hospitable. Their strength made them self-reliant, and their poverty never closed the cabin door. They were fitted by nature to build up a new country, and, restless under the conservative influences of old and well-established communities, fled from what men call the luxuries and security of civilized life to try the dangers and discomforts of a new country. If the motives

were inquired into why the exchange was made which not only insured unusual hardships and disappointments, but too frequently was attended with all the barbarities of savage warfare, the answer would perhaps be to promote their success in life; but underneath and beyond this was the love of forest life, the freedom from conventional restraint, the hunter's paradise.

Accustomed to look discomfort and danger in the face, the earliest adventurers soon learned to regard them as matters not worthy of anxious thought. Their wants were few and easily supplied. It is doubtful whether the Indian, in his best condition, is a match for the white man, and it became a second nature to suspect and circumvent the savage. Too often, indeed, the latter was treated with cruelty and treachery. Promises and pledges made on the part of the Government and authorized agents of the great land companies were unfulfilled. Aggressions and misunderstandings easily led to acts of violence, in the absence of which the early settlements might have been spared the infliction, and the country the recital, of the atrocities which attended the Indian warfare.

Much was known of Ohio long prior to the Revolution of 1776; but the first settlements in the State were made soon after the termination of the Revolutionary war and were composed largely of soldiers and their families, impelled, in some cases, by the spirit of adventure, and not infrequently to seek compensation for their services, which the General Government was unable to pay except in lands and land grants. A large portion of Ohio, prior to the Revolution, formed part of the domain of Virginia, under charter from King James. At the close of the war, she ceded to the United States this territory, reserving, however, all the lands lying between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, in Ohio, for the purpose of paying the Virginia soldiers who served in the war of the Revolution. A portion of Champaign was included in this reservation, and the road known as the "Ludlow line"—passing north and south through Salem and Union Townships—marks one of the western lines of the reservation.

The reports carried back, from time to time, of the mildness of the climate, fertility of the soil, the abundance of game and future prospects of the country, soon turned a tide of emigration to the new El Dorado. Many of the early settlers came originally from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, but many of them moved directly from Kentucky to Ohio. These pioneers of civilization and their immediate descendants braved the dangers of a comparatively unknown region, and endured the toils and trials unavoidably incident to a country totally without improvement. The present generation knows little or nothing of what it costs in time, in patient endurance and in deprivation of every comfort, to change the wilderness into a fruitful field, and to lay broad and sure the foundations of the prosperity that crowns the State of Ohio to-day.

The population of the Northwest Territory increased so rapidly and to such an extent that before the close of 1798 it contained 5,000 free male inhabitants, of full age, and eight organized counties—this being the requisite condition, under the ordinance of 1787, to entitle the people to elect Representatives to a Territorial Legislature, and on the 24th day of September, 1799, the two Legislative Houses were organized.

On the 30th day of April, 1802, an act of Congress was passed authorizing the call of a convention to form a State Constitution, which convention met at Chillicothe on the 1st day of November next following. On the 29th of the same month, a Constitution for State Government was ratified and signed by

the members of the convention. It was not referred to the people for their approval, but became the fundamental law of the State by the act of the convention, and by this act, Ohio became one of the States in the Federal Union.

The first General Assembly, under the State Constitution, met at Chillicothe March 1, 1803, and, among other acts, created eight new counties, among which were Greene and Franklin. Champaign County was formed out of these in March, 1805.

By the act of the Legislature, passed February 20, 1805, the boundaries of the county were described as follows: "Beginning where the line between the eighth and ninth ranges, between the Great and Little Miami Rivers, intersects the eastern boundary of the county of Montgomery; thence east to the eastern boundary of the county of Greene, and to continue six miles, into the county of Franklin; north to the State line; thence west with said line until it intersects the said eastern boundary of the county of Montgomery; thence to the place of beginning."

In the year 1817, Logan County, on the north, and Clarke, on the south, were established, and reduced Champaign to its present limits. From Howe's "History of Ohio" we learn that prior to the act of the Legislature defining the boundaries of Champaign, the first court for the then county of Greene, which, with Franklin, included Clarke, and extended to the lake, was held in a log house, containing but one room, built by Benjamin Whiteman, five and one-half miles west of Xenia, near the Dayton road. On the 10th of May, 1803, the court for organizing Greene County was held in this log cabin, then the residence of Peter Borders. The first business of the court was to lay off the county into townships, and, after being in session one day, it adjourned for the trial of causes at the same place, August 2, 1803. One of the grand jurors was Joseph C. Vance, who afterward took an active interest in the settlement of Champaign County proper. The Judge having given his "charge" to the jury, "they retired out of the court" to a small hut a short distance off to make solemn inquest of crimes committed. The records do not show there was any business for the grand jury when they retired, but they were not long permitted to be idle. It was characteristic of the times that personal disputes and difficulties be settled "by combat," and, as courage and strength were common, personal encounters were the rule. Black eyes and bruised faces not infrequently closed quarrels and "gave satisfaction."

Among the incidents of the day, it is narrated that Owen Davis, the owner of a mill hard by, charged some one with stealing hogs. The insult was resented, and a fight was engaged in at once, in which Davis came off victor. He then went into court, and, addressing himself particularly to Benjamin Whiteman, one of the Associate Judges, said, "Well, Ben, I've whipped that d—d horse-thief—what's to pay?" and threw down on the table a buckskin purse containing $8 or $10, from which "pay" was to be taken, and added, for the benefit of His Honor, "Yes, Ben, and if you'd steal a hog, d—n you, I'd whip you too."

The grand jury examined seventeen witnesses, and found nine bills of indictment—all for affrays committed after the court was organized. All parties engaged pleaded guilty and were fined, Davis' share in the transactions of the day costing him $8. The incident is characteristic of the times, and illustrates subordination to the civil authority, while exercising the right to settle private disputes in their own way, without the "law's delay." Joseph C. Vance, one

of the grand jurors at the court named, was an expert surveyor and "laid out" the town of Xenia. When Champaign was partitioned from Greene and Franklin, he removed to Champaign, and, in his capacity as surveyor, laid out the town of Urbana, and was appointed the first Clerk of the Court for the new county.

By the third section of the act which fixed the limits of the county, the house of George Fithian, in Springfield, was made the temporary seat of justice, at which place the first term of the Court of Common Pleas was held. The officers of the court were Francis Dunlevy, President Judge; John Reynolds, Samuel McCullough and John Runyan, Associate Judges; Arthur St. Clair, Prosecuting Attorney; John Dougherty, Sheriff; Joseph C. Vance, Clerk. The first grand jury was composed of Joseph Layton, Adam McPherson, Jonathan Daniels, John Humphreys, John Reed, Daniel McKinnon, Thomas Davis, William Powell, Justis Jones, Christopher Wood, Caleb Carter, William Chapman, John Clark, John Lafferty, Robert Rennick. Among the first petit jurors were Paul Huston, Charles Rector, Jacob Minturn, James Reed, James Bishop and Abel Crawford.

At the May term of 1809, the names of Frederick Ambrose, Simon Kenton and John Guthridge appear in the panel of grand jurors. Edward W. Pearce was a resident attorney, and supposed to have been the first. Moses B. Corwin, Henry Bacon and James Cooley were among the early attorneys. Most of these men were conspicuous in the future growth of the county, and the descendants of many of them may be still recognized in the politics and industries of the county.

The first trial at the first term of the court, September, 1805, was the case of the State against one Taylor for threatening to burn the barn of Griffith Foos, of Springfield. At the first session of the Supreme Court, held in 1805, the Judges were Samuel Huntington, Chief Justice, and William Sprigg and Daniel Symmes, Associate Judges. The first case tried was the State against Isaac Bracken, Archibald Dowden and Robert Rennick, for assault on an Indian named Kanawa Tuckow. The defendants pleading "not guilty," and taking issue "for plea, put themselves upon God and their country." The jury was composed of William McDonald, Sampson Talbott, Justis Jones, George Croft and others, and the accused were defended by Joshua Collett, who afterward was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The merits of the case are not recorded, but the fact that at that day an Indian could seek for redress of grievances before the Supreme Court shows that his white neighbors were willing to do him justice. The defendants were acquitted. Since that date, not only the Supreme Court of Ohio has taken a step forward in the trial of causes, but the Indian is an anomaly—neither a person nor a chattel!

Col. William Ward, who held a patent for Section 23, laid out, the same year, the town, which he called Urbana, Joseph C. Vance being surveyor. A square in the center of the town was donated for public uses. In the mean time, a log house on Lot No. 174, on East Court street, was made the seat of justice, and used as a court house until 1814, when a brick building was erected in the center of the public square. The lot was afterward the property and residence of Mr. Duncan McDonald, and to-day is occupied by the extensive livery stable of Mr. Samuel H. Marvin.

In the first year, also, the county was subdivided into Springfield, Salem and Madison Townships, which continued, with other subdivisions, until 1817, when Clarke and Logan Counties were organized. The other subdivisions were

Bethel and Zane, in 1806; Harmony, 1807; Union, 1810; Moorfield, Concord, Wayne, Urbana and Lake, 1811; Pleasant, German and Boston, 1812; Jefferson, 1813; Miami, 1814; Goshen, Jackson and Harrison in 1815, and Pike in 1816. The present boundaries of the county were established in 1817, making, from the townships then created, Johnson in 1821, Adams in 1827, and Rush in 1828—in all, the twelve townships which now comprise the county. The township of Boston, now in Clarke County, contained the site of an Indian village called Piqua, and claimed to have been the birthplace of Tecumseh. Some log cabins were built, and the place called Boston, with the expectation of building up a town; but the cabins have disappeared and the sloping hill is covered with a growth of Indian corn.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

Champaign County lies on the fortieth parallel of latitude, south of the middle of the west half of the State. It is bounded on the north by Logan and Union Counties, on the east by Union and Madison, on the south by Clarke, and on the west by Miami and Shelby. The boundaries are, for the most part, sectional lines. The general shape is that of a rectangle, about twenty-three miles in length, east and west, by an average width of fifteen and one-half miles, north and south, including an area of 356½ square miles, or 228,160 acres.

The name is significant of the general character of the country. In a few places in the county it is hilly, with occasional undulations or rolling hills; but as a whole the surface is level, covered at an early day with timber, and made up of plains and prairies. The county is well watered and drained by permanent streams. The greater part is drained by Mad River, which rises among the hills in the eastern portion of Logan, and, crossing the northern line of Champaign, at nearly the middle point, flows, in almost a straight course, southward, crossing the southern boundary at a point about two miles further west than the point of crossing the northern boundary. The stream is ordinarily a quiet-running creek, where boys cast their hooks for sunfish and minnows; but occasionally, after heavy rains, it rises suddenly, and, with a mad and foaming current, overtops its banks and asserts the propriety of its name. The settlement and drainage of the country have diminished the volume of water and the full flow, which at the first characterized all the water-courses of the country; yet its tributaries keep a steady supply, and numerous flouring-mills and mill-sites mark its banks.

Mack-a-cheek, the Indian name for the Indian towns of that locality, rising in Logan County, flows almost parallel with Mad River for several miles, and makes a junction with the latter about a mile below the northern line of Concord Township.

King's Creek, which is understood to have taken its name from the death of an unknown Indian, who was killed on the banks of the stream, not far from where Kingston stands, and whose appearance gave indications of being a chief—rises in the northeastern part of the county, two miles southward from Mack-a-cheek, and flows about one and a half miles north of the middle of the county.

The eastern edge of the county, through the Darby and smaller tributaries, drains into the Scioto on the east, and the waters of a still narrower strip, on the western border, flow into the smaller branches of the Great Miami. The

largest tributaries of Mad River on the west are Glady, Muddy, Nettle and Spring Creeks, which, with their innumerable branches, cover Harrison, Concord and Mad River Townships with a net-work of smaller streams. The southeastern townships drain into Buck Creek, which, though rising in Madison County, flows across the southeast corner of Champaign into Clarke County, emptying into Mad River.

The general form of the surface of the county is that of a broad, shallow trough, lying north and south, Mad River flowing through the middle, draining the main body of the land, while the edges shed their waters eastward to the Scioto and westward to the Miami. The western border is table-land, cut by tributaries of the Mad River and Miami. In the southeast, prairie predominates, and the highest and roughest lands are found in Wayne and Rush Townships.

In the higher lands, the soil is composed of drift-clays and gravel; in the bottoms, gravel, deep under-alluvium and peaty matter.

Sugar, beech, oak and hickory give character to the forest. In the northwestern townships and Mad River bottoms, formerly poplar trees, in great numbers, abounded, which have been almost exterminated, and, from the demands for black walnut for distant markets, this timber is also being rapidly destroyed. The white cedar of the swamps and the red cedar of the hills are the only conifers native to the county. In the southeast part of Mad River Township is a large tract known as the "Cedar Swamp," once a favorite resort for botanists and others on holiday excursions. The tangled brakes and the treacherous ground are being changed by a system of drainage, and the indications are that in a few years the last vestige of the cedar, like the poplar and walnut, will be destroyed.

The wealth of the county consists in the productive capacity of its soil. Grass and grain are grown with equal facility and abundance, and have given to the county a mixed husbandry, to be found successfully employed on almost every farm. Statistics, to be hereafter given, will indicate the variety of products and the fatness of the soil.

EARLY CONDITION AND PROGRESS.

Prior to the settlement of the county by the whites, the Indians had undisputed possession, and Champaign was the common hunting-ground of the Ottawas, Shawnees, Wyandots, Senecas and other tribes, many of whom, long after farms had been opened, made their annual visits to their former haunts. On the waters of the creeks, farmers still point out the places of wigwams of Tecumseh, Capt. Lewis, Capt. Johnny, Cornstalk, Logan, Molunkee, La-wil-a-pie, Capt. Gray Eyes, Dr. John, Big Turtle, Little Turtle, Jocco, Beattise, Lumpon-the-Head and others, some of whom took a conspicuous part in subsequent troubles. A white woman, called Mollie Kiser, who had been captured in childhood, usually accompanied some of them in their trading expeditions, and was said to be a most excellent interpreter. The first settlement followed up the water-courses, for the same reasons, probably, that led the Indians along the same course. In the valleys and along the water-courses, were to be found their favorite hunting grounds. Portions of the county were a dense forest, while other parts, other than the low, flat prairies, were clear of trees, excepting occasionally a clump of jack-oaks. These were called "the barrens," and were found in various parts of the county. Some of them have since been covered

with a growth of black and red oaks, which in turn are dying out, and, if not molested, will probably make way for some other species of timber. The timbered lands in the vicinity of the streams were in many places wet and marshy, and the woods abounded in ponds. Cooper, in his Leather Stocking Tales, gives currency to the thought that the treeless portions of the country were "cursed" and barren, and the notion prevailed to a considerable extent that these places were unproductive, a notion confirmed to a degree by the peaty character of the soil in the low prairies. A wide extent of these comparatively dry and untimbered lands was found in Salem, the eastern portion of Urbana and the southern section of Union Township. In Salem, the land still is known as "the barrens," but is to-day considered by resident farmers as comprising the garden spot of the county. The "settling-up" and cultivation of the country interfered with the annual burnings of the grass, a common practice both with the Indians and the first settlers. This practice kept down the growth of young timber, which took a vigorous growth as soon as the fires ceased to be kindled, which, with the second growth of timber where trees had been removed or prostrated by storms, was called the "fallen timber." Mr. Abram Powell, one of the early residents of Champaign, thinks there is now more timber in the county than there was in 1805. Judge William Patrick, no mean authority on all questions of fact from that day to this, is of opinion that the forests have been materially diminished.

It is in dispute whether Pierre Dugan or William Owens was the first settler. Dugan was a Canadian Frenchman, who adopted a savage life, married a squaw, and followed hunting and trading. He lived in a cabin at the head of the prairie, still called "Dugan," not far from the homestead of the late James Long. He is known to have lived there prior to 1800. William Owens settled in Mad River Township in the year 1797, on what was afterward known as Owen's Creek, about two miles south of where Westville now stands. The farm on which the late Henry Blose lived comprised most of his lands. Capt. Abner Barrett settled on what is known as Ruffin's Ridge, but subsequently moved to a cabin in Union Township, on the ridge bordering the lower section of Dugan Prairie, the corner of his land being within a few rods of the Ludlow line. The farm now belongs to and is occupied by James Young. The Captain was a tall, active and muscular man, with a stentorian voice, and was fond of telling the fright given to a six-foot Kentuckian, who had stopped with him for the night, by the unexpected entrance of Tecumseh, who, seeing the man's fears, patted him encouragingly on the shoulder, calling him a big baby. Later in life, he was injured in one leg by an accident in crossing a frozen stream, which compelled him to walk with a crutch or cane. He was an early riser, and his voice might have been heard any morning calling the hired hands and boys to work. The home of the Captain overlooked the stretch of beautiful prairie in which the town of Mutual is built. Along this prairie, and near and south of the town, John Runyon, John Lafferty, Jacob Minturn and Justis Jones settled, and not long after Henry and Jacob Van-Meter, Nathaniel Cartmill, Benjamin and William Cheney and William McLain settled farther down the valley, then and still called Buck Creek, near what is now Catawba, a station on the railroad connecting Springfield and Columbus. Parker Sullivan, John Pence, John Taylor, Nathan Fitch, Jacob Pence, Ezekiel Arrowsmith and William Kenton, a brother of Simon Kenton, settled along Mad River, west and northwest of Urbana. John Reynolds settled in the western part of Mad River Township about the year 1803. He afterward removed to Urbana, and for many years took an active part in all

public enterprises and whatever concerned the interest and prosperity of the town and county. He early saw the importance of drainage, and to him is chiefly owing the construction of the water-course known as the "Dugan Ditch," which drains the middle and upper portions of Dugan, by a circuitous route, now through the western section of the city, then far beyond the city limits, into a branch known as Deer Creek. Mr. Reynolds built the first frame house in Urbana, on the corner of what is now the Weaver House. He afterward built the frame building in the southeast side of the public square, now occupied as a photograph-room and grocery store, in which he lived. and built on the west and adjoining to the same, a brick house on the corner, which he used for a store. This house has been greatly enlarged and improved, and now occupied by Messrs. Hitt, White & Mitchell.

Jacob Johnson and Matthew Stewart settled on King's Creek, and Arthur Thomas about four miles north of Urbana. The latter, who was a Captain in the war of 1812, was ordered, with his company, to guard the public store at Fort Findlay. On his return, having lost his horses, he and his son separated from the rest of the company to hunt for them. They encamped at the Big Spring, near Solomonstown, about five miles north of Bellefontaine, and the next morning were found killed and scalped. Their bodies were brought to Urbana by a deputation of citizens.

John Thomas settled about three miles south of Urbana, about where Mrs. Newell now lives, and had a distillery up the creek, between where the Newell and Donavan houses now stand. At this date it is impossible to obtain the names of all who settled in the county prior to 1805. Besides those already named were Felix Rock, John Logan, John Owen, John Dawson, John Guthridge, Jonathan Long, Bennet Taber, Nathan Fitch, Robert Norse, Jacob Pence and others.

Fabian Engle opened the first store on the Springfield road, about half way between the present Newell and Dallas farms.

The town, as was before stated, was laid out in 1805. The first house erected was a log cabin built by Thomas Pearce, on Market space, immediately north of what was once the old market house, now the city hall building, and east of South Main street. This cabin was built before the town was laid out. He was the father of Mr. Harvey Pearce, of Urbana, who, in an active and vigorous old age, still manages the labor on a large farm. He afterward built a cabin on the knoll, about three hundred yards east of East Lawn street, which was subsequently used as a schoolhouse, being the first school, and taught by Peter Oliver and William Stephens. Hard by, Mr. Pearce cultivated a cornfield many years, which subsequently contained a race-track, where horses were shown and scrub-races run.

Among the first settlers of the village were Joseph C. Vance, George Fithian, Samuel McCord, Zephaniah Luse, William H. Fyffe, William and John Glenn, Frederick Ambrose, John Reynolds, Simon Kenton, Edward W. Pearce. Shortly after, were Anthony Patrick, William McDonald, John Hurd, James Dunlap, Daniel Helmick, John Miller, Henry Weaver, Bethuel Sample, Adam Mosgrove, Joseph Carter, William Smith and the Bells, who were distinguished, one from the other, by their several occupations.

As this distance of time from the early settlement of the town and county, it is difficult to fix the line indicating when the pioneer settlement ceased to be such and a new order prevailed. The Pioneer Association recognize and accept as members all who are over fifty years of age, resident of the county. This,

under existing circumstances, is well enough; but if the rule be carried forward from year to year, that which is now considered the distinguishing feature of the pioneer or old settler—that is, the settlement of the primeval country and preparing it for the civilization of to-day—is totally lost sight of. The association is called by a misnomer, and becomes, instead, an historical society, for the collection of incidents and current history during the lifetime of its members. If an arbitrary line were to be drawn, it would range somewhere about the time when the invention and use of machinery in the workshop and on the farm separates the two periods. Making this the dividing line brings it down to a comparatively recent date; yet it has been only within the past forty years that the marked and material changes have been made. Taking the pioneer rule as the test, it will include the names of many who cast their lot with the "unfenced" village and country—who, by their talents and labors, have materially contributed to make them what they are. Among these in the town may be named James Cooley, John H. James, Israel Hamilton, John McCord, Joseph White, Lewis Crain, William C. Keller, Henry Weaver and others who may hereafter be mentioned in the sketch of Urbana in its earlier days, and the names of Edward L. Morgan, Ezra Read, Joel Reed, Charles Lincoln, Anson Howard, Simon Earsom, John Earsom, Solomon Vause, Absalom Fox and many others, who located in the country and opened up the farms. These men and the sons of those who located prior to the war of 1812 were co-workers.

If a criticism were made of the character of the people of that generation and of that which preceded it, the common verdict would be that they were men and women of rare good sense, and with an utter contempt for all sham. There might occasionally be found a *Roaring Ralph Stackpole*, or a *Hetty Gordon*, delighted with her personal charms. These made the exception. Books and culture were, for the most part, limited to the clergy and lawyers, who were treated with a deference which the present day repudiates. Yet schools, at an early day, commanded general attention.

Rye and corn whisky was a common drink, and it was an almost universal practice "to treat." Men kept a bottle on the shelf or in the cupboard—yet delirium tremens was unknown. Both town and country taverns kept an open bar, where liquor was dispensed at retail, and public opinion had not pronounced so decidedly against the practice as in later days. It is commonly admitted that before chemistry had manipulated the "mash" with drugs, in order to produce the largest yield from a given amount of grain, or an article called whisky and other spirituous liquors were compounded in the laboratory of the chemist, or rather in the cellar or outbuilding of the manufacturer, from ingredients furnished by the druggist and town pump, the spirits then distilled were comparatively pure. There is no question that the drink would, and often did, intoxicate; but it has been a mooted point whether drunkenness was as common then as now, and whether the country, in this respect, has not been going on from bad to worse. The best thing which can be said for the distilleries is that they afforded the best and almost the only market for the surplus grain, and usually paying several cents per bushel for corn more than could be obtained elsewhere. This advantage was offset by worse evils. So far as the producer was concerned, he always wanted a "little in the house," and the wagon-load of corn could be hauled back home in a jug; and, with the best of whisky, the character of the crowd that congregated at the distillery showed the character of the business.

While Indian corn was the leading agricultural product, and for many years the main dependence of the settlers for bread, wheat was grown very early in the settlement of the country. Between 1803 and 1808, three grist-mills were started in the county on King's Creek, about a mile apart. These were a tub-mill by Arthur Thomas, a tub-mill by Joseph Petty, and an overshot mill by John Taylor. Adam Kite also had an overshot mill on Mad River, where Parker Bryan's mill now is. To Kite's and Taylor's mills were attached saw-mills. In the same section of the county and on Nettle Creek, a little later, other tub-mills were started. At this day, it is hardly necessary to describe an overshot mill, though in the changes which have been effected by the "turbine" wheel and steam, the "overshot" is being done away with, and probably will be as little known to the next generation as the tub-mill is to this. The "tub" was a simple modification of the overshot, the wheel, instead of turning on a shaft, moved by the overshot of water from the head race into troughs or buckets constructed in the circumference of the wheel to which was geared the machinery for grinding, turned in a tub, horizontally, with a spindle placed vertically, the lower end of the spindle turning in a socket in the bottom of the tub, and the upper end in a cross-beam. The water was let into the tub by means of a sluice or mill-race, which, impinging against flanges or buckets in the rim of the wheel, turned the machine and found escape through an opening on the opposite side of the tub into a "tail-race." Midway between the tub and the cross-beam, the buhr-stones were placed, revolved by the motion of the wheel in the tub. In the earlier settlements, the mill-stones were manufactured out of the common limestone rock of the country, and not until years afterward were they displaced by the French buhr. In nothing are we more impressed with the singular adaptability of the people of that day to the stress of surrounding circumstances. A mechanical ingenuity supplied a remedy for almost every difficulty. It may have been, and probably was, rude and rough, and not to be compared with the finished article made and dressed by machinery, but it answered the purpose for which it was intended. We see this same inventive faculty and adaptability to the condition of things in the preparation and making of the clothing and other articles of domestic use. In grinding, the miller did not consider it always necessary to stay at the mill. The corn was placed in a box or hopper, carefully covered to protect it from the blue-jays and sap-suckers with which the country abounded, opened the sluiceway and went to his corn-field or elsewhere to work, to return about the time the grist was finished, and perhaps to find several at the mill, waiting their turn.

EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The young men and women of to-day have very little conception of the mode of life among the early settlers of the country. One can hardly conceive how great a change has taken place in so short a time. In no respect are the habits and manners of the people similar to those of sixty years ago. The clothing, the dwellings, the diet, the social customs, have undergone a total revolution, as though a new race had taken possession of the land.

In a new country, far removed from the conveniences of civilization, where all are compelled to build their own houses, make their own clothing, and procure for themselves the means of subsistence, it is to be expected that their dwellings and garments will be rude. These were matters controlled by surrounding circumstances and the means at their disposal. The earliest settlers

constructed what were termed "three-faced camps," or, in other words, three walls, leaving one side open. They are described as follows: The walls were built about seven feet high, when poles were laid across at a distance of about three feet apart, and on these a roof of clapboards was laid, which were kept in place by weight poles placed on them. The clapboards were about four feet in length, and from eight inches to twelve inches in width, split out of white-oak timber. No floor was laid in the "camp." The structure required neither door, window nor chimney. The one side left out of the cabin answered all these purposes. In front of the open side was built a large log heap, which served for warmth in cold weather and for cooking purposes in all seasons. Of course there was an abundance of light, and, on either side of the fire, space to enter in and out. These "three-faced camps" were probably more easily constructed than the ordinary cabin, and was not the usual style of dwelling-house. The cabin was considered a material advance, for comfort and home life. This was, in almost every case, built of logs, the spaces between the logs being filled in with split sticks of wood, called "chinks," and then daubed over, both inside and outside, with mortar made of clay. The floor, sometimes, was nothing more than earth tramped hard and smooth, but commonly made of "puncheons" or split logs with the split side turned upward. The roof was made by drawing in the top, gradually to the ridge-pole, and, on cross-pieces, laying the "clapboards," which, being several feet in length, instead of being nailed, were held in place by poles reaching the length of the cabin, laid on them, called weight-poles. For a fire-place, a space was cut out of the logs on one side of the room, usually about six feet in length, and three sides were built up of logs, making an offset in the wall. This was lined with stone, if to be had conveniently, if not, then earth. The flue or upper part of the chimney, was built of small split sticks, two and a half or three feet in length, carried a little space above the roof and plastered over with clay, and, when finished, was called a "cat-and-clay chimney." The door space was also made by cutting an aperture in one side of the room of the required size, the door itself being made of clapboards secured by wooden pins to two cross-pieces. The hinges were also of wood, while the fastening consisted of a wooden latch catching on a hook of the same material. To open the door from the outside, a strip of buckskin was tied to the latch and drawn through a hole a few inches above the latch-bar, so that on pulling the string the latch was lifted from the catch or hook, and the door was opened without further trouble. To lock the door, it was only necessary to pull the string through the hole to the inside. Here the family lived, and here the guest and wayfarer were made welcome. The living-room was of good size, but to a large extent it was all—kitchen, bedroom, parlor and arsenal, with flitches of bacon and rings of dried pumpkin suspended from the rafters. In one corner were the loom and other implements used in the manufacture of clothing, and around the ample fire-place were collected the kitchen furniture. The clothing lined one side of the sleeping apartment, suspended from pegs driven in the logs. Hemp and flax were generally raised, and a few sheep kept. Out of these the clothing for the family and the sheets and coverlets were made by the females of the house. The country abounded with the weed called Spanish-needle, which seemed to grow everywhere and in immense quantities. Instances are given where this plant was pulled and treated precisely as flax, making a beautifully white and substantial goods. Over the door was placed the trusty rifle, and just back of it hung the powder-horn and hunting-pouch. In the well-to-do families, or when crowded on the ground floor, a loft was sometimes made to the

cabin for a sleeping-place, and the storage of "traps" and articles not in common use. The loft was reached by a ladder secured to the wall; generally the "bed-rooms" were separated from the living-room by sheets and coverlets suspended from the rafters, but, until the means of making these partition walls were ample, they lived and slept in the same room. Rev. Hugh Price, in the former part of his ministry at Buck Creek, was sent by his synod as a missionary to one of the "waste places," where the people lived after this primitive fashion, used to give an amusing account of his embarrassment and the expedients he resorted to to get into the bed assigned to him in the presence of the family and a bright light from the fire-place filling the room. The morning ablutions were made at the trough near the spring, sometimes from a pewter basin on a stump near the door.

Familiarity with this mode of living did away with much of the discomfort, but as soon as the improvement could be made, there was added to the cabin an additional room, or a "double log cabin" was constructed, being substantially a "three-faced camp," with a log room on each end and containing a loft. The furniture in the cabin corresponded with the house itself. The articles used in the kitchen were as few and simple as can be imagined. A "Dutch oven" or skillet, a long-handled frying-pan, an iron pot or kettle, and sometimes a coffee-pot, constituted the utensils of the best-furnished kitchen. A little later, when a stone wall formed the base of the chimney, a long iron "crane" swung in the chimney-place, which on its "pot-hook" carried the boiling kettle or heavy iron pot. The cooking was all done on the fire-place and at the fire, and the style of cooking was as simple as the utensils. Indian or corn meal was the common flour, which was made into "pone," or "corn-dodger," or "hoe-cake," as occasion or variety demanded. The "pone" and the "dodger" were baked in the Dutch oven, which was first set on a bed of glowing coals. When the oven was filled with the dough, the lid, already heated on the fire, was placed on the oven and covered with hot embers and ashes. When the bread was done, it was taken from the oven and placed near the fire to keep warm while some other food was being prepared in the same oven for the forthcoming meal. The "hoe-cake" was prepared in the same way as the dodger—that is, a stiff dough was made of the meal and water, and, taking as much as could conveniently be held in both hands, it was molded into the desired shape by being tossed from hand to hand, then laid on a board or flat stone placed at an angle before the fire and patted down to the required thickness. In the fall and early winter, cooked pumpkin was added to the meal dough, giving a flavor and richness to the bread not attained by the modern methods. In the oven from which the bread was taken, the venison or ham was then fried, and, in the winter, lye-hominy, made from the unbroken grains of corn, added to the frugal meal. The woods abounded in honey, and of this the early settlers had an abundance the year round. For some years after settlements were made, the corn meal formed the staple commodity for bread.

CLOTHING.

The clothing of the early pioneers was as plain and simple as their humble homes. Necessity compelled it to be in conformity to the strictest economy. The clothing taken to the new country was made to render a vast deal of service until a crop of flax or hemp could be grown-out of which to manufacture the household apparel. The prairie wolves made it difficult to take sheep into the

settlements, but, after the sheep had been introduced and flax and hemp raised in sufficient quantities, it still remained an arduous task to spin, weave and make the wearing apparel for an entire family. In summer, nearly all persons, both male and female, went barefoot. Buckskin moccasins were commonly worn. Boys of twelve and fifteen years of age never thought of wearing anything on their feet, except during three or four months of the coldest weather in winter. Boots were unknown until a later generation. After flax was raised in sufficient quantities, and sheep could be protected from the wolves, a better and more comfortable style of clothing prevailed. Flannel and linsey were woven and made into garments for the women and children, and jeans for the men. The wool for the jeans was colored from the bark of the walnut, and from this has come the term "butternut," still common throughout the West. The black-and-white wool mixed varied the color, and gave the "pepper-and-salt" color. As a matter of course, every family did its own spinning, weaving and sewing, and for years all the wool had to be carded by hand on cards from four inches broad to eight to ten inches long. The picking of the wool and carding was work in which the little folks could help, and at the proper season all the little hands were enlisted in the business. Every household had its big and little spinning-wheels, winding-blades, reel, warping-bars and loom. These articles were indispensable in every family. In many of the households of Champaign, stowed away in empty garrets and out-of-the-way places, may be still found some of these almost forgotten relics.

The spinning-wheels, and probably other articles connected with their use, were made as late as 1834, by Joseph Clark, who lived in the little frame house on the west side of Locust, near Court street, where, some years prior to the time stated, he did a thriving trade in this line. The preparations for the family clothing usually began in the early fall, and the work was continued on into the winter months, when the whir of the wheels and the regular stroke of the loom could be heard till a late hour of the night. No scene can well be imagined so abounding in contentment and domestic happiness. Strips of bark of the shell-bark hickory, thrown from time to time in the ample fireplace, cast a ruddy, flickering light over the room. In one corner, within range of the reflected light, the father is cobbling a well-worn pair of shoes, or trying his skill at making new ones. Hard by, the younger ones are shelling corn for the next grist. The oldest daughter whirls the large spinning-wheel, and with its hum and whir trips to the far side of the room, drawing out the thread, while the mother, with the click of the shuttle and the measured thump of the loom, fills up the hours—the whole a scene of domestic industry and happiness rarely elsewhere to be found.

It is well for "Young America" to look back on these early days. It involved a life of toil, hardship and the lack of many comforts, but it was the life that made men of character. Champaign County to-day has no better men than the immediate descendants of those who built their cabins in the hazel-brush and by patient endurance wrought out of the wilderness the landmarks for a prosperous commonwealth. One of these writes that "the boys were required to do their share of the hard labor of clearing up the farm, for at the time the country now under the plow was in every direction heavily timbered or covered with a dense thicket of hazel and young timber. Our visits were made with ox teams, and we walked or rode on horseback or in wagons to 'meeting.' The boys 'pulled,' 'broke' and 'hackled' flax, wore tow shirts and indulged aristocratic feelings in fringed 'hunting-shirts' and coon-skin caps; 'picked'

and 'carded' wool by hand, and 'spooled' and 'quilled' yarn for the weavin till the back ached."

Industry such as this, supported by an economy and frugality from which there was then no present escape, necessarily brought its own reward. The hard toil made men old before their time, but beneath their sturdy blows they saw not only the forest pass away, but the fields white with the grain. Change and alteration were to be expected, but the reality has distanced the wildest conjecture, and, stranger still, multitudes are still living who witnessed not only the face of nature undergoing a change about them, but the manners, customs and industries of a whole people almost totally changed.

AGRICULTURE.

In a preceding portion of this sketch we have given an outline of the "lay" of the county, taken mainly from the geological report issued by the State. By reference to that description of the county, the reader will readily infer that, although covering but a small area of territory, compared with other counties, few, if any, possess finer agricultural advantages. In the earlier settlement of this section, ponds, marshes and swamps abounded where to-day are found fertile and cultivated fields. The low and flat places were avoided for the higher grounds, not only on account of the wetness but for sanitary reasons. The proximity of a spring, also, had much to do with the location of the cabin; but in the selection of places for the erection of other buildings, convenience was the ordinary test. The corn-crib, made of rails or poles, and covered with clapboards or prairie hay, as convenience suggested, was as apt to be in close proximity to the "front door" as at the rear of the building or near the stable. The latter was as primitive as the country. In the matter of stables and corn-cribs, very little improvement was made until long after material changes had been made in the dwellings, and we wonder, at this day, at the want of consideration shown not only in the general arrangement of these outbuildings, but of many things connected with the household work which now are considered of prime importance. Agricultural implements were, at the first, necessarily rude, and the agriculture of corresponding character. Even had such a matter been known, there was little need for "scientific" agriculture. The soil was new and productive. It was a question simply of home supply, and for many years the markets within reasonable distance scarcely repaid the labor of hauling. The methods and implements employed fully answered the purposes for which they were intended.

The first substantial inclosures were constructed of rails, in the form still used, called the "Virginia rail" or worm fence, in a new country, with abundance of timber, the cheapest, most substantial and durable fence that may be built. After the sod was broken, the ground was mellow and plowed with oxen. The plow in common use was a long wooden one, somewhat after the shape of the plow now in use, with an iron sole and point and an iron cutter. The immigrant brought his plow with him, but subsequently they were made by a man named Wesley Hughes, in Salem Township.

If the field was too full of stumps and roots, the mattock and hoe were required to do good service, and the field was planted to corn. The corn was dropped by hand—in which work the girls commonly took part—and was covered and cultivated with the hand-hoe. Many farmers as late as 1840 followed the same method. After that date, the horse-hoe or shovel-plow had begun to

be used, and gradually worked its way into general use, to mark out the rows and cross-furrows for the "dropper" and to follow after to cover the seed: and finally, with the two-shovel plow, or "double-shovel," drove the hand-hoe from the corn-field—the horse, with the changes in implements, superseding the ox. Invention has kept pace with the demand for better and improved machinery. After the lapse of eighty or one hundred years, the science of corn-raising—that is to produce the maximum yield per acre at the least expense—is still in its infancy. Though great changes have been made in modes of planting and culture and in the style of the implements used, it is questionable whether larger corn crops are raised than were produced fifty or sixty years ago. Mathematically, the "breaking," or "bar-shear" plow, is perfect. Preferences are made for different manufactures, but the preference arises mainly from use in a soil for which a plow may be specially adapted. The future will probably show material changes in methods, rather than in the form of the machinery. The past ten years have made great changes in both respects. To-day, save in the "cutting," "shocking" and "husking," the use of machinery enters into every process. Invention has come to the help of the farmer, as it has come to all other industries, and lifted from his life the drudgery of toil; yet it is a matter for surprise that none of the great labor-saving agricultural implements have been invented by farmers.

We have used the term "corn," instead of maize or Indian corn, as being the word in common use to designate the latter-named grain. The kind usually planted was an eight-rowed variety, called the Harness corn; but the "Hackberry," a rough-capped dent-corn, and the "calico," a spotted or various-colored species, were planted; but there was little pains taken to prevent the corn "mixing," and the result was a "mixed multitude." No special pains were taken to ascertain the quantity raised to the acre; but the estimate is that the product ranged in good seasons from fifty to seventy-five bushels.

In the cultivation of wheat, greater changes have perhaps taken place than in the planting and gathering of corn. The land was plowed the same as for corn, and harrowed with a wooden-toothed harrow, or smoothed by dragging over the plowed ground a heavy brush, weighed down, if necessary, with a stick of timber. It was then sown broadcast, or by hand, at the rate of about a bushel and a quarter to the acre, and "harrowed in" with the brush. Though corn-meal, baked in the shape of pone-dodger or hoe-cake, was the main reliance for bread, and continued to be for many years, yet wheat was raised at an early day. The kind usually sown was a red wheat, and went by the name of red chaff. There was no classification as regards quality or freedom from foreign seeds and dirt into first, second or third class.

Occasionally, a field would be grown producing what was called "sick wheat," so named from its tendency to cause vomiting. Various devices were adopted to obviate this, but none of any avail; but it was commonly understood that the best thing to be done with it was to convert it into whisky. We have been unable to ascertain whether the "sick-wheat" was the product of a particular variety of wheat, or from certain localities, from the condition of the undrained soil, or made its appearance generally the same year. It has been described as differing little or none from the wheat now grown, except in the appearance of a red spot on the grain or an indication of sprouting. Some have claimed that it was simply malted wheat. Whatever the cause, it has totally disappeared. The harvest of 1875 yielded a grain which some of the old settlers said was identical with the sick wheat of fifty years ago. That year was attended with

heavy and continuous rains. Thousands of bushels in the county were not cut. A large proportion of the wheat harvested sprouted in the shock, and a large part of this, when thrashed and ground, was unfit for bread, and, in some cases, the unground grain was refused by the hogs.

The wheat harvest ripened in the earlier part of July, and farmers expected to be pretty fairly in the field by the 4th of the month. The implement used was either the sickle or cradle, and, not infrequently, both in the same field. The sickle was at the first the only instrument; but by 1820, the cradle had begun to be in common use. The former, almost identical with the "grass-hook" now in use, has been so completely superseded by later inventions that one is rarely to be seen except in the cabin of the old settler. The stalks of wheat were grasped in the left hand, and cut by drawing the knife close to the hand. The result was generally a "pretty close shave," and few middle-aged farmers of to-day can be found whose little finger or the lower part of the hand does not show the ugly scars received from the sickle teeth. When a sufficient quantity was cut to make a good-sized sheaf, it was bound and thrown aside, to be afterward placed in "stooks" or shocks, twelve bundles or sheaves making a stook, and "capped" in the same manner as now. The sickle was gradually exchanged for the "cradle," which came into general use about the years 1825–30.

The cradle was a scythe fastened to a frame of wood, with long, bending teeth or strips of wood, for cutting and laying the grain in swaths. The "reaper" has well-nigh as effectually displaced the cradle as the latter did the sickle. Life on the farm necessarily compels the husbandman to be a "jack-of-all-trades," and there were many farmers over the county who could not only make a tub or a barrel but the frame work and fingers for the cradle. Jacob Gardner is the first one of whom we have any knowledge who made the making and repairing of cradles a regular business. Mr. Gardner lived on Court street, below North Main, and had his shop in the back part of his lot. He still occupies the old premises, broken with the infirmities of age, and rarely ventures out, unless to meet with his old Masonic brethren, of Harmony Lodge, with whose history and prosperity he has been long identified.

There were very few farmers who did not know how to swing the scythe and cradle, and there was no more pleasant picture on the farm than a gang of workmen in the harvest-field, nor a more hilarious crowd. Three cradlers would cut about ten acres a day. One binder was expected to keep up with the cradle. Barns for the storage of the unthrashed grain are a comparatively "modern invention," and, as soon as the shock was supposed to be sufficiently cured, it was hauled to some place on the farm convenient for thrashing and feeding and there put in stack. The threshing was performed in one of two ways—by flail or tramping with horses, generally the latter. The flail was used in stormy weather, on the sheltered floor, or when other farm-work was not pressing; the thrashing by tramping, commonly in clear weather, on a level and well "tramped" clay floor, or, in later days, if the space was sufficiently large, on the barn-floor. The bundles were piled in a circle of about fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, and four to six horses ridden over the straw. One or two hands turned over and kept the straw in place. When sufficiently tramped, the refuse straw was thrown into a rick or stack, and the wheat cleared by a "fanning-mi . . or, sometimes, before fanning-mills were introdnced, by letting it fall from a height of ten or twelve feet, subjected to the action of the wind, when it was supposed to be ready for the mill or the market.

Respectfully Yours
J. C. Brown

URBANA

The next step was to get the wheat to market. At a very early day in the raising of wheat, the acreage sown was small, and fifteen bushels to the acre was considered a good return, and the immigration into the county gave a home market for the surplus raised. This, however, did not continue many years, as each year added to the number of producers, and, as early as 1830, the hauling of wheat and other products of the farm to distant markets was the general practice. Sandusky, Columbus, Dayton and Cincinnati were the centers of trade for this section; Dayton a little later superseding Cincinnati, owing, probably, to the supposed advantages of better roads and time saved, as well as extensive mills and breweries and enterprising grain-dealers. The "national road" was not completed through the State until some years afterward. The custom was for several farmers to go in company. The roads were heavy and full of marshy places, and the frontiersman's skill with the ax, and ingenuity in "fixing up" a disabled wagon, were always in requisition. When heavy loads were hauled, it was not unusual to take relays of horses, with provender for the trip, the exchange of horses being made at about the half-way house on the road. Teamsters carried their provisions with them, and camped out wherever nightfall overtook them, or, if corn and hay taken for the trip were consumed, to turn into the yard of one of the inns to be found along the line of all the great thoroughfares, "for man and beast." As small as the tavern fares were, the prices of wheat, barley and clover seed were insufficient to justify any expenses for travel that might be avoided, hence the teamster carried with him his food and some rough bedding. From 1830 to 1840, and perhaps later, the Salem Township "barrens" raised heavy crops of fall barley, which were hauled to the breweries or grain-dealers in Dayton. The last few years have hardly averaged a hundred acres to the county.

Laborers were abundant, and the farmer had little or no difficulty in supplying himself with "hands," either for the season or for an emergency. Almost every one could swing the cradle or scythe, or perform any other work in the harvest field. Before the introduction of the reaping machine, expert hands from settlements in the northern counties would go to some of the lower counties, and continue along with the ripening grain on their return trip. Journeymen and others working at trades in the towns, would also go to the country in harvest and take a hand in the field. The rule was, not only with the hired laborer but with the farmer and his boys, to be at work with the early light. The eight and ten hour rule did not enter into the arrangement. A day's work on the farm was the labor that might be performed between "sun and sun," and this was understood and accepted on the part of employer and employe, though it was usual to perform the "chores" after the return from the field, making an additional hour or two.

There was no fixed price for produce or stock. Judge John Taylor, whose father settled in Mad River Township in 1808, says, "the first purchase his father made of corn was a few bushels only, and cost 50 cents a bushel, and, at the same time, paid $12 for a cow and calf, and $5 for a brood sow. The market place was Cincinnati, and it took eight days to make the trip. I took a load containing eight barrels of flour and sold to a merchant named Ruffner, at the rate of $1.25 a barrel, and received for the load two barrels of salt." The time is not stated, but must have been about the year 1815. Making the usual estimate of five bushels of wheat to the barrel of flour, gives the price of wheat to be 25 cents per bushel, less the hauling to Cincinnati. He also adds, "that in the winter of 1815, he and Emanuel Metz hired to John Pence and John Norman to manage

and drive teams, attached to rough mud-sleds, which were loaded with flour to be delivered in Wahpokenetta; and in the next summer (1816), his employers built boats to carry the flour down the Auglaize River to old Fort Defiance, thence down the Maumee to the lake and into Canada, and in the venture lost both time and money." "The price of labor was 50 cents a day, which was also the wages of a hand in the harvest field. A good farm hand could be hired from $8 to $10 a month." In 1830, wheat hauled to Dayton sold for 37½ cents a bushel. In 1879, the average price for the year was $1.07.

The swine of the early settlers, compared with the hogs of 1880, would present as wide a contrast as it is possible to conceive. Whatever the breed may have previously been or called, running wild, as was customary, the special breed was soon lost in the mixed swine of the country. They were long and slim, long-snouted and long-legged, with an arched back, and bristles erect from the back of the head to the tail, slab-sided, active and healthy; the "sapling-splitter" and "razor back," as he was called, was ever in the search for food, and quick to take alarm. He was capable of making a heavy hog, but required two years or more to mature, and, until a short time before butchering or marketing, was suffered to run at large, subsisting mainly as a forager, and in the fall fattening on the "mast." Yet this was the hog for a new country whose nearest and best markets were in Cincinnati and Baltimore, to which places they were driven on foot. Persons then, as now, engaged in the purchase and driving of swine or cattle as a special occupation, and, by means of trustworthy agents, visited distant sections to buy up large droves. Judge John Reynolds, in connection with his other enterprises, was also a stock-dealer. It was not uncommon to see a drove of hogs driven into the public square to be weighed, preparatory to starting them on their long journey. As each porker was caught, it was thrust into a kind of leather receptacle, commonly the harness breeching, which was suspended to steelyards. As soon as the hog was fairly in the breeching, the whole was lifted from the ground, and thus, one by one, the drove was weighed and a minute made of each, and, with a pair of shears, a patch of bristles was cut from the hindquarters as evidence of the fact that the pig had been weighed. Two or three days' drive made the hogs quiet enough to be driven along the highway without trouble, moving along at an average gait of eight to ten miles a day. Much difficulty was experienced in keeping together in herds the hogs bought in distant and sparsely-settled neighborhoods, where they were but little handled and rarely fed. The highways, even when well-opened, led through hazel brush and fallen timber, and even down to a late day, rarely fenced on both sides. Every strange sight and sound gave an alarm, and the hogs scattered in every direction, to be gathered together again at their former haunts. This difficulty was obviated, we are informed, by Mr. John Earsom, an old settler, who was engaged in collecting hogs from distant settlements into one drove, by enticing them into a pen and then running a "stitch" through the eyelids and securing by a knot. Thus blinded, the hogs seemed instinctively to keep the road, and once started could easily be driven by a person on horseback. Two or three days' drive made them comparatively quiet and tractable, and, reaching their destination a clip of the scissors or knife made all things right again. Another pioneer adds to this statement that, in order to catch the hogs, shelled corn was trailed from the brush into a strong rail pen, having a "slip-gap." As soon as the hogs were in the pen, the gap was closed, and, by means of a long pole with a hook on the end, which was made to catch behind the foreshoulder of the leg, the hog was drawn to a convenient place; a strap with a slip-noose, which was

placed just behind the tushes of the upper jaw, drew the animal to the desired spot, when the stitches were made without further trouble and the brute then released.

Almost every farmer raised a few hogs for market, which were gathered up by drovers and dealers. The delivery of hogs began usually in September, and the business was carried on past the middle of winter. The price ranged in an early day at about $1.25 per 100 pounds, though at times running up to $3.25 or $3.50, with a fair margin after driving to Cincinnati or Baltimore. About 1840, the hog trade was brisk and speculation ran high. Mr. Andrew Wilson, Jr., then about twenty-two years of age, made a specialty for several years of buying up and driving herds of swine to distant markets, and was understood to have realized a handsome fortune in the trade, as fortunes then were counted, which afterward was lost in wilder speculation. Judge John Taylor [elsewhere spoken of in this sketch], about the same time was supposed to be hopelessly insolvent in consequence of some pecuniary ventures, but, as might have been expected of an old pioneer, he disregarded the importunities of his friends to avail himself of the law touching insolvent debtors, and entered the field as a buyer and drover of hogs. One or two seasons enabled him to pay the old score and lay the foundation for the competence of an honored old age.

In no stock of the farm have greater changes been effected than in the hog. From the characteristics of this wild animal, long-legged, slab-sided, roach-backed, muscular, tall, long, active and fierce, it has been bred to be almost as square as a store box, quiet as a sheep, taking on 250 pounds of flesh in nine or ten months. The swine no longer grows to be a hog, but goes to the butcher at not over a year old, and is a "pig." They are now ranked into distinctive breeds, which, so far as Champaign is concerned, has mainly narrowed to two—the Berkshire and the Poland-China—in the breeding of which the county seems to be the dividing line between the north and south parts of the State.

In cattle and horses, Champaign for many years has claimed a high grade. Ex-Gov. Vance, in his association with the public men of the county, met with those who were taking an active interest in the improvement of stock, and at an early day brought into the county thoroughbred short-horns and horses. The result encouraged others to make like importations, and in a short time the breeding of thoroughbred stock—of horses, cattle, sheep and swine—was made a specialty by many. Of short-horn breeders, honorable mention may be made of Charles Lincoln, Rowland C. Moulton, Parker Bryan, Samuel Cheney and others; while farmers in every section of the county, engaged in breeding cattle for market, owned and kept a thoroughbred animal for use. Thirty to forty years ago, the breeding of cattle for feeding was carried on more extensively than to-day. The competition by reason of the occupation of immense tracts of the unoccupied Western territory, by persons owning immense herds of cattle, which may be fatted and shipped to market at four years old, at an average cost of $4 each, and the discrimination of railway companies in freights against the "local," or intermediate shipper, is rapidly driving the raising of fat cattle, as a business, out of this section. The discriminations made against dealers living along the line of a railroad, and in favor of great railroad centers, and the rebates made to shippers at certain shipping points, the tendency of which has been, and is, to operate in the interest of capital and against the small dealer more certainly than the competition furnished by Texas and the Western Territories, are gradually undermining this important trade.

Whatever temporary advantage the policy pursued may give, we may reasonably hope that the pressure of public sentiment, or the force of a national law, may compel equitable rates of transportation on the part of an organization which threatens to be the overshadowing monopoly of the nation.

Under the act of the General Assembly of the State to authorize the organization of the residents of any county or district into societies for the improvement of agriculture, the required number of citizens met in Urbana in 1838, and in accordance with the act, organized the "Champaign County Agricultural Society." Unfortunately, the early records of the society have been lost, or, more probably, none were ever made, and the first minutes we find of its transactions date 1856.

It is difficult now to give the names of all who were directly concerned in the meeting called for the purpose of adopting a constitution and electing officers, and the proceedings of the first annual exhibit. Among those who took an active interest at that time were James C. Smith, John H. James, Philander B. Ross, Joel Funk, Joseph C. Brand, Lemuel Reynolds, A. F. Vance, John Thompson, Ed L. Morgan, William Patrick, Samuel Humes, Absalom Fox, Newton Harr, John Kenaga, James A. Nelson, William McDonald, Abram Herr, Dr. Adam Mosgrove, James Rawlins, Perry G. Madden, Jesse Phillips, R. M. Woods, Matthew Stewart, J. Pence, D. Loudenback and many others from all parts of the county. Mr. William Vance was elected President, and John H. Jones, Secretary, William Ward and Samuel Keener, Vice Presidents, Smith Minturn, Treasurer, and John Reynolds, Abram Showers, Isaac Smith, John Enoch and Henry Van Meter, Managers. The first annual fair was comparatively an insignificant display of the stock and agricultural products of the county; but few fairs have been held since more productive of substantial good or which have elicited more general and enthusiastic interest. The horses and stock lined the fence on North Main, beyond the town limits, and the Court House yard was covered with the varied products of the farm.

Since that day, county agricultural societies have been organized throughout the State.

Champaign, in addition to the competition resulting from the associations of the counties adjoining on every side, has also found an active and enterprising competitor in a district fair, organized and conducted under private auspices, and holding their annual exhibit at Mechanicsburg, in Goshen Township. This association is entitled: "The Central Ohio Fair Association," a more detailed account of which will be found in the record of Goshen Township.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

A general description of the physical geography of the county has already been given, in which notice was taken of the quantity and waste of timber. Many localities which a hundred years ago were bare of trees, have since been covered with a dense forest. The western portion of the county still retains a heavy growth of beech and other trees, the primeval forest but slowly and surely making way for the plowshare. Scarcely a division of the county can be found where the second growth, or "fallen timber," has not appeared. The barrens of Salem indicate a second growth. A story is told of a man who "entered" at the land office a tract of land lying in Salem, who afterward, learning that it was in the barrens, exchanged it for a tract of woodland, hardly worth a quarter of its value. On the Mechanicsburg pike, near the old St.

George's Chapel, where Mr. James Fulton lives, and along through that quarter, was an open "barren" country, all of which was afterward covered with forest trees, of which large fields remain still. On the lower section of Dugan, on the farm lying at the junction of the Ludlow road and the Milford pike, the clumps of timber back some distance from the road have sprung up within the past fifty years. On the other hand, there has been a vast waste of timber, a hundred-fold greater than that of eighty years ago. Then there was an immense superabundance, and the difficulty was how to get rid of it, and in its stead make a fruitful field. To-day, the forest trees have a specific value, and the harvest goes on for the money that is in it, taking no thought of restoring the waste by a new growth, or of protection from storms or protecting growing crops. The theory that the denuding the land of its forests tends to diminish the rainfall and in the end impoverish the land, is not confirmed by the statements of Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, after years of observation. Yet, though this be true, and Champaign still have an abundance of certain kinds of timber and to spare, still, as a matter of "dollars and cents," the present cutting joined with the total neglect of planting a new growth, the future will deem a great waste. Forty years ago, with an occasional corn-field or open plain, almost the entire road from the eastern city limits, beginning at the lands of John Kenaga and Joseph Eichelberger, was an unbroken forest to the county line; and a large part of this was unfenced. The past twenty years have cleared away many acres. The same may be said of almost every other quarter of the county. The black walnut, wild cherry and poplar were found in all sections—immense specimens of the latter in the western townships—all of which are being rapidly removed. In the woods, and along the highways, were found thickets of red and yellow wild plums, growing as large as the large domesticated blue plum of the garden, and equal to any; also a blue grape, of good size, remaining long on the vine, slightly musky in flavor, but considered a fine grape. Forty years ago, the fields abounded in wild strawberries of delicious taste and fragrance. Few were raised in gardens, or were made a special crop. The berries, compared with the fruit and varieties now found in the gardens, were small, but they were abundant, and Saturday found the schoolboy, with his tin pail, looking for the tempting fruit. The grapes and strawberries are no longer to be found. Here and there may be found a clump of wild plums, but of stunted growth and bearing a fruit inferior to that of the old settlement.

Efforts have been occasionally made to raise the wild plum, but without satisfactory results. The tree in the wild state grows in groves, and its wild nature has been overlooked. The plantings made have been single trees, and the treatment the same as other fruit trees, which may possibly explain the failures. In 1880, several bushels of wild plums were sold in the Urbana market, which shows that the "plum thickets" of the county are not altogether destroyed. The new settler fancied, and with some truth, that the highlands were the more healthful. The nearness of a spring generally dictated the place for the cabin. The latter was made from the timber growing on the ground. A clearing was then effected by chopping off the trees of the field intended for cultivation; and a larger "opening" begun by cutting a small kerf around the body of the trees, usually called the "deadening," and the neighbors, at a given time, with their oxen, met to drag the fallen logs into heaps for burning. Large portions of the county were heavily timbered, and many of these places were wet and miry. The shade trees and luxuriant growth of underbrush and

vegetation prevented the rapid exhalation and escape of the rainfall, and the streams were kept constantly full, and the rains kept up a uniform supply. The rainfall of the past ten years will probably equal that of any decade within the previous sixty years, but the effects are of no long continuance. A drought is felt much sooner than formerly. The pent-up waters which gradually oozed from the marshy flat, or percolated through the gravelly bank, have been liberated by the destruction of the trees, the diversion of the surplus water into new and few channels, and by means of underdrains, so that the rivulet in a few hours becomes a foaming brook, and the modest stream a torrent. There is as much effort and expense put forth to-day to get rid of the surplus water as the early pioneers employed to get rid of the trees, and a recent agricultural journal gravely asserted but a short time since that in the next century there will be more anxiety and labor employed to take the tile up than were had in putting them in place. Whatever the future may do, the course adopted is drying the land.

With the beginning of the century, there were no roads in Champaign. For years, what were called roads were little better than wagon tracks through the forest, and these were supposed to follow the Indian trails. The highway was wide enough for all necessary purposes, but, down to 1840, or later, the roads were execrable. The undrained country partly explains the cause. At certain times, when the ground was frozen and worn smooth, or dry and solid, no roads were better; but the proceeds of the road laws, in money or labor, were totally inadequate to keep them even in tolerable condition at the time most wanted, and only within recent years has it dawned into the minds of our road-makers that a good drainage is essential to a good road-bed. Fifty years ago, in every section of the county, the "corduroy" was found on every road. Corduroy was the name given to the roads made of rails placed crossways, through the soft and miry places. Occasionally the heavy teams, at this day, driving along the pike eastward from Urbana, will cut through the graveled crust and tear up fragments of the hidden "corduroy." At the present time, few, if any, counties of the State can boast better roads. A network of graveled pikes intersects every part of the county. These, in the aggregate, amount to 405 miles in length, and at a total cost of over $800,000, constructed on petition of parties interested in the proposed improvement, and paid for in installments, running through five years, by assessments on the real estate supposed to be benefited.

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS.

Of the history of Champaign County, as associated with the Indian tribes, little need be said. We have elsewhere spoken of the principal chiefs and tribes which made this section, prior to its occupation by the whites, and for some time after permanent settlements had been made, a hunting-ground and trading-point. Wigwams were found over the county, and the sites, and possibly the ruins, of many of them, are still pointed out. The Mack-a-cheek towns were in the borders of Logan, and the Piqua or Pickaway towns, in Clarke County. We are not aware that the territory was claimed by any one tribe.

The county presented a good hunting-ground, with an abundance of deer, wild turkeys, black bear and small game. An occasional deer or flock of wild turkeys was found as late as 1835. For some time after the close of the war of 1812, Indians made their annual hunting-camps in various parts of the county, remaining long enough to lay in their usual supply. In a few years,

they were removed to reservations, or the supply of game became so diminished that better opportunities were furnished in more unsettled parts of the State. The Miamis, Wyandots and Shawnees were the tribes whose parties most frequented this section. Several councils were held in Urbana, at an early day, and generally in a grove, a little distance beyond the old graveyard at the upper end of Locust street. At these councils, distinguished chiefs of the Shawnee and Wyandott tribes were generally present, conspicuous among whom was Tecumseh. The life of this extraordinary man is closely identified with the history of Ohio, and no sketch would be complete without a particular reference to him. He was born not far from the city of Springfield, about 1768, at the Indian village called the Pickaway towns, which were destroyed by Gen. Clarke, in August, 1780. A town named Boston was afterward laid out on the same grounds. In 1795, he was declared chief. He then lived on "Deer Creek," near the site of Urbana. Deer Creek is supposed to be the small stream flowing through and beyond the western part of the city, fed by the springs and rivulets from the higher grounds, and at one time a good-sized brook or creek. The following year, he returned to Piqua, and, in 1798, went to White River, Indiana, and from thence, in 1805, to a tract of land on the Wabash, given to him and his brother, commonly known as "the Prophet," by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. He was now about thirty-seven years old, and from this time forward became conspicuous in the councils and conduct of the Indians. He is described to have been about five feet and ten inches in height, stoutly built and possessing great powers of endurance. In the chase or in feats of physical strength and skill, he was an acknowledged leader. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was said to have been generally opposed to the barbarities practiced by the Indians. In Drake's "Memoirs," it is stated he assisted in an attack on some boats on the Ohio River, near Limestone, Ky., when he was about seventeen years of age. The boats were all captured and all in them killed, except one, who was burned alive. Tecumseh was a silent spectator, having never before witnessed the burning of a prisoner, and when it was over, expressed his abhorrence of the act. It is questionable whether the Indian, unprovoked and uninjured, would not have remained friendly and hospitable. The many instances, narrated by persons still living, of their confidence and friendly intercourse with the whites, are too well authenticated to doubt that they too often were the injured party. In the settlement of the country, they were in the way. The same supposition has prevailed wherever the Indian has been found, and the law of force has been made the rule of action in dealing with them from that day to this. The question has been, how to get rid of him, and there was a want of moral sense in the Government to deal with him as a man, with the innate rights of a man. The wilderness—all frontier settlements beyond the power of the civil authority—develops an intuitive manhood or the lowest phase of human nature. Common wants and a common humanity elevate the former, and these are they who lay the foundations of a prosperous commonwealth; the others "are of the earth, earthy"—"the rangers and regulators"—who live by selfishness and violence, and administer the public interests by the equities of Lynch law. Every community, whether new or old, has its lawless ruffian, and too often these were the men who exasperated the Indian into deeds of atrocity. Once on the war-path, the worst passions of his nature were roused, and he inherited the vindictive cruelties of his race.

The instances of the magnanimity and hatred of cruelty on the part of Tecumseh make him the more conspicuous. The active part which Tecumseh

took in his hostilities to the white settlements did not arise solely from acts of violence. The wide-spread combination which he sought to effect had a broader purpose than retaliation for personal injuries. He was opposed to the grants of lands made by the Indians to the whites. To his clearer perceptions, the practice was fraught with evil. To prevent further surrender of their territory, he determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, the purpose of which should be that no treaties or grants of land should or could be made, save by the consent of the confederation. For the success of his scheme and the co-operation of all the Indian tribes in its maintenance, he saw the only protection against their dispossession and ultimate destruction by the whites, and to this end he constantly traveled, taking long and perilous journeys, and everywhere, by his matchless oratory, was successful in arousing the tribes to a sense of their common danger.

The prosecution of his purpose unavoidably led to conflict in arms. In the war of 1812, he was an active ally of the British, rendering them efficient service, but always humane in his treatment of prisoners, never allowing his warriors to wantonly murder captives or mutilate the bodies of the slain. In the summer of 1813 occurred Perry's victory on Lake Erie, when active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under command of Gen. W. H. Harrison, set sail for Canada, and in a short time reached the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich. The route of Gen. Proctor led through the valley of the Thames. On the 29th, Harrison was at Sandwich, and Proctor on his retreat. On the 2d of October, the pursuit was begun and the retreating enemy overtaken on the 5th. The battle of the Thames followed on the 6th of the month. Tecumseh, who was at the head of the column of Indians, was killed early in the engagement, and his followers, no longer seeing him or hearing his voice, fled. The battle was decisive, and effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest.

The recollections of Gen. George Sanderson, who was Captain of a company in the regiment of Col. Lewis Cass, published in the records of the Western Historical Society, give some particulars of the battle and of Tecumseh. In this paper, he says he had seen Tecumseh a number of times before the war, and remembers him well. He was a man of huge frame, powerfully built and about six feet two inches in height. I saw his body on the Thames battle-field, before it was cold. In the evening, on the day of the battle, I was appointed by Gen. Harrison to guard the Indian prisoners with my company. The location was near a swamp. As to the report of the Kentuckians having skinned Tecumseh's body, I am personally cognizant that such was the fact; I have seen many contrary reports, but they are untrue. I saw the Kentucky troops in the very act of cutting the skin from the body of the chief. They would cut strips, about half a foot in length and an inch and a half wide, which would stretch like gum elastic. I saw a piece, two inches long when it was dry, which could be stretched nearly a foot in length. I have no doubt it was the body of Tecumseh; I knew him. Besides, the Indian prisoners under my charge continually pointed to his body, which lay close by, and uttered the most bewailing cries at his loss. By noon, the day after the battle, the body could hardly be recognized, it had so thoroughly been skinned. My men covered it up with brush and logs, and it was probably eaten by the wolves. Although many officers did not like the conduct of the Kentuckians, they dare not interfere. The troops from that State were infuriated at the massacre at the River Raisin, and their battle-cry

was "Remember the River Raisin." It was with difficulty the Indian prisoners could be guarded, so general was the disposition of the Kentuckians to massacre them.

Gen. Sanderson, from whose statement the extract is made, was then a Captain under Col. Lewis Cass, was at the surrender at Detroit with his company, and with Harrison at the Thames, as a Captain in the regular army. He died at Lancaster, Ohio, a few years since, at an advanced age. The story as recited, and from that day until now currently believed, that the body of the Indian chief was flayed to be made into razor-strops, as mementoes of the battle, is too horrible for credence, and is only on a par with the barbarities tolerated by Proctor, under the weak plea that he was unable to restrain the men under his command.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The first church built in the town was a log structure, erected in 1807, in the northeastern part of the village, and, as was customary at that day, the lot on which the house was built was made the general burying-ground. In a few years, both the house and lot became too small for their intended purposes, and the same denomination erected a brick church, then considered to be of ample proportions, on the lot on the corner of Court and Locust streets. The platform on which the preacher sat was high, and approached by a flight of winding stairs on each side, and the pulpit for the use of the minister was a narrow semi-circular desk, apparently too contracted for the demonstrative efforts of the pioneer preacher. All carpenter and cabinet work was made by hand, and the doors and lintels, still to be seen, give evidence of the painstaking and general finish of the work, though the pulpit presented the most elaborate workmanship. The pews were long wooden benches, with backs nearly perpendicular, uncushioned and uncomfortable, and were entered by two aisles running through the body of the building. A narrow ante-room across the south end shut off the audience-room, and on either side a stairway led to a gallery which extended on three sides of the house. Against the walls and to each of the pillars that supported the gallery, were affixed or hung on a nail a tin candlestick or socket, with a tin back, about four inches broad by eight or ten inches long, the latter intended, probably, to perform the double duty of reflector and to guard against fire. As "reflectors" they were not a continued success. The house was lighted by tallow candles—the ordinary "dip" of that time—making ten to the pound, the sexton making his regular rounds to "snuff" the wicks of the dimly-burning lights. Carpets down the aisles or around the chancels were not thought of. As a rule, the older men chewed tobacco, and wooden boxes filled with sawdust, for spittoons, were provided for, or perhaps furnished by the more incorrigible users of the weed. Not only the members of the church and the more devout, but usually all, kneeled during prayers, and to this, perhaps, taken in connection with the tobacco, more than any other reason, is due the custom of men and women occupying different pews, the women usually occupying the central slip and the men the side-pews. At this day we wonder how our fathers and grandfathers were enabled to read by the light of the tallow candle, but, if the sexton did his duty in keeping the "dips" well snuffed, the candles seem to have answered their purpose.

The preacher used no manuscript or notes. The use of written sermons would hardly have been tolerated. Whatever the clergyman may have thought or known to the contrary, the congregation commonly believed that the minister.

being called of God to preach, would be endowed with power from on high, and his duty was to take no heed to what he should speak, as the inspiration he should receive would be all-sufficient for the hour. Hymn-books were very scarce, and, to supply this want, the chorister, or more frequently the minister, "lined" the hymn, reciting a stanza, or two lines, alternately with the singing. The singing was eminently congregational, and the tunes those which had been sung for generations, as "Dundee," and "Elgin," "Mear" and "Coronation," and the hymns mainly those of Charles Wesley. The choir sat in the gallery, opposite the pulpit, and not infrequently in singing a "voluntary" entertained the worshipers with one of the fugue tunes, which seem to have passed away with the performers. The old church was a shouting church, under the ministrations and preaching of Raper and Finley, Boucher, Marley and Lorraine. The responses and demonstrations were numerous and loud.

In 1835, the sleepers sustaining the floor gave indications of decay, which, together with the increasing population, suggested the expediency of building another house. Fears were aroused as to the safety of the building, and, as a house of worship, it was at once and forever abandoned. "To what base uses do we come." The "old temple of worship" was converted into a carriage-shop, and to-day is used as a livery stable.

The congregation erected, in 1836, a more commodious and convenient house, on the corner of North Main and Church streets, now recognized as the First Methodist Episcopal Church, which, from time to time, has been altered and improved to suit the wants and tastes of the community. An offshoot of the first church organized a second church on Water street, and, in 1879, removed to the beautiful building, styled "Grace M. E. Church," on the corner of South Main and Market streets.

We have been thus particular in our sketch of the first church as a type of the pioneer associations. In the country, worship was commonly had in the cabins of the settlers as the "itinerant" made his circuit or a chance preacher came along. The early settlers attracted to their respective neighborhoods families and acquaintances from their former homes, who soon built up "settlements" to which were usually attached the name of the first settler or most conspicuous man of the neighborhood, and sometimes designated and known from some incident or physical formation of the country. Thus, we find the Diltz and Middleton settlements, Ruffin's ridge, the Barrens, Fort Mingo, Mount Tabor and Mount Pisgah.

These settlements generally contained a few pious persons, who were ever ready to welcome the man of God, and if need be, keep a "prophet's chamber" for their use. The result was that as soon as the little colony felt itself strong enough to build a house of worship, however rude, it was put into execution without waiting for help or pecuniary aid from a distant society. The "church erection fund," common to the churches of to-day, was an after-thought. The fact is, the frontier life not only developed individuality and brought into active life the best and worst qualities of the people, but it made them independent, self-reliant and progressive, and in a little while we find chapels at Mount Tabor, Pisgah, Saint George, Nettle Creek, Concord and other places. These early structures were small, though probably sufficient for the immediate wants of the vicinity. Camp-meetings, at an early day, supplied a recognized want and were generally attended, and, if rumors are to be trusted, the "sons of Belial" were present in full numbers. The structures were of the most temporary and rude character, but, in the absence of rain, met the necessary

requirements, and to both saint and sinner gave a week of enjoyable rest, worship and pleasure. As the camp-meeting was a feature in the life of the early settlers, the subject may be referred to again. The log structures of the primitive days, as they decayed or became insufficient, were replaced by brick houses, somewhat more pretentious than the "hewed log," and indicative of the increasing growth in wealth and numbers, but these, again, have been replaced, in many cases, by more commodious and luxurious buildings. Saint George's Chapel, on the eastern edge of Urbana Township, near the Mechanicsburg pike, on the farm of Mr. David Sowles, for many years ceased to be used, but was a source of interest and curiosity to strangers. It served its day, and with the generation that worshiped in its narrow walls, gradually decayed, and within a few years past was torn down. For more than a generation the burdock spread its broad leaf over the door-step and in the path, and the golden-rod nodded over the lonely graves, and to-day the few rails which still protect the latter alone remind the old settler and the passer-by of what it once was. The little church at Mount Pisgah, perched on one of the highest hills in Union Township, near the pikes leading to Buck Creek Church, further down on the same ridge of hills, is still standing and occupied at stated periods for religious services. It, too, begins to show decay, and perhaps within a generation will be made to make way for a more imposing house. To-day it stands a connecting link with the past, and, like other old structures erected by the pioneers, which have been preserved, will be worthy the examination of the antiquary.

The Presbyterian society and church erected their first house of worship on the lot on which the court house now stands. The members who took an active part in this work were Messrs. Ward, McBeth, Bell, Magrew, Fyffe, Vance, McCord and others.

This house was destroyed by a tornado that crossed the county in 1830, inflicting great damage and considerable loss of life. The house was rebuilt on the site where the First Presbyterian Church now stands, on the lot directly west of the court house. This building was very much after the style of the old Methodist building on the corner of Locust and Church streets, both as to dimensions and interior arrangements. The high pulpit and stiff-backed benches and gallery were thought to be essential features in every house of worship of any magnitude. The men who took an active part in erecting the second house were William Ward, John Ward, McCord, Helmick, Hunt, McBeth, Luse, Fyffe, Vance, Magrew, Smith, Bell, McDonald, the members of other churches, and of the church at Buck Creek.

This society was rigidly Calvinistic, believed in the "Decrees," and sang Watts' psalms and hymns. The singing was not very artistic. Spasmodic efforts were made to organize and continue a choir, which, after short periods of usefulness, vacated the seat set apart for their use, and occasionally the preacher requested some one of the congregation to "raise the tune." The service of song must have been a heavy burden, both to pastor and people, and the wonder is that the Scriptural injunction "to make melody in their hearts to the Lord" during the interval had not been adopted, both as more edifying and Scriptural than the practice in vogue. In one or two matters, however, the two congregations, representing the religious sentiments of the people, were in accord. One was an uncompromising hostility to musical instruments in a house of worship. In the eyes of these godly men and women, "a fiddle" in religious assemblies would have been considered the "abomination of desolation,"

and he who in a catholic spirit suggested the viol or other musical instrument as eminently serviceable and necessary, was worse than "a heathen and a publican." Nor was there charity for sister churches. They assumed to stand on the same common platform, but the Methodists inserted "a plank" touching "free agency" and "falling from grace," while the Presbyterian improved his with one relating to "predestination" and the "final perseverance of the saints." Religion was a serious business, and he who had "come out from the world," and, like Bunyan's pilgrim, had set out from the "City of Destruction to go to the Celestial City," had no business to tamper with conscience. "Thus saith the Lord" ended all controversy, and, as a rule, they were strict constructionists, as they understood the Scriptures. There could not, therefore, be much harmony between the several denominations, and doctrinal sermons were not unpopular. A favorite topic in the pulpit was the sin of dress. The curls and flounces and head-dress of fashionable display were so many snares of the devil to lead to perdition, and matters for the discipline of the church. Nor had they any weakness for flowers on the sacred desk. It was an effeminacy not to be tolerated. The Gospel was "yea and nay," and "whatsoever was more than these came of evil." The character of the one seemed built on the dogma, "salvation's free," that of the other, "repent and live." It colored their lives. The rule of faith and practice was, "Why should we keep up distinct organizations unless we adhere to our distinctive tenets?" Yet let us not judge the men of the earlier part of the century by the standards of the latter part. In many respects they were no common men. We may criticise their ways, but Phariseeism itself will recognize their virtues, and they helped to make Ohio what it is to-day.

The society composing the first and second church erections, was not strong enough (or possibly from prudential motives as a missionary organization) to maintain itself without alliance with another society. This was effected with the Presbyterians residing in the lower part of Union Township. A house for worship was erected on the hill where the present house stands, which was afterward destroyed by fire. The first Pastor, both of the Urbana and Buck Creek churches, was Rev. James Hughes, who preached alternate Sundays at each place. He was a man universally beloved, and remembered by many still living for his many virtues. He was not considered a great preacher, but he was a rare good man and well qualified to build up an infant church. A more detailed sketch of this branch of the church and its early founders may be found in the notes of Union Township. The successor of Mr. Hughes was the Rev. Mr. Britch. He was an Englishman, and, it was said, a protege of Lady Huntington, under whose auspices he had been educated and sent to the Western wilds. He was a large, heavy man, with a broad, English pronunciation, nearly allied to the Scotch. He, too, continued his ministrations alternately at the Urbana and Buck Creek Churches. Many anecdotes are told of his eccentric ways and speeches. One of them was that, on a certain occasion, he announced to his congregation that he would preach in that house "on the next Sabbath, the Lord willing, and on the Sunday after the next anyhow." His residence was in Urbana, and his library kept in a store box. On one occasion a young miss whom he had reproved for her indulgence in light reading, proposed to do better if he would loan her one of the large folios she had seen on his table. The book was a large one, and held together by massive brass clasps. It proved to be a volume of Barrow's or some other sermons of that day which he loved and guarded with jealous care. The young miss cared

nothing for Barrow or Tillotson, but had had her curiosity excited by the heavy clasps and the closing of the fly leaf to the back by many wafers—a mode of pasting papers together at that day. She was a true daughter of Eve, and had her curiosity gratified by lifting the leaf from its wafer fastenings, the only writing found on the page being, "You are a good man, but a most incorrigible beggar." The fly leaf was replaced, but the young lady never got beyond that page in the book. It has been said that his congregation verified in their acquaintance with him the truth of the criticism expressed on the fly leaf. His last sermon in the house was delivered on the day the building was destroyed, and he removed to Illinois, on one of whose wide prairies, one winter day, he was found frozen to death, sitting on the ground with his back against a tree and his saddle-bags by his side. The house was rebuilt, and the successor to Mr. Britch was Rev. David Merrill. In 1840, the two churches were able to stand alone, and the Buck Creek branch secured the services of Rev. Hugh Price. Mr. Merrill was a man of learning and rare abilities, a most genial and social companion, fell of wisdom and wit. In 1837–38, when the controversy arose between the two wings of the Presbyterian Church, called Old and New School, he was suspected of favoring the new heresy, and by stress of circumstances compelled to resign his charge. He afterward was Pastor of a Congregational Church in Vermont, and died from the effect of a sunstroke in the hay-field. His sermons were short and demanded close attention, and were read tolerably fast and without gesture. The use of intoxicating liquors agitated the good people of the country then as now, and, in one of his sermons, afterward of wide circulation, and known as the "ox sermon," he first propounded the principle that the maker and seller of ardent spirits should be held responsible for the evils of intemperance, and used as his text the law enunciated by Moses, that, where the ox pushed with the horn and the owner knew the fact, he was liable for the injury the ox might do.

During the latter part of the ministerial labors of Mr. Merrill, the two organizations at Buck Creek and Urbana were thought to be strong enough to stand alone. The Urbana branch was supplied for a time by Mr. Elcock, then by Mr. Adams. The congregation was hard to please, or these men were inefficient as preachers, and they remained no long time, and were succeeded, in 1846, by Rev. Mr. C. Magill. The Buck Creek Church gave a call to Rev. Hugh Price, which was accepted, and he was duly installed.

Mr. Price remained at Buck Creek many years, popular and successful. He was not a "rare and ripe scholar," but he had good sense, the zeal of an evangelist, and, in his pulpit efforts, was full of enthusiasm and gesticulation. He was a most companionable man, and probably owed much of his popularity to this characteristic. The Buck Creek Church was different from its Urbana neighbor in the department of singing. This was led by Elder Samuel Humes and Deacon John Earsom, who stood up before the congregation and performed the duties of choristers. They sang as though they enjoyed it, and the whole congregation joined in the singing with a good will and earnestness, and verified the Scriptural injunction to "sing aloud and make a joyful noise."

Again a change came over both churches. New houses of worship were erected in Urbana and at Buck Creek, and with the new houses, a new order of things was introduced. Frequent changes occurred in the pastorate of the Urbana Church, which, in 1869, was filled by Dr. J. A. P. McGaw, who resigned the place, June, 1880, for a church in Rock Island, Ill., Rev. W. F.

Claybaugh being settled at Buck Creek, Dr. John F. Marley at First Methodist Episcopal Church, and James Murray at Grace Church, Urbana; E. C. Stone, Baptist; —— Toliver, of St. Paul's; A. I. Imhoff, of Lutheran; H. H. Thompson, of the United Presbyterian denomination; and President Frank Sewell, of the New Church. They were representative men, fully up to the times in general scholarship, harmonizing in social intercourse and religious enterprises, and taking an active interest in the duties of the public-spirited citizens. The unification of several branches of the Presbyterian Church, twenty-two years ago and the surrender of the differences of New School and Old School, eleven years since, tended not only to make unity in these and other branches of the same general denomination, but to infuse a spirit of harmony in and with all other churches. The material changes which have taken place are a want of the profound respect for the office of clergyman, which was a marked feature forty or fifty years ago. The clergyman then was largely in advance of his congregation, as a general rule, and was not only a religious teacher, but was consulted on matters of daily secular concern. The office was reverenced, if not the man. The general diffusion of knowledge has brought the Pastor and his hearers more on the same intellectual level. The preacher of to-day is proverbially an inefficient business man. The line which once separated the Pastor from the people, and was overstepped only by few, has been broken down, and the minister is regarded as a preacher and a man, rather than "a teacher sent from God." In the pulpit, dogmatic theology has made way for the spirit and teachings of the Sermon on the Mount, and, ordinarily, a stranger would be unable to say what are the distinctive tenets of the congregation where he might chance to worship. Political sermons make no part of the intellectual bill of fare. The infraction of this rule or custom would hardly be tolerated by church-going people. In the question of music, the most radical changes have been made. The interlining of the hymn has been abandoned, and in its stead the hymn-book, with musical notes, substituted and placed in every pew. The churches, for the most part, pretend to hold to congregational singing, but rely mainly on a trained choir, sustained by some musical accompaniment. In the houses of worship above mentioned, which we have selected as types of the churches generally, are found large and expensive pipe-organs, while the reed-organ is made an essential part of the furniture of almost all others, both in town and country.

The former hymn-books have been superseded by a more enlarged and select collection. Galleries are obsolete, and the choir occupies a platform in the rear of the minister, or on the side of the rostrum, which latter, with an upholstered desk or table, is raised a foot or two above the floor. Much of the old congregational music is changed. The "voluntaries" and "fugues" of long time ago have given place to "solos," and selections from the masters of song, rendered, probably, with technical skill. However much the change may gratify the current musical culture, to the gray-beards who have long occupied the "amen corner," it holds the same place that the violin and cornet did in the estimation of their fathers—and, for all religious purposes, might as well have been written in Choctaw.

We have entered into details respecting the two pioneer churches of Urbana —the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian—as the parent hives from which went out in large measure, the societies which sprung up over the county as time went by, and which in their methods have followed the same development. A just exhibit demands a short review of other denominations that have established

themselves in the village and city, and have carried their organizations, with perhaps two exceptions, into every township.

The Baptist Church.—For nearly half a century after the first settlement of the State, nearly all the churches of the Baptist faith and order, were instituted in the rural districts. Whether the country was supposed to present a more advantageous field than the city, or whether the latter was pre-occupied by the Methodists, who were the early religious pioneers, does not appear. The first organization in Ohio was in 1790, at Columbia, five miles from Cincinnati; the second at Pleasant Run, near Lancaster, in Fairfield County, in 1801, and the third in Champaign County, on King's Creek, three and one-half miles northeast of Urbana, in the year 1805. At the time of its organization, it numbered eight members only, but some additions were made within the next five or six years, under the pastorate and alternate care of Elders Thomas and Gutridge. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Patrick, who afterward helped to organize the society in Urbana.

During these few years other rural churches were instituted at Nettle Creek, Honey Creek, Lost Creek, Tharp's Run, Buck Creek and Darby Creek, and these separate and independent organizations united themselves in a body under the name of the "Mad River Baptist Association." In a few years Baptist Churches were organized throughout the State, and numbered in their membership some of the ablest and most influential men of the country. The subject of a more efficient instrumentality for the propagation of the tenets of the church in places where societies had not been established, and especially in the towns, took hold on the minds of the leading men of the denomination, which led to the formation of an advisory missionary body, styled "The Ohio Baptist State Convention." Among the other towns which were selected as "waste places," and entitled to the fostering care of the church as a whole, Urbana was thought to present a good field for missionary labor. To this field Elder Enos French was sent, under the auspices of the convention in 1843. Worship and other religious meetings were held by permission of the County Commissioners in the court house. The result of these efforts, was that upon petition to the Legislature, a charter was issued authorizing Samuel V. Baldwin and two others named in the charter, and their successors, to constitute themselves into a corporate body, and, as Trustees of said church, hold property, sue and be sued, etc. This body was called the "Urbana Baptist Society," and drew support in some measure from neighboring Baptist Churches. Among its active workers were Douglas Luce, William Patrick, James Dunlap, Judge Baldwin, Jacob Pence, William Richards, John Logan, John Newell, —— Powell.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—We have elsewhere given a sketch of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This was recognized as the "Pioneer Church" of the new settlements. The itinerant was to be met everywhere, and wherever he could find a lodgment was erected a place of worship. The pioneer itinerant was not distinguished for his learning; commentaries and books being scarce. Indeed he had little room for books in his lonely rides. The church did not demand a high order of scholarship, but he possessed higher qualities for his calling, good sense, earnestness, endurance and fearlessness. While he did not boast "book learning," in fact too often despised it, he was on an equality in point of intelligence with any of his hearers, and in advance of most of them. He made the Bible his study, practice made him a ready talker, and social intercourse with all classes suggested new thoughts. It was his business to hunt up the "lost sheep," and when one was found he was

at once installed a "class leader," and the nucleus of a church then and there placed. A log by the wayside, the cabin in the wilderness, the dedicated house, each or all, as opportunity offered, were used to deliver his message. Under such a system of work, success was inevitable, and at an early day we find evidences in every locality of an organized society, a settled purpose to stay. The early log structures have passed away with the hands that built them. Here and there over the county we find the small brick building, which marks the first step in the onward movement. These, for the most part, have fulfilled their purpose and begun to show signs of disuse and decay. A later period has erected in the rural districts the frame house with white weather-boarding and green blinds. The towns, as the societies have increased in numbers and wealth, have vacated the frame buildings for more pretentious edifices of brick. Urbana being among the earliest settled portions of the county, we might infer that here the initial movement would be made. But the itinerant system did not necessarily select the towns. The preacher studied the geography of the circuit to which he was sent as well as his Bible, and his equipment was a fine horse, a capacious pair of saddle-bags and an abiding faith in his mission.

Trustworthy information in reference to the first Methodist Episcopal Church organization in the county, is difficult to be had. The early system of work and the religious zeal of its preachers were well adapted to make the Methodist Episcopal Church missionary in its work. Preaching was probably had before an organization was effected, of which the circuit called "Mad River" was the first, about the year 1803–04. In 1800, the circuit was known as the "Scioto and Miami." In 1803, it was subdivided, and part called "Miami," and in 1805, "Miami and Mad River." As the emigration increased, Urbana was made a preaching-point, and the first regular place of meeting was in a small log house on Lot 207, on Locust street, between Church and Ward, now owned by Mrs. Sciota Hendley. The old house was sold to William Downs, who became contractor for the erection of a brick building on the corner of Locust and Court streets, which has been elsewhere described. In 1833, Urbana appears for the first time in the general minutes, and attached to the Lebanon District; W. H. Raper, Presiding Elder over the district, and R. Brandriff and O. Johnson, first preachers on the Urbana Circuit. In 1834, the circuit reported a membership of 1,314 members. In 1835-36, Urbana District, W. H. Raper, Presiding Elder, and Urbana Circuit, G. W. Walker and M. Marley, Joshua Boucher and A. Morrow, preachers. In 1837, Urbana was made a station, of which Joshua Boucher was Pastor. Membership reported, 283; in the circuit, 1,196.

The denominations named—Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist—were the pioneer churches of the county. Small societies of other churches were feebly maintained in various parts of the county at a comparatively early day, among which may be named the Universalist and Christian or Disciples Churches. The former has grown to be a society of considerable magnitude and wealth, erecting several houses for worship in different parts of the county, of which the largest and most expensive was built at Westville in 1878. This church, with others in the county, is under the ministerial supervision of Rev. Mr. Carlton, of Woodstock.

The Christian, New-Light, or Campbellite, or more recently the Disciples, Church (for by each of these names was this particular branch of the church known in this county), at one time had considerable strength. The difference in

Very Truly
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URBANA.

name probably arose from some shadow of difference in the views of special churches on minor matters, the name Campbellites having been given from a recognition of the services of Alexander Campbell, of West Virginia, who is accepted as the founder of the tenets held by the church, in the earlier part of the present century. Some years since, this society was stronger in the county than at present. Many who held to the doctrines of this branch of the church are to be found in the eastern part of the county, and religious meetings are held at different points occasionally during the year, but the church, as a body, in this locality, is not adding to their numbers.

By permission of the County Commissioner, the court hall was opened to the meetings of all religious denominations. The court house in the public square was common property for meetings of all kinds. The erection of the building on the corner of North Main and Court streets, induced considerable restriction in this respect; but for religious teachers, until the formation of societies with their own place of worship and the erection of the city hall, the doors were opened, and scarcely a Sunday passed in which the advocates and expounders of the doctrines of other branches of the Christian Church did not receive a free hearing. Some of these had followers enough to form societies, which still maintain themselves in Urbana and are prospering. The result is that while the three first named, the pioneer churches of the county, keep the advance in numbers and wealth, here the various shades of opinion, doctrine and church government are represented, and with church settings amply sufficient for the entire population in the city. The various churches which have at different times erected houses of worship in Urbana will be noted more particularly in the notes on Urbana City.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

A passing notice of Sunday schools may not be out of place. The first school was opened about the year 1820, in the brick church on the corner of Locust and Court streets, and shortly after, one in the Presbyterian House. The pupils were mainly under sixteen years of age, and in 1830 numbered fifty to seventy-five pupils each, with ten teachers for each school. The schools labored with two serious difficulties; one, the want of classification, the other, the want of teachers. The latter was a serious drawback, as changes were not only frequent but supplies were in constant demand. The Bible, outside of what was called the Bible Class, was not studied. Each teacher selected certain books to be read, the reading of which would give the more interest or benefit, and the pupils were expected to commit to memory and recite passages of Scripture without reference to their connection or bearing. Every ten verses entitled the pupil to a white ticket; attendance counted one white ticket; ten white tickets were the equivalent and exchanged for one blue, and ten blue for one red ticket. The red ticket was supposed to have a pecuniary value, but few secured enough to make this an object, and the few usually earned were held as high rewards of merit. The system was not well calculated to teach doctrinal theology, but the reading of verses, alternately, in the classes, through whole chapters, and the recitation of portions of the Scriptures committed to memory gave a knowledge of the Bible hardly to be had in any other way. The singing was not very attractive, usually, or rather always, a church hymn, sung without spirit and mainly by the teachers. The libraries were small and pretty well thumbed, and, while they contained some trashy books, contained a less

percentage of "Dime Novels" than are found in the Sunday-school collections of to-day. The schools continued an hour in session, and met in the morning and afternoon. The Sunday schools of fifty years ago, with all their imperfections, supplied a great want. Experience only was necessary to make them more useful. Mason and Bradbury rendered effective service in composing and arranging simple music, which soon worked its way into all the schools. The harmonium and reed organ gave an added attraction. Instead of depending on chance collections in the churches, or subscriptions by those who took an interest in the schools, they have become self-sustaining by a system of voluntary weekly contributions of small sums of money. But perhaps more than all else the introduction and use of a system of lessons, prepared by competent men, ranging through years of study, and which in turn has called into active exercise the learning and talents of many persons fitted for the preparation of books and periodicals for the use of Sunday schools, has contributed to make them efficient and attractive. Out of these have also grown missionary and other bands, having the accomplishment of special objects in view, and a county organization composed of delegates from all the schools, who meet semi-annually to consider the questions appertaining to the prosperity and usefulness of the work. The same spirit, system and progress have characterized the Sunday schools throughout the county, with this exception, that, outside the towns and villages, the schools are closed during the winter months.

SCHOOLS—PRIVATE AND PUBLIC.

The founders of the Republic had a clear perception of the importance of education as a means to insure the prosperity and permanency of the nation. The building-up of an empire based on the manhood of the citizen, and each holding a ballot, was not in accordance with the accepted opinions of the world, and when the declaration went forth that it was a government by the people and for the people, the wisest statesmen of Europe predicted a failure in less than three generations. A hundred years have passed, every decade of which brought with it a dangerous ordeal, culminating in a civil war such as the world had not seen for three hundred years. Through them all, the nation not only passed safely, but came out of the trial stronger than before. Yet the lesson each has taught, is the necessity of education to the great body of the country. The Franco-Prussian war was won, not by the needle gun, but by the mental training of the German soldier. In a struggle for national life, the odds are all on the side of an educated people, and the history of the world shows that no nation can remain free, however wise and virtuous her rulers may be, when its people are degraded. The Republic has nothing to fear from its educated class. What that education shall be, or to what extent it shall be pursued, are questions for the future to determine.

The convention that assembled at Chillicothe November 1, 1802, in accordance with the act of Congress, April 30, of the same year, besides framing the constitution, had another duty to perform. The act of Congress providing for the admission of the new State into the Union, offered certain propositions to the people. These were, first, that Section 16 in each township, or, in lieu thereof, other contiguous and equivalent lands, should be granted for the use of schools; that thirty-eight sections of land, where salt-springs had been found, should be granted to the State, never, however, to be sold or leased for a longer term than ten years; and, third, that one-twentieth of the proceeds from the

sale of the public lands in the State should be applied for the construction of roads from the Atlantic to and through the same. These propositions were offered on the condition that the public lands sold by the United States after the 30th day of June, 1802, should be exempt from State taxation for five years after sale.

The ordinance of 1785 had already provided for the appropriation of Section 16 to the support of schools in every township sold by the United States; this, therefore, could not, in 1802, be properly made the subject of a new bargain between the United States and the State; and, by many, it was thought that the salt reservations and one-twentieth of the proceeds of the sale of public lands, were inadequate equivalent for the proposed surrender of a right to tax for five years. The convention, however, accepted the propositions of Congress, on their being so far modified and enlarged as to vest in the State, for the use of schools, Section 16 in each township sold by the United States, and three other tracts of land, equal in quantity respectively to one-thirty-sixth of the Virginia reservation, of the military tract and of the Connecticut Reserve; and to give 3 per cent of the proceeds of the public lands sold within the State to the construction of roads in Ohio, under direction of the Legislature. Congress agreed to the proposed modifications.

We here have the basis of the common-school fund of the State, never probably conjectured or intended to be sufficient for the purposes of education, but adequate to encourage broader and more liberal views. In the early development of Ohio, a great variety of influences were felt in the way of general education. The settlements were, and for years continued to be, sparse. The people, as the pioneers of all new counties are, were poor, and lacked the means of remunerating teachers. Their poverty compelled all who were able to labor, and the work of the females was as important and toilsome as that of the men. Added to these, both teachers and books were scarce. This condition of things continued perhaps for more than a quarter of a century.

Taking these facts into consideration, it is surprising that they had any schools whatever. The interest awakened in the Eastern States in literature and science immediately after the Revolution, followed the pioneers to their Western homes; but, to make their efforts productive of useful results, time became absolutely necessary. Just as soon as the settlements were prepared for the experiment, schools were opened; but at every step it was the acquisition of knowledge under difficulties. Everything connected with them was as simple and primitive as were their dwellings, food and clothing. Houses were built in the various neighborhoods as occasion made necessary, not by subscription in money, but by labor. On a given day, the neighbors assembled at some place previously agreed upon, and the work was soon done. Timber was abundant; they were skilled in the use of the ax, and, having cut logs of the required length, out of them, the walls were raised. The roof was made of clapboards, kept in place by heavy poles reaching the length of the house. The door was of clapboards, and creaked on wooden hinges; the latch of wood, and raised by a string. The floor was "puncheon," or trees split in the middle, tolerably true, with the edge and face dressed with the ax. The crevices between the logs forming the walls were filled with "chinks," or split sticks of wood, and daubed with mud. The fire-place was equally rude, but of ample dimensions, built on the outside of the house, usually of stone to the throat of the flue, and the remainder of the chimney of split sticks of wood, daubed with puddled clay within and without. Light was admitted through the door and by

means of an opening made by cutting out one of the logs, reaching almost the entire width of the building. This opening was high enough from the floor to prevent the boys from looking out, and in winter was covered with paper saturated with grease to keep out the cold as well as to admit the light.

In the rural districts, school "kept" only in winter. The furniture corresponded with the simplicity of the house. At a proper distance below the window, auger holes were bored in a slanting direction in one of the logs, and in these strong wooden pins were driven, and on these a hewed slab or puncheon was placed, which was to serve as a writing-desk for the whole school. For seats, they used the puncheon, or, more commonly, the body of a smooth, straight tree, cut ten to twelve feet in length, and raised to a height of twelve to fifteen inches by means of pins securely inserted. It has been said that not infrequently the logs were of unequal length, and the bench predisposed to "wabble." The "master" was generally an Irishman, quite as able to make a full hand in the field or with a flail on the thrashing-floor as he was to flourish a shillalah or hickory in the schoolroom. Dr. Johnson's notion that most boys required learning to be thrashed into them was practically carried out in the pioneer schoolhouse. The pupils sat with their faces toward the wall, around the room, while the teacher occupied the middle space to superintend each pupil separately. In some rooms, a separate bench was furnished for those too young to write. Classes, when reciting, sat on a bench made for this purpose.

The books were as primitive as the surroundings. The New Testament was a common reading-book; "The English Reader" was occasionally found, and sometimes the "Columbian Orator." No one book was common in all families. The reading class recited paragraphs alternately, and the book in use was made common property, passing from hand to hand during recitation. It was not unusual for the teacher to assist a pupil in one of his "sums," discipline a refractory scholar, and hear the reading class while the reading was going on. Deibold, Smiley and Pike's arithmetics were commonly used, with the examples for practice almost exclusively in pounds, shillings and pence, and a marked absence of clear rules or definitions for the solving of the different divisions. Webster's "American Speller" was the ordinary spelling-book, which afterward made way for Webster's "Elementary Speller." This latter book maintained its popularity for half a century. The spelling-class closed the labors of the day. All who could spell entered the "big class," and the rivalry was sharp as to who should rank first as good spellers. The class was numbered in the order in which they stood in line, and retained the number until a "miss" sent some one above them. Spelling-matches were frequent, and contributed largely to make good spellers. Grammar was not often taught, partly for the reason that books were hard to get, and partly because the teachers, as a rule, were not proficient in this branch of learning. When the science was taught, the text-book was the earlier and larger edition of Murray, which, by the close of the first quarter of the century, was largely superseded by "Kirkham," which, though of little real merit, stimulated a taste for grammar. The boys and girls went to the same school, but sat on opposite benches. It occasionally happened that a teacher would be employed who had learned that an elephant may be led by a hair, or more probably was blessed with a gentle nature, and won the hearts and life-long affection of his pupils by his pleasant and loving ways; but these were the exception. The standard of excellence was too often measured by the ability and swift readiness to knock down and thrash on any provocation. Disobedience and ignorance were equally

causes for the use of the "hickory." "Like master, like boy." The characteristics of the one tended to develop a corresponding spirit in the other, and the cruelty of the one, with the absence too frequently of all just discrimination in the use of the rod, excited animosities which death only obliterated. There were few boys of that day who did not cherish the purpose to "whale" the "master" on sight at a future day.

The schools were made by subscription, the charge being from $1 to $3 per term of three months, during winter, to begin at 8 o'clock in the morning, with an hour to an hour and a half recess at noon, and close at 5 o'clock. One-half of Saturday or alternate Saturdays made part of the term. Writing was taught to all the larger pupils, and the only pen used was the goose or turkey quill, made into a pen by the skillful hand of the teacher. Mending the pens was an essential part of the work. Copy-books were made of sheets of foolscap paper stitched together, and copies were "set" by the teacher during recess, which were commonly taken from the maxims of poor Richard or other "wise saws" which have been in use from time immemorial. Sometimes the teacher was partly paid in produce or other commodities, which were the equivalent to him for money. The latter was scarce, and to make change it was usual to halve and quarter pieces of silver coin with an ax or heavy chisel.

The games played were different from those of the present day. The little fellows played with the ball a game called "Anthony Over," on the calling of which the ball was thrown over the house, and, if caught upon the opposite side, entitled the catcher to the right to steal around the house and throw it at any one of the adverse party. But the principal game with the larger boys, was a ball game, called the "Bull Pen." The run of the play was to divide equally, tossing for first choice of partners and for corners. The ground was then laid off into corners or bases, there being as many corners as there were players on one side. Within these corners was the bull pen. The ball was thrown rapidly from corner to corner, until one saw his opportunity to throw and strike one in the pen. If the thrower missed, he was counted out or sometimes entered the pen. If he struck his man, then all the players on the corners ran away, and the one struck in the pen endeavored to save himself by striking one of the fugitives. If he failed, he was counted out, but, if successful in his throw, both were counted in, and the game proceeded until all the "corners" were out, when places were exchanged. The game was a rough one, and to be played only by those who were ready to take as well as give a hard hit. In the next generation, this game was surrendered to the smaller boys, and finally went into disuse. With the larger boys, it was superseded by what was called "Town Ball," substantially the "Base Ball" of the present day reduced to a science. The next generation added two other games, one of which involved trials of speed and endurance. This was called "Prisoner's Base," and was played by forming two base lines and dividing players equally. Each side had a space marked near by for a prison. Members of either party tempted the other side for trial of speed, and, if touched or "tagged," entered the adversary's prison, until exchanged or rescued by one of his own party. The game proceeded until all of one side were prisoners, or the bell tapped "school." The other play was rough and dangerous, but had quite a fascination for many. The name was "Whip the Snake," and was played by forming a line and clasping hands. The head of the line then started in a run, pulling after him the others, and when the line was well under way, it was whipped around in a short circle, throwing those at the end off at a tangent.

The introduction of schools in one settlement was an incentive to their speedy adoption in all. The first schoolhouse, so far as we have been able to learn, was erected on the little rise of ground in the lot on the left-hand side of the pike, not far from the road leading to the cemetery. The description we have given above, applies to all the earliest schoolhouses erected.

The building of saw-mills and the opening up of wagon roads brought about a better order of things, and plank, weather-boarding and glass took the place of clapboards, puncheon floors and log benches.

SOCIETIES.

What does or does not constitute a secret society is a question about which honest men may conscientiously differ. It is not our purpose to enter on a defense of them. "By their fruits shall ye know them," applies with equal pertinency to-day as it did 1800 years ago to the men and societies of that age. Three or four propositions will be readily admitted—that enrolled with the membership of the so-called secret societies are many of the best men of the county; that just as foolish things are said and done at the meetings as elsewhere; that an organization having a secret political purpose cannot maintain a permanent existence, and that the time has passed by when an organization in this country, simply through its "s crecy," can effect either good or evil.

If "blessings" follow the instituting of "secret" societies, Champaign County should consider itself blessed. Among these may be enumerated the Masonic orders, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Daughters of Rebecca, the Improved Order of Redmen, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, United American Mechanics, Sons of Temperance, the Sons of Hibernia, the Sodality and the Patrons of Husbandry. Of these, more special mention may be made. The first named on the list having had an existence for centuries, and maintained itself through times of bitter controversy, the presumption is that it will continue. The Order of Odd Fellows, having survived the ordeal of sixty years, and having, with its social and beneficiary objects, organized a mutual life assurance association, it also will probably abide the inevitable changes of the future for many years. The other societies, based on the same general plan of working, but having for their purpose some specific object not otherwise attained, will probably continue so long as the necessity demands, or advantages to be derived from their maintenance can be the more easily secured than elsewhere. They will be more specially noticed in the notes on Urbana City and Township.

The order of the Masonic Fraternity and that of the Patrons of Husbandry had their first organizations in Urbana, and both became co-extensive with the county. It will be left for the notes of the various townships to include statements which concern these in their respective localities. For the two societies which organized in Urbana, and consequently became the initial members of their respective organizations in the county, we make room here.

Harmony Lodge, No. 8, A., F. & A. M.—This lodge, as its number indicates, is one of the oldest Masonic organizations in the State. On January 4, 1808, there were six lodges in Ohio, and a convention of Masons was held in Chillicothe on that day, when it was resolved to organize a Grand Lodge for the State, which was accomplished on January 2, 1809. At the second communication of the Grand Lodge held in Chillicothe, January 1, 1810, Harmony Lodge was represented by George F. Teney, its first Worshipful Master, but

the minutes of the Grand Lodge are silent as to the time or to whom the warrant under which Harmony operated was granted.

In the first organization of the lodge, meetings were held alternately at Urbana, Springfield and Dayton. The first Masonic Lodge opened in Urbana convened at the court house, September 20, 1809; E. W. Pierce, Samuel Gibbs and David Gwynne, were added to the membership. During the winter, Bennet Tabor, B. W. Langly, Thomas Gwynne and Alex McBeth. Same year, Hiram M. Curry, was appointed W. M. on a warrant empowering the lodge to hold meetings in Urbana and Springfield alternately. April 11, 1811, Joseph Vance, John Gunn, George Fithian, James Bishop and James M. Reed, new members. In 1814, the inconvenience of meeting in Springfield prompted a surrender of charter, and the present charter was issued January, 1815. At the first meeting thereafter, John Hamilton, John Mendenhall, Joseph S. Carter were received January 14, 1815; Samuel McCord, W. M. On November 15, the lodge passed the following resolutions: "That all the members be a committee to examine into the conduct of each other, and to report to the lodge any unmasonic conduct that may come to their knowledge." Under which Brother Gunn was charged with intemperance and cited to appear. The first return of Harmony to the Grand Lodge, December 27, 1815, for six months, reported four Past Masters, twenty-eight Master Masons, four Fellow Crafts and four Entered Apprentices—in all forty members. Joseph Vance represented the lodge in the Grand Lodge. April, 1818, the County Commissioners granted privilege to use rooms in new court house for lodge purposes, on condition that the lodge finish them in the same style as the rest of the building. William Malone was buried with Masonic honors August 18, 1818, and funeral sermon preached by Rev. Samuel Hitt, in the Methodist meeting-house. October 6, 1819, the lodge allowed Brother Meredith 50 cents for refreshments furnished the brethren. The record is silent as to the kind of refreshments. In 1820, John Hill was W. M.; the P. M.'s, Joseph Vance, John Hill, Samuel McCord, George Fithian, Abram Colwell, James Cooley and Adam Mosgrove; whole number of members, forty-five. June 25, 1821, the festival day of St. John was celebrated for the first time by Harmony. Rev. Samuel Hitt, who was not a Mason, on several occasions addressed the body assembled in the Methodist Church. After the exercises the members repaired to the tavern to partake of a dinner. June 25, 1821, cost the lodge $2 for music and refreshments. David Davis, 1824, was expelled for leaving his wife dependent on the charity of the lodge. That year the lodge numbered sixty. From 1828 to 1833, Harmony suspended its meetings. The abduction of Morgan created a storm of opposition, and it was deemed the wiser course to suspend for a time. Among all the Masons who were members at that time, four only are now living—John H. James, Evan Banes, Jesse C. Phillips and John Hurd. March, 1838, the lodge re-organized and held its regular meetings; E. S. Morgan, W. M. From the year 1840 to 1850, general prosperity and harmony prevailed. A return of Harmony to the Grand Lodge, for the year ending October 1, 1862, showed a total membership of ninety-two, and at the last return, October 1, 1876, was 129.

At this present date, September, 1880, this lodge shows a harmony and prosperity greater perhaps than it has felt at any period of its existence.

The Patrons of Husbandry.—In 1866, several gentlemen and ladies connected with the agricultural department at Washington, agreed to form a society to be composed exclusively of those whose "leading pursuit is agriculture." The

society adopted signs, words, ritual and degrees, after the approved manner of secret orders, but published a declaration of principles setting forth the objects and purposes of the organization. These may be succinctly stated to be—"to secure a more social intercourse—to encourage a more thorough education, and a more general diffusion of knowledge—to promote the thrift of the farmer, by a broader knowledge, by higher farming, and by all legitimate means that individuals or communities may of right do—and to build up a nobler and better manhood and womanhood in the agricultural class." The scope of the society includes a lodge, a lyceum, a debating society, a farmer's club, an exchange. The general name of the organization is "Patrons of Husbandry," that of the local society "A Grange." The divisions of the association are: 1st. A National Grange, composed of the presiding officers of State granges, and having a general jurisdiction. 2d. State granges composed of delegates chosen by subordinate granges by counties, and having jurisdiction over sub-granges in the State. 3d. Local or subordinate granges, restricted to one society in a township. Women are received in membership, and entitled to the same rights and privileges as the men. In six years the organization spread over thirty-five States and Territories, enrolling a membership of one and a half millions. In 1873, the Ohio State Grange was organized, and within two years numbered over 60,000 members. In the fall of that year several township or subordinate granges were chartered in Champaign County, which within eighteen months in the aggregate, numbered over 900 members. Every township in the county had its subordinate grange. The reasonable presumption is that an order having for its basis of organization the general methods which underlie other well-established secret societies, but differing in this, as being the only one identified with the daily lives and labors of its members, and thoroughly adapted to promote the social and educational interests of the rural population, would become and continue to be an efficient factor in agriculture, and in promoting the interests of the farmer. The character of the persons composing the grange in Champaign County may be determined from the fact that a society exclusive in its nature, taking a thousand adults from the body of the rural population, would necessarily take a considerable portion of many of its best and most intelligent citizens.

We have given more space to this society than perhaps the question intrinsically demands. But from present indications the grange in Champaign County has ceased to be an organization for good or evil. With capacities for great and continued usefulness, sufficient in its appointments to meet the wants and prospective condition of the agricultural class, we may be well surprised that the association has not made a continued progress. That mistakes and blunders in its management have been made, was natural, but a little experience should and would cure these, and that a real and permanent progress has been lost sight of, in the pursuit of trifling gains, is more than probable, but these were hardly sufficient to break down a society thoroughly organized and having for its object a beneficent work. We must look to other causes for an explanation, and in this we are impelled to one of three conclusions. 1st. That the farmer, of himself and by himself, is sufficient "to hoe his own row," independent of the aid to be attained by the power of co-operative effort. 2d. That the grange in the scope of its purposes and organization, is in advance of the age; or, 3d. To formulate an opinion which pervades the community outside the rural districts—"productive industry wants manual labor, and not brains nor mental culture." The order is still maintained in the county in a number of sub-granges, but at present does not show in Champaign the growth and vitality claimed for the

organization in other sections, holding, perhaps, not over one-half of its original numbers in active membership.

Central Ohio Scientific Association.—October 24, 1874, Messrs. T. N. Glover and L. C. Herrick, of Woodstock; R. H. Boal, I. F. Meyer, T. F. Moses, W. F. Leahy and P. R. Bennett, of Urbana, met at the office of Dr. R. H. Boal, in Urbana, to organize a society, having for its object the cultivation of physical and historical science; the study of the surrounding country and its inhabitants; the development of a scientific taste in the community, and a mutual acquaintance among scientific workers. The meeting adopted a constitution, and effected a permanent organization in the choice of T. N. Glover, President; P. R. Bennett, Jr., Vice President; T. F. Moses, Corresponding Secretary; T. F. Meyer, Treasurer. Although not specified in the constitution, the association also contemplated, and has kept steadily in view, the founding of a public museum for the collection of specimens and curiosities as may be loaned or donated by individuals, whether members or not. Mr. W. A. Brand, Postmaster in Urbana, made space in the general delivery room of the post office for the reception of part of the collections of the association, and of such as might from time to time be brought in. The society justly claims that no more suitable location could have been selected for such a museum than Urbana. The field abounds in objects of interest and importance, and has scarcely been touched. President Glover, in his inaugural address, says, "Within a radius of a hundred miles lies a magnificent geological field, with its paleontological treasures. The drifts and more recent deposits have been little studied. In natural history, zoology and botany, the region is a rich one; in ancient remains, the richest in America. Dr. Foster, in his Prehistoric Nations, says Ohio, alone, contains ten thousand tumuli or mounds, and of these not five hundred have been opened." Many of the smaller earthworks have been destroyed, and the process of destruction is continually going on, under the demands of agriculture and through an ignorance or indifference to the character and variety of the relics found in the soil. From these must be gathered all that can be known concerning the civilization and customs of the race of which every other vestige has been lost. Under the process of destruction going on, the lapse of a few years may make it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to settle, definitely, theories and beliefs which are now only matters of conjecture.

The association has held its regular monthly meetings, and, aside from the salutary scientific influence otherwise exerted, has been the means of exciting an interest generally in all matters pertaining to the pre-historic race, and spreading an intelligent appreciation in the community of the value of the relics found in the soil, and of the importance of collecting and preserving them. At the meetings discussions have been had and papers read on a variety of popular scientific topics. The field-work has been almost entirely confined to the examination of mounds, earth-works and aboriginal remains.

In January, 1878, the association took formal possession of a room in the Weaver Block, corner of Scioto street and Monument square, specially fitted up for its use, under the superintendence of Mr. George A. Weaver. While the present rooms are sufficient for the immediate wants of the society as a place of deposit for certain collections, and for the holding of meetings, the probabilities are that at no distant date the demand for more space will arouse sufficient public interest in the association and its work to carry out a plan for the erection of a public museum. The progress made was deemed sufficient to make the association an incorporated body, and articles of incorporation were duly

executed and filed May 10, 1878, and six trustees elected to serve for periods of one, two and three years; namely, for three years, George A. Weaver and R. H. Boal; for two years, John H. Young and Thomas F. Moses; for one year, Charles G. Smith and Hamilton Ring.

At the stated meeting in October of the Central Ohio Scientific Association, the following-named officers were elected for the ensuing year: Prof. P. B. Cabell, President; Prof. Thomas French, Vice President; Dr. F. S. Lockwood, Secretary; Prof. T. F. Moses, Corresponding Secretary; J. S. Parker, Treasurer; George A. Weaver, Curator and Librarian; George A. Weaver and Dr. R. H. Boal, Trustees. Stated meeting the third Tuesday in each month.

Champaign County Medical Society.—We have been kindly favored by Dr. James M. Mosgrove with the following paper relative to the medical profession of the county:

"Being anxious to have as full and correct history of the medical profession of Champaign County embodied in your forthcoming work as possible, I have, since our late interview, devoted such time as I could conveniently give it; but, I regret to say, my efforts in this direction have resulted in only partial or indifferent success, as the opportunity for obtaining such information has long since passed away, by the death of the older physicians and their cotemporaries.

"From the date of the organization of the town of Urbana up to 1812, 1813 and 1814, I have obtained the names of the following physicians, all of whom, it is said, practiced medicine in Urbana, for a brief time at least. In presenting their names, I cannot give the exact dates of entrance or exit, nor reconcile their claims to priority, but give them simply in the order in which I received them. And, in accordance with the best information thus obtained, from our few remaining 'old settlers,' I believe that to Dr. James Davidson should be accorded the honor of first locating and practicing medicine in this town; and, if correct, therefore the pioneer of our profession.

"Soon after Dr. Davidson's arrival, the names of Drs. Case, Collins, Mendenhall, Conkright and Bonner appear, as residents of Urbana. Dr. Collins resided here as late as 1814, for about that time he married a Miss Scott, a sister of Mrs. Byrdwhistle. Dr. Conkright married Miss Culver, sister of Miss Abi Culver, who afterward became the wife of Joshua Baldwin. The Doctor lived where Mrs. Dr. Basset's house now stands, but a frame then, owned by Judge A. R. Colwell. Drs. Davidson and Bonner were both, I believe, brothers-in-law of the late Judge Reynolds. Dr. Bonner at one time lived in the block, afterward so long owned by the late John C. Pearson, and now known as the 'Weaver House Block.'

"In 1814, Dr. Joseph S. Carter, a native of Kentucky, arrived in Urbana and located here for the practice of his profession. Dr. Carter had received a liberal education and was a graduate of the Medical Department of the Transylvania University, which, in connection with a high order of natural ability, soon enabled him to take first rank among the ablest physicians and surgeons of Central Ohio. He remained a citizen of Urbana and continued in practice up to within a few months preceding his death, which occurred in 1852, being in the sixty-second year of his age. Dr. Obed Horr was, for a few years, associated with Dr. Carter in practice, at the end of which time he removed to Mechanicsburg, and entered upon a successful career of merchandising.

"Dr. Adam Mosgrove arrived in Urbana in the spring of 1818, and, possessed of an iron constitution and undaunted resolution, soon entered upon the

large practice which he maintained up to within a few years of his death, which occurred in March, 1875. He died at the ripe old age of eighty-four, being at that time one of the oldest physicians in the Western States, and had been engaged in the arduous duties of his profession for a period of over sixty years. Drs. Carter and Mosgrove were associated together as partners in the practice of medicine and surgery for many years, and, in a large portion of Central Ohio, the names of Carter and Mosgrove were as familiar as household words.

"The practice of medicine has changed much since the earlier days of Carter and Mosgrove. Then money was scarce and hard to come at. Those old doctors would ride on horseback, night or day, over the muddy or frozen roads of summer or winter, and through the almost trackless forests, five, ten and fifteen miles, for the privilege of making a charge of from $2 to $3 or $4, which, after standing for years, would be settled by trade in part, and, finally, by note, which would again, in its turn, stand for years or until a new 'dicker' could be made.

"From an intimate acquaintance with the business of Carter & Mosgrove, confirmed by a recent examination of their books, I am safe in saying that their entire receipts did not amount to over 50 cents on the dollar of their business, and of this amount, about 10 per cent only would be cash. Indeed, it seems to have been a constant struggle with them to realize sufficient money to pay for their medicines and to meet that inexorable monster, the tax-gatherer.

"For many years, probably up to 1830 or 1835, Carter & Mosgrove were almost the only physicians in Urbana, and of an area almost, if not quite, co-extensive with the county limits. I have, however, obtained the names of a few physicians who must have been here in practice about or shortly previous to this time. Among them may be mentioned Drs. Hughs, Martin, McCann, Curry, Latta and possibly Evan Banes. Dr. Samuel Latta, at least, read medicine at a very early day with Dr. A. Mosgrove, but afterward removed to Cincinnati, where he located and became quite eminent in his profession. After this period, the accessions were more rapid and numerous, among whom may be named Drs. William M. Murdock, Wilson Everett, Evan Banes, E. P. Fyffe, William Happersett and M. Woods. Between the years of 1840 and 1850, Urbana sent quite a large delegation of its young men to medical colleges, chiefly the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, all of whom graduated at the termination of their college courses with distinguished *honors*. About the first of this class to graduate were Elijah Collins and Ichabod C. Taylor, followed, a year or two later, by E. P. Fyffe, Thomas Cowgill and Joseph C. Brown. Dr. Fyffe, however, had been in practice a number of years before this, but, owing to feeble health and pecuniary embarrassments, was not able to complete his college course until the spring of 1845. The following spring (1846), D. M. Vance and James M. Mosgrove graduated, and, two years later, Jo S. Carter, Jr. About the time last mentioned, or perhaps a few years later, Douglas Luce, Jr., H. C. Pearce, I. W. Goddard and William H. Pearson graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.

"All of the above named, after receiving their degrees, except Drs. Luce and Pearson, settled in Urbana and vicinity, and immediately entered upon the duties of their profession, and have continued in active practice up to the present time. I will close this hastily written and imperfect sketch, by giving the names of physicians who composed the first or earliest regularly organized

County Society of which we have any correct data. The organization, which was made in March, 1852, was as follows:

"President, William H. Happersett; Vice President, Adam Mosgrove; Secretary, James M. Mosgrove; Treasurer, Marquis Wood; Librarian, Jo S. Carter; Board of Censors, Adam Mosgrove, William Murdoch and E. P. Fyffe.

"The following is a list of members:

"A. Mosgrove,* William H. Happersett,* William M. Murdoch, E. P. Fyffe,* J. M. Mosgrove, John Baker, I. W. Goddard, M. Wood,* Cyrus Smith,* J. C. Brown, James M. Pheron,* J. S. Carter, Jr., W. M. Housten, J. H. Clark, M. L. Haster, D. M. Vance.*

"It has been suggested, in order to make this sketch more satisfactory to all parties, that it should be continued to present date, and, as I am particularly desirous of mentioning and recording the name of every regular physician of Urbana and of the county, I have concluded that I can do so in no more acceptable manner than by appending a list of the members of our County Medical Society, which, it is believed, includes the name of every regular physician of the county.

"The following list of physicians of Urbana and Champaign County were members of Champaign County Branch of Ohio State Medical Society, June 27, 1880:

"Urbana—Drs. J. M., S. M. and William A. Mosgrove, Miami street; Dr. H. C. Pearce, Scioto street; Dr. T. S. Hitt, Main street; Drs. W. J. Sullivan, G. H. Hodges, I. W. Goddard, J. E. McLain, J. C. Brown, J. H. Ayres, P. R. Bennett, Jr., William M. Murdoch, J. S. Carter, Samuel Chance and Israel Fisler. Mutual—Dr. H. S. Preston. Mechanicsburg—Drs. J. H. Clark, C. K. Clark and C. H. Newcomb. St. Paris—Drs. John Baker, B. F. Baker, John Musson, —— McIlwaine and —— Jones. Millerstown—Drs. Whitmer and Comer. Careysville—Dr. H. B. Hunt. Terre Haute—Dr. W. S. Hunt. Woodstock—Dr. L. C. Herrick. Northville—Dr. E. J. Barr. Kingston—Dr. A. B. Pearce. Cable—Drs. Moore and Swimley. Spring Hills—Dr. Offenbacker. Mingo—Dr. J. F. Good. North Lewisburg—Drs. Williams and Smith. Crayon—Dr. Thatcher. Bowlesville—Dr. Henderson. Fremont—Dr. Hughs. Westville—Dr. Richard McLaughlin.

"Homœopathists—Drs. Hamilton Ring and W. M. & H. C. Houston, Urbana.

"Eclectic—Drs. S. and J. C. Butcher Urbana."

ANTIQUITIES.

We gather from a report of the antiquities of the Mad River Valley, made by Prof. Thomas F. Moses, of the Urbana University, to the Central Ohio Scientific Association, a condensed statement of an examination made by himself and others of two mounds lying in Champaign County, known respectively as the Roberts Mound and the Baldwin Mound. The location of the earthworks of the Mad River Valley, thus far examined, bears a close relation to the topographical features of the country. They occur usually on the high lands overlooking the river valley, the exception being nearly always in the upper part of its course, where a mound is occasionally found located on low ground, at the junction of the main stream with one of its smaller tributaries. The mounds vary greatly in size. The smaller ones are usually low, and flat on the

* Deceased.

summit. These are from three to five feet high, and from thirty to fifty feet in diameter. Another class of mounds is more conical in shape, varying from eight to fifteen feet in altitude, and having a diameter at the base of from seventy to eighty feet. The internal structure of all the mounds of this region that have been opened, is nearly homogeneous in character, being generally of a clayey loam like the surface soil. In regard to the relation of the mounds to each other, sufficient data have not yet been obtained upon which to base a definite statement, but as, in the case of those situated on high ground, one or more may be distinctly seen from the summit of another, it suggests the idea that they may have been used as signal stations.

The Roberts Mound.—These mounds (Roberts and Baldwin) are so called from the name of the owners, on whose lands they are found. The former was opened in the summer of 1877, and, like the Baldwin, is located on a high hill composed of drift, gravel and sand, the material having been chiefly derived from the limestone strata of this State. Standing upon its summit a wide and beautiful prospect meets the eye in whatever direction one may turn. On the east the horizon is bounded by a range of hills. These hills are, in reality, the termination of a broad plateau, and indicate the contour lines of the eroded valley, formed during some former geological period, into which valley now flow the streams which furnish the natural drainage of the country. Similar plateaus stretch away to the north and south. One of these elevated plains is styled "Pretty Prairie," but, while the name is applied only to the southern part of the northern plateau, geologically it extends to the eastern side of Urbana, the city itself being placed upon a lower terrace, and is the whole tract included between the valley of Mad River and its eastern tributary, Buck Creek. But perhaps the most remarkable feature of the landscape is the broad valley itself which sweeps down between the places above described from the northeast, near Mechanicsburg, and, taking a course due west, as it flows by the base of the hill upon which the mound stands, trends away to the southwest, broadening as it goes, and is lost to view in the distant horizon. One cannot fail to be impressed with the idea that this valley once held a noble river. The only remnant of this river, if such there were, is the little stream called Buck Creek, so called from the manner in which its smaller branches here unite with the main trunk like the antlers of a stag. Standing upon the Roberts Mound, tokens of welcome or signals of approaching danger could be seen from the mound now on the Baldwin farm, crowning the summit of the opposite bank. These sites, selected as they were with unusual care as burial places for their dead, betray a love of nature and an appreciation of its beautiful features, worthy to be classed among man's nobler faculties. Permission of the owner of the property having been given to make such use of the mound as was thought fit, it was at first proposed to expose the whole floor at once by means of plow and scraper; but, the number of trees, some of which were of considerable size, scattered over the surface, and their interlacing roots, soon made it apparent that this would be out of the question. Work was accordingly begun by carrying an adit from the northwest side and sinking a central shaft four feet by eight, the longer diameter of the shaft running north and south. In the side adit nothing was disclosed till the floor of the mound was reached, when, perhaps, about a foot above the natural surface of the soil, the trench passed through a layer of white ashes. This layer was found to extend from nearly the outer margin of the base of the mound across its whole floor, arching up over the center, so as to present a convex surface above. The thickness varied from

half an inch to one and a half inches. Near the center the layer was almost of stony hardness, causing it to come off in large flakes. When the clay was cleared off, the layer disclosed a mottled surface of a reddish-brown color. The hardness was apparently due to the lime, of which the ashes seemed to be largely composed, and the reddish-brown surface might have been produced by a covering of bark placed over the ash layer. Below this layer of a varying depth, but on an average of eight or nine inches, a second layer was reached similar in character. The space between was filled with clay, like that composing the mound. At the point of junction between the side adit and central shaft, was found a heap of loose ashes mingled with small fragments of calcined human bones. In the heap were found also several rudely fashioned flint arrow, heads and a pierced ornament of stone. At a later day one or two other heaps of calcined bones were found, all at about the same distance from the center of the mound. It is a question whether the whole of the ash layers were not originally composed of burnt bones. In carrying down the central shaft, some fragments of human bones much decayed were unearthed near the surface, marking the site of an *intrusive burial.* At the depth of three and a half to four feet, near the center of the mound, a human skeleton was reached, lying on the back, the head toward the north, and was found firmly imbedded in the compact clay. With the exception of only a few bones of the ankle and wrist and several phalanges, the entire skeleton was secured, and was found to weigh exactly nine pounds. The breast-bone had been perforated by some sharp instrument, probably a flint spear or arrow head, as the aperture, larger on the outer than upon the inner surface of the bone, shows it to have been made by a tapering instrument. The external opening measures one and a half inches, while the inner one is but three-fourths of an inch. Under the right thigh was found a fragment of quartz rock as large as the palm of the hand, one side of which was flat and polished. It was then proceeded to deepen the excavation, which resulted in the finding of a skull of a second skeleton. This skeleton was in very imperfect condition, and but small part removed. It was underneath the upper layer of ashes, the head but a short distance from the heap of calcined bones before described, and from the position of the scattered fragments had been placed upon the back with the head toward the west. At a short distance from this the bones of a third skeleton were found. The bones of the forearm and hands were entirely wanting, and but little of the spine was present. This might have been the result of decay, but the bones that remain are remarkably heavy and nearly vitrified. They were covered with a thick incrustation, and presented the appearance of having been in the fire. The lower jaw is much awry, and the skull has a very low and retreating forehead, and altogether presents the appearance of a very low type of humanity.

Some two feet from the surface, at the south end of the excavation, a mass of charcoal was met with, the fragments of which were of large size. With the charcoal was found a piece of thigh bone, charred and petrified, and part of a bone of the forearm. Near by was a stratum of clay, burnt nearly red. It is inferred that these charred fragments of bone and charcoal, as well as those found on the surface, were scraped up from the site of the cremation, and that they were thrown on the mound with the surrounding earth during the process of construction. Two modes of burial—inhumation and cremation—appear here to have been simultaneously practiced, unless the latter had been imperfectly performed in regard to the imperfect skeleton on the floor of the mound. The practice of cremation, sufficiently common in ancient times, is still observed to some extent by the native races of North America.

The Baldwin Mound.—This mound is located on the top of a hill lying between the North and East Forks of Buck Creek at their junction, about eight miles southeast of Urbana, and upon the farm of the late Judge Samuel Baldwin. It is nearly conical in shape, about seventy-eight feet in diameter at the base, and fifteen feet in height. Upon it oak trees of considerable size are now standing. The brick used in the construction of a house, some fifty years ago, and now standing on the farm, were made from clay taken from the south side of the mound. In the process of removing the clay, it is said a quantity of bones was unearthed, but afterward re-interred. Work was begun by carrying an adit from the side toward the center, and, after the center was reached, sinking a shaft toward the base. Some two feet from the surface, the bones of several skeletons were found. These are frequently found in the surface, of mounds, and are generally accounted to be those of some Indian tribe, and of comparatively recent date. The original place of sepulture was reached at the depth of twelve feet. Here an under structure had been made, constructed, as nearly as could be ascertained, in the following manner: First, a layer of bark was laid down, then the bodies placed upon this; the head of one being directly toward the east, of the next toward the west, and so on. Logs were placed at the sides and between the bodies, dividing the grave into as many compartments as there were persons to be buried. The whole was then covered with a thick layer of bark, upon the surface of which was found a thin layer of charcoal. Bark, branches and bodies had of course reached the last stages of decay, only the ashes of the former remaining to show how they had been disposed; and long, hollow cavities, filled with dirt, alone indicated the position of the logs. The whole mass had been pressed down and flattened by the weight of the overlying earth and most of the bones showed evidence of the great pressure, being crushed in and broken. The first skeleton reached was found with the head lying toward the east, and supposed to be that of a female; a small copper ring was found at the head. Further excavation disclosed a second skeleton, with the head toward the west. The bones of this skeleton were very large and strong, and those of the lower limbs in a remarkable state of preservation; near the hand, and lying across the body, were the flint heads of three spears or arrows. Their position seemed to show that they had been held in the hand by wooden shafts, now moldered away. The upper part of the body had been crushed and distorted to a great extent by the pressure above. It had apparently been placed on the left side, and the arrows grasped in the right hand. Removing the earth carefully from this, a third skeleton was seen, its head pointing to the east. This was lying upon its back, and measured from its toes to the top of the head nearly six feet. The teeth were thirty-two in number and perfectly sound. Around the neck was a string of beads, made of mother of pearl, probably taken from the shells of the river Mussel. This skeleton seemed to be that of a young woman of from 18 to 20 years.

The skeleton next disclosed was that of a young man of about sixteen years. The head was placed in the reverse position to that of the preceding one. The skull is remarkably well shaped. Over the heart were found several plates of mica cut in the form of a crescent. Plates of mica are frequently found in mounds, and the mica is believed to have been brought from Carolina. This, with the copper from Lake Superior and shells from Mexico, is an evidence of the commercial habits of the people. The next space was occupied by the skeletons of two small children, placed feet to feet. Near the head of one of these was a heap of small sea shells belonging to a species now found in the Gulf of

Mexico. These were pierced at the ends. The succeeding skeleton was that of an adult person, and near it was found a small implement of banded slate, belonging to the class called "boat-shaped" implements in the collection of the Smithsonian Institution. An eighth skeleton was found belonging to this group, near which also lay a small quantity of shell beads like those last described. Following these, near the margin of the mound, were three others, thrown down apparently without regard to position, as they were disposed at various angles, with the limbs crossing each other, and no protection of logs had been placed around them, nor were any ornaments found with them. Of all the skeletons found in the mound, the eight first described were buried with especial care, and each of them had some mark of distinction or token of affection. The arrangement of the bodies was also somewhat remarkable, they being placed with great uniformity with the heads alternately toward the east and west, though the conjecture is that this arrangement was made simply with a view to economize space.

The excavation above described occupied the northwest quarter of the mound. A few days later, work was resumed in the northeast quarter by carefully uncovering the whole until the floor was reached. The space was found covered with ten skeletons, which had been promiscuously thrown down, the bodies being bent at all angles, and the limbs of one often lying across those of another. A layer of charcoal was found over the upper surface, and another had been placed below. No implements or ornaments were found with these bodies. In one corner of the area, near the center of the mound, was a small heap of ashes containing a few burnt bones and calcined mineral shells. At the outer angle was a vase of baked clay crushed to fragments, the rim only retaining its original form. This vase was placed with the mouth downward. The interior surface was coated with black carbonaceous matter. In the south part of the mound, from which the clay had been taken for making brick, a pit was dug, and bones were reached quite near the present surface. Here were parts of three skeletons, conjectured to be the same as those mentioned when the clay was removed, and said to have been again buried. On the west side a test pit was sunk, but nothing found.

It is quite probable that much more remains to be discovered in the remaining portion of the mound, and it is the design of the association to continue the exploration at a future day. The soil of the mound is composed of a clear yellow clay, quite free from stone or gravel, and cutting under the spade with a smooth, bright surface. The hill upon which it rests is a loose mixture of limestone pebbles, having a thin surface covering dark loam. For a considerable distance around the base of the mound, the earth is somewhat similar in character to that of the mound, but it is not so free from stone. Such pebbles as were found in the mound were of quartz and sandstone, only a single specimen of limestone being found, and that a water-worn one. The material was probably brought from a distance. The clay was nearly homogeneous throughout, and very compact. At the base, a complete arch had been formed by the decay of the log structure, the superincumbent soil having first become sufficiently firm to retain its position. In regard to the bones in general, it may be said that the same peculiarities that are mentioned by other writers, such as the foreshortening of the skulls and their want of symmetry, the flattening of the tibia and perforation of the humerus, are all exhibited in a marked degree. Many of the bones had become bent by the weight of earth resting upon them, and much of the distortion exhibited in the skulls is believed to be

Yours truly,

David Loudenback.

MAD RIVER TP.

due to this cause, rather than to compression during life. Frequently bones lying over each other were found soldered together. To account for this, it is only necessary to consider the peculiar conditions to which they have been subjected. For centuries they have lain beneath an immense mass of earth, and this constant and long-continued pressure, accompanied by a kind of molecular disintegration and re-arrangement of the particles of bony matter, is amply sufficient to produce these changes of form.

A number of mounds, of a less important character, have been opened from time to time. One, a small, flat mound, at the junction of the Mackachack with Mad River, on Mr. Clem's farm, and another of similar character, on the farm of Mr. Michael, near Buck Creek. One on the ridge northeast of the Baldwin Mound, on the farm of Mr. Wilson; the latter, about three feet in height and thirty in diameter. Also, one opened by Mr. James Dallas, on the farm of the late Judge Dallas, four miles below Urbana. From a survey made by Dr. R. H. Boal, this mound was found to be fifty feet in diameter and four feet in height, and situated 105 feet from the edge of the plateau. A few rods below, on the slope of the hill, is a small circular ridge, some fifteen feet in diameter, the earth forming the ridge thrown out in such a way as to leave a small conical elevation in the center. The mound is placed on the summit of the bend overlooking the Mad River Valley, and, as the valley here changes its direction, making a sweep toward the southeast, and is some three or four miles in width, the situation is a very commanding one. The beauty and extent of the view are remarkable. The relics taken from this mound by Mr. Dallas were numerous and particularly interesting.

The places of sepulture over which no structures have been erected are numerous throughout this whole section. Hardly a railroad or turnpike cutting is made, or gravel bed opened, that does not disclose a mass of skeletons. The hill-tops are literally sown with the dead. In the case of these gravel-bank burials, every surface indication of the cemetery below has usually been effaced by time. The bodies occur singly, in graves grouped together, or crowded promiscuously in long trenches. They have been found in almost every posture, prostrate, sitting, and even standing. Sometimes parts of the same skeleton are widely separated from each other, and so mingled with the materials of the drift that they would almost seem to have been deposited by some surface action before the alluvium was laid down upon it. This condition was particularly observable in a deposit on the farm of S. M. Hodges, on the east side of Buck Creek Valley. In this latter many interesting relics were found. Future explorations will undoubtedly reveal multitudes of similar mounds, rich in strange and curious deposits, and valuable in aiding to decipher the unwritten history of past ages.

NEWSPAPERS.

We are indebted to Mr. Joshua Saxton, the former editor and publisher of the Urbana *Citizen and Gazette*, for the following paper:

The first paper published in the county was in 1812, by Corwin & Blackburn, under the title of *Farmer's Watch Tower*. Moses B. Corwin was a young lawyer who had come to the county a year or two before, and probably performed the duties of editor, while his associate, Blackburn, was a practical printer and performed the duties of type-setter and foreman. It was afterward published by Corwin & Poff, in a log-cabin on the lot where the residence of William H. Colwell now stands, corner of Church and Walnut streets. This paper was followed by the *Spirit of Liberty*, under the management of Allen

M. Poff, which was succeeded by the *Mad River Courant*, edited and published by Martin L. Lewis. The management was soon after changed into the firm of Banes & Lewis. In 1824, Daniel S. Bell started the *Farmer's Friend*, but the title was soon changed to the *Ohioan and Mad River Journal*. Next followed the *Country Collustrator*, by Robert Barr and Wilson Everett, but the paper soon changed hands to Dr. Everett and Evan Banes. The two papers then published were consolidated into the *Mad River Courant and County Collustrator*, edited and published by Banes & Lewis. A few years afterward, Hays & Raymond started the Urbana *Record*, which soon after fell into the hands of James H. Bacon, who continued its publication to the fall of 1831, when it was suspended, and no regular paper was published until the spring of 1838. During the interim, John A. Corwin, then a student at law, and Decatur Talbott, a practical printer, both of whom were reared in the village, started a small paper called the *Rattler*. The *Rattler* was a two-leaved, quarto size; created some little sensation in the community, and soon died. Next followed *The Western Citizen and Urbana Gazette*, which was started in April, 1838, by Joshua Saxton. Some years after, the title was changed to Urbana *Citizen and Gazette*. In 1850, John D. Burnett purchased an interest in the establishment, which continued two years. In 1865, William A. Brand took a half-interest in it, which continued until February 1, 1879, when, on account of ill health, he retired, selling his interest to C. T. Jamieson, of Batavia, Ohio, and in December following Mr. Saxton, after forty-two years' service as editor of the paper he had founded, sold his interest to Mr. Jamieson, who still continues the paper as editor and proprietor.

In February, 1867, the *Mackachack Press* was started at West Liberty by Donn Piatt. It was moved to Columbus, when, after a lapse of a few months, it was transferred to Urbana, where it died before a year had ended.

In 1844, Judge John Taylor started the first Democratic paper in Champaign County, with the title of the *Western Dominion*. This paper changed hands several times within a few years. Judge Taylor was succeeded by a Mr. Reed, and he by Mr. D. M. Fleming, now of the Piqua *Journal*. It was then consolidated with the *Democratic Expositor*, of Springfield, Ohio, and edited by W. F. Mosgrove, of Urbana, and E. G. Dial, of Springfield. In 1850, it fell into the hands of Charles Flood, of Columbus, who changed the name to the *Ohio State Democrat*. After a brief existence, it passed into the hands of O. B. Happersett and W. A. Sampson, who changed the name to Urbana *Free Press*. Next, Col. John H. James became owner of the establishment, and the paper was edited by John W. Houx, under the name of the Urbana *Union*. Soon after this, the Urbana Union Printing Company was formed, and the paper was edited by A. R. Candy. In February, 1872, E. T. Harkrader took the office and changed the name to the *Democratic Plaindealer*. In 1873, he was succeeded by Flannegan & Runkle, which soon changed to the firm of Ben P. Runkle & Co., under the head of the Urbana *Union*. Mr. Flannegan was next owner, who kept it a few years under the name of the Urbana *Union Democrat*. Messrs. Hayward & Gulick succeeded Mr. Flannegan, and in a little time it passed into the hands of I. K. Newcomer, the present owner and publisher, who has changed the title to that of *Champaign Democrat*.

Some years ago, W. H. Gulick started a small daily paper, called the *Daily News*, which is still published, we believe, at intervals. Next followed the *Daily Democrat*, still published by Mr. Newcomer under the title of Urbana *Daily Union*.

Several years ago, Messrs. F. W. and M. Gowey started a small paper at North Lewisburg, called the *Boomerang*, but it was short-lived, and has never been resuscitated. There are two papers published at Mechanicsburg—the *Central Ohio News*, by Messrs. Church & Baxter, and the Mechanicsburg *Herald*, by O. C. Wheeler. Some years ago, a paper called the *New Era* was started at St. Paris. It has changed hands several times, and is now published by Charles R. Musson, who succeeded H. H. Hall.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY WAR RECORD.

It is not intended in these sketches to explain the causes, nor to give any connected statement of the wars in which the citizens of Champaign County have taken part. These enter into the history of the country, and are the war of 1812, the Mexican war and the Southern rebellion. In 1812, Urbana was a frontier town on the border of an almost unbroken wilderness—without highways to any extent, and infested with hostile Indians. Its location naturally made it a base for army operations. Return Jonathan Meigs was Governor of the State, and immediately after the declaration of war in June, designated the place as the rendezvous for troops. Here Gen. Hull brought three regiments, under the respective commands of Cols. Duncan McArthur, Lewis Cass and James Findlay, for the purpose of being organized with other forces. These troops encamped on the grounds east of town, occupying the lots between East Water street and East Court street, now known as the Berry, Nelson, Wiley and Kauffman property, and extending north to East Court street. They remained several weeks for the arrival of Col. Miller's regiment of U. S. troops, which had made a brilliant record at the battle of Tippecanoe the previous November. The citizens of the town united with the troops to give Col. Miller and his gallant regiment a worthy reception. Southwest of the lot now occupied by Mr. Frank Chance, was a considerable declivity, which at one time, was called Shryach's Hill, and, afterward, the Baldwin Hill. At the foot of this hill an arch, bearing the inscription, "Tippecanoe Glory," spanned the road. The regiment of Col. Miller was met at the public square by Gen. Hull and his staff officers, accompanied by a body guard, and was escorted to the camp in triumph, between files of citizens and soldiers, the ladies strewing flowers in the way. The reception and triumphal march are considered the finest military pageant ever displayed in Urbana. The regiment then crossed over to the higher ground, now partly occupied by the residences of Mr. George Weaver and Mr. P. B. Ross, and encamped.

This accession to Gen. Hull's army completed the organization, and the entire force, in a short time, was ordered to Detroit, and opened the army road afterward known as Hull's Trace. The reverses which followed in the North continued to make Urbana an objective point. Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, for the protection of the exposed frontier settlements, called out and took command in person of some 5,000 mounted men, and encamped on the south border of the town, reaching from the place where the upper factory pond now is, westward through the Weaver and Ward lands to the old mill near the water works, where they remained some days before being ordered to the front.

Gov. Meigs, immediately after the surrender of Detroit, made a requisition for a large Ohio force, under command of Gen. W. Tupper. Urbana was made the place of rendezvous, and the encampment was on the high grounds north of the ravine bordering what is now known as Laurel street.

During the siege of Fort Meigs, in May, 1813, runners were sent through the surrounding country, urging the male inhabitants to assemble immediately at this point to take measures to relieve the besieged fort. The summons resulted in a large mass-meeting, from all points south to the Ohio River, and the greater part, being armed, volunteered to march at once to the relief of the fort. Joseph Vance, Simon Kenton and other citizens of Urbana took an active and prominent part in the movement. The force was officered by acclamation, and immediately moved north under command of Col. McArthur. Four days' forced march were made through the wilderness, when they were met by Col. William Oliver, John McAdams and Captain Johnny, an Indian, who had been sent as spies with the intelligence that the enemy had abandoned the siege. The force then returned to Urbana and were discharged.

The concentration of forces and supplies at this point, necessarily required the establishment of appropriate agencies. Among these, the Quartermaster's Department was managed by William Jordan. Alexander Doke had charge of the armorer's yards and shops. Zephaniah Luce was Issuing Commissioner. Dr. Gould, Physician and Surgeon to the hospital. Jacob Fowler, being at the head of the Quartermaster's Department, was general agent and contractor for Government supplies. Maj. David Gwynne here made his headquarters as Paymaster, and Josiah G. Talbott, formerly a Lieutenant in the regular army, opened a recruiting station and enlisted a number of soldiers.

Joseph Vance organized a volunteer company of riflemen from the surrounding country, who elected him Captain; William Ward, Jr., Lieutenant; and Isaac Myers, Ensign. They were mostly old hunters, and could hit the "bull's eye" at seventy-five yards' distance. It has been asserted that the hunters were so expert with the rifle that, a deer bounding through the grass, and fired at by a number, the hand would cover the space where the bullets struck. This company was denominated Minute-men and Rangers, and, when danger from Indians was apprehended—which occurred several times during the war—they promptly responded to the call and moved to the point of danger. Other companies, from Urbana and the surrounding country, were also organized, which did efficient service. Among these was a company under Capt. John McCord, one of Capt. Barrett and one of Capt. Kizer.

From the first settlement, and until after the close of the war, alarms of threatened Indian raids were frequent. Reports of massacres of whole families, in close proximity, added to the alarm. In the earlier times, the rumor of the approach of hostile savages would send the few settlers to the more strongly built and roomy log-houses, where they would barricade the doors and windows. On one occasion, it is reported that Zephaniah Luce, receiving information that a body of Indians in the neighborhood intended to make an attack on the place during the night, went around among the settlers, urging them to repair to the house of George Fithian, and carry with them all their guns and ammunition, and barricade it as the most secure stronghold in the place. The advice was followed, and the night was one of intense anxiety and excitement. The attack was not made, and in a day or two they returned to their deserted cabins. These alarms suggested the expediency of building a block-house, which the people erected shortly after on lot No. 104. This house was used during the war as one of the artificer's shops for the army. The neighboring frontier tribes of Indians professed friendship, yet many distrusted them, and were suspicious that through the representations and influence of Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, they might be induced to join the Pottawatomies and other hostile tribes. At

the battle of Tippecanoe, fought in November, 1811, though the forces of Gen. Harrison met with heavy losses, the Indians, under Tecumseh, were, after much slaughter, routed. This being late in the fall, no fears were entertained that they could be reorganized before the next summer. To provide against their reassembling and renewing hostilities, precautionary measures were taken by Gov. Meigs by calling a council of Indians, and especially those who professed friendship for the United States, to meet with him at Urbana on a given day. To make the call successful, Col. James McPherson, Zane and Walker were employed to visit the several tribes, over whom they were supposed to be able to exert a favorable influence. The result was that the chiefs of the Shawnees and Wyandots, with leaders of other tribes, accompanied by their braves, made their appearance on the appointed day. A platform stand had been erected at the place where the Indian councils were generally held—in a grove a few rods southwest of the old graveyard, marked on the city plat as inlots Nos. 197, 198, 199, 200, 207, 208, 209 and 210. The stand was about the center of the block inclosed by Church, Locust, Ward and Kenton streets. The time was a little after the declaration of war. The result was considered satisfactory. The Indians avowed their determination to take sides with the United States, and the Governor agreed, on his part, to guarantee protection and support to their families against hostile tribes in league with Great Britain. To carry out the agreement in good faith, a block-house was erected near Zanesfield, in Logan County, for the protection of the women and children, who, at the public expense, were furnished with provisions, etc.

MEXICAN WAR.

The war with Mexico made no great stir among the people of Champaign, though the progress of the victorious troops from Vera Cruz to Mexico was hailed with an enthusiasm similar to that over the country generally. There was a sentiment very widely prevalent that the war was unnecessary, and that the United States, strong in its resources, ought not to have attacked a sister Republic; but, being in, the patriotism of the county was for the country, right or wrong. The newspapers of the county do not return any names of the volunteer soldiery who were at Buena Vista, the heights of Monterey, or the storming of Chapultepec, but a green memory has kept in remembrance the names of Evan Jenkins, Oliver Jenkins, Frank Jenkins, Thomas Lowe, Isaac N. Pierce, George Hoover, Thomas Connerton, Thomas Wilson, Stephen Hagerbaugh, George Seibert, Finley Dunham, Robert Wallace, John Needler and Johnson K. Putman—all of whom were from Champaign, who volunteered in the Army of the Rio Grande. To these may be added the name of Gatch Ambrose, youngest son of Frederick Ambrose, whose name has appeared in these pages as one of the oldest pioneers. Young Ambrose was engineer on a Mississippi River steamboat, which he left for the war. Passed safely through its dangers; afterward joined the ill-starred expedition of Walker, "the gray-eyed man of destiny," and, with other young men deceived into participation in the Nicaraguan expedition, paid the penalty with his life.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency was the signal for the bursting forth of the volcano which had smoldered many months, and which

the country had hoped would die out without a general conflagration. The country did not believe that the States which claimed the right of peaceable secession from the Union would proceed to extremities. In the supposition that such might be the case, men's minds were confused, and the thoughts of what ought to be done, under the circumstances, had not taken a tangible shape. The air was full of rumors, anxieties and fears, but confusion and discordant counsels everywhere prevailed. The very few, by intuition, saw an impending calamity; time was required to develop its magnitude and create a common sentiment.

The successive stages in the great drama tended to arouse a commotion over the entire country, and to bring men together to consult as to the common welfare. The secession of South Carolina was the tocsin which brought men together for thought—the shot at Fort Sumter brought them together for action.

Champaign County was equally moved with the rest of the State. Every section held its indignation meeting, but a public meeting, called by the Mayor of Urbana, and held in the court house, took precedence in point of force, character and numbers. William Patrick was Mayor, and, believing that the time had come both for thought and action, called a meeting of the citizens and appointed a committee to present resolutions representing the sentiments of the people of Champaign County in relation to the condition of public affairs.

The meeting was held on the evening of January 17, 1861, and at an early hour was densely packed by men and women, who for hours stood in their places, and taking an active interest in the proceedings. The Mayor was called to preside over the meeting, and John Russell was chosen Secretary. The President stated the object of the meeting was to consider the state of the Union, and, by a few appropriate words, with great earnestness reviewed the situation, the value of the union of the States, and the importance of prompt, considerate and efficient means to meet the impending crisis. The band, while the applause which followed the Mayor's speech was being made, struck up "Hail Columbia," which added to the enthusiasm, and gave the crowd the appearance of a tumultuous assembly.

Silence being restored, Rev. I. I. Thompson was called on, and prayed for the peace and safety of the country, and for wisdom to guide in their proceedings. Mr. John H. Young nominated Joshua Saxton and Christopher Ryan to sit as Vice Presidents, which was carried, and the two gentlemen—the opposite of each other in size, appearance, politics, religion, business and general make-up—cordially shook hands as they ascended the rostrum, and the band again brought forth bursts of applause on playing "The Star Spangled Banner," many of the audience joining with rapturous enthusiasm in the chorus.

The farewell address of Washington was then read by A. M. Pence. After the reading, the committee previously appointed by the Mayor to consider the situation and to present resolutions as to the condition of affairs, composed of Messrs. A. F. Vance, F. M. Wright, John H. Young, Levi Geiger and John D. Burnett, were called and reported resolutions. The committee, perhaps, gives a fair index to the mixed elements composing the meeting, and one may well wonder, not that there were diversities of opinion, but that persons having such diverse views could ever be brought into harmony at all. Vance represented the Bell-Everett wing of politics; F. M. Wright was a radical of the Chase school; John H. Young had faith in the Douglas Democracy; Levi Geiger was considered a conservative and supporter of Lincoln, and John D. Burnett, in

ceasing to be a Whig, was identified with the Breckenridge section of the Democracy. Notwithstanding the discordant elements composing the committee, the times and the situation demanded an abeyance, if not an entire surrender of, previous political affinities, and a new and single plank in a platform on which all might stand, the advocacy of a principle paramount to all partisanship, and, for the time being the disintegration of all political parties.

The committee reported four resolutions, in substance, that the citizens are attached to the Constitution and Union, and that the preservation of the General Government and the Union of the States are essential to the tranquillity and safety of the people at home and their security and respect abroad; that the constitutional rights of every State and citizen must be preserved; are opposed to the citizens of any State intermeddling with the domestic relations of another State, and the legal and constitutional obligations of the people of one State to be carried out in spirit and letter to the citizens of other States; that the power and authority of the General Government must be maintained, and the laws of Congress enforced in every State and Territory, until repealed or adjudged unconstitutional by the proper judicial tribunal, and that attempts by the authorities of any State to nullify the Constitution of the United States or laws of the Federal Government, or to resist the execution of them, are revolutionary in their character and tend to the destruction of the country. After some discussion, the three resolutions were adopted by the meeting.

The fourth resolution was divided into sections, and gave rise to an acrimonious debate, protracted to some length, and marked throughout with an impassioned oratory such as the speakers themselves were rarely capable of and the court-room was a stranger to.

Resolved (1), That we recommend the repeal of all personal-liberty bills.

(2) That the Fugitive Slave law be amended for the preventing of kidnapping, and so as to provide for the equalization of the Commissioners' fees, etc.

(3) That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit interference with slavery in any of the States where it now exists.

(4) That Congress shall not interfere with the inter-State slave trade.

(5) That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade.

(6) That the line of 36° 30′ north latitude shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and south of that line neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting or in any manner interfering with African slavery; and that when any Territory, containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles, shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted with or without slavery, as its constitution may determine.

The fourth resolution, with its various sections, was discussed by a number with great earnestness and eloquence, when Henry T. Niles offered as a substitute the following, which he supported with great ability:

Resolved, That we, as citizens of Urbana, are in favor of the Union, the Constitution, and *the enforcement of the laws.*

No second was made to the amendment, and consequently no action was had on the resolution. The fight of the meeting was mainly on the fourth resolution, the first three meeting little or no opposition.

Joseph C. Brand and John A. Corwin opposed, and Ichabod Corwin, John S. Leedom, A. F. Vance, L. H. Long and R. C. Fulton spoke in favor of the adoption of the fourth resolution. Levi Geiger, A. C. Denel and George B. Way replied adversely to its adoption, making the key-note of their speeches that the Constitution needed enforcement, not amendment, when Levi Geiger moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried.

A communication was then read by the Secretary, which was a copy f a letter from Gen. E. P. Fyffe to Gov. Dennison, pledging the valley to promptly respond to a call for 5,000 men whenever the Governor thought proper to make the call, which called down the applause and a vote of thanks to Gen. Fyffe by the House.

Ichabod Corwin offered the following:

> We, the people of the town of Urbana, are unalterably and forever attached to, and in favor the supremacy of the Constitution, and of all laws passed in pursuance of it, and of the union these States; and for the maintenance thereof against all attacks from all quarters we pledge to ach our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

The resolution was passed unanimously, and the multitude, having joined in inging "The Flag of the Union," adjourned.

This little reminiscence of the ante-war days is significant of the popular thought then in its formative state. The time was soon to come when thought was to take shape in action.

April 12, 1861, the Confederate forces at Charleston, S. C., bombarded Fort Sumter—a fort built on an artificial island at the mouth of Charleston Harbor, and under command of Gen. Robert Anderson. The evident object of the bombardment was to give assurance to the world that the dissolution of the Union was complete, and, by the overt act of treason, remove all hope of a reconciliation of differences between the North and South, and to intimidate the States which remained loyal to a continued union of all the States into acquiescence in the dissolution.

If such were the purposes, the result proved them fallacious. The firing on Sumter only gave assurance to the country that the issue had to be fought out on the battle-field, and that compromises and proclamations were empty trifling. Delay gave strength and opportunity to the rebel cause. In the excitement that followed, Champaign wheeled into line for the Union.

Whatever latent patriotism may have remained in the South, or whatever mental reservations may have been made, under an apparent devotion to the newly formed Confederacy, the revolting States, to all intents and purposes, were a unit. It was no spasmodic effort, excited by some fancied or real danger, but the result of a long-contemplated purpose. The previous Presidential term had given unusual facilities for preparation, and the confederated States in rebellion entered the contest organized, armed and equipped with all the appliances necessary to carry on a deadly and protracted war.

The lapse of a few years has removed much of the rubbish which obscured the facts. The South charged that the interests of its section were endangered, and that for the maintenance of its interests any State had the right to withdraw from the Union and set up an independent government for itself, or join any other political organization, without interference or objection on the part of the Government from which it had seceded. The Northern States denied the right, and asserted that, if granted, it involved not only the disintegration of the nation, but the building-up of hostile and belligerent States, dangerous to the common welfare, and entailing a civil war, to be continued until one or the other should be exterminated.

It required no prophetic vision to see that, if slavery were restricted to a limited territory, its extinction would be inevitable. It would break down from its own weight. In this anticipated danger lies the unwritten history of the civil war. The ambition of a few disappointed politicians and the cruel selfish-

ness of less than a hundred thousand slave owners cost the nation more than three thousand millions of treasure and over half a million of lives.

The distinctive opinions which had divided the political parties of the country became merged in the more important question at issue, which was to be settled by the wager of battle. The great body of the men of all parties in the Northern States were loyal to an unbroken union of States. A considerable element remained to give aid and comfort to the enemy, terror-stricken at the chances of a forced draft, and too cowardly to enlist; many blinded by the contaminating influences of slavery; and not a few from "unadulterated cussedness." In the contest, differences of opinion unavoidably arose as to the best mode of prosecuting the war, and of the conduct of officials. But two parties were recognized, patriots and traitors. The latter were too insignificant in influence and numbers in Champaign to require special notice. If the nation in the hour of its success could afford to restore to the active and unrepentant rebel the privileges of citizenship which he had vilely thrown away, it can, with equal magnanimity, forgive and forget the sympathizer, who, with mistaken judgment, gave aid and comfort to treason.

In the Army of the Republic, in the organizations from Ohio, Champaign County, in whole or in part, was represented by the following-named regiments:

Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Third Cavalry, Twelfth Cavalry, Thirteenth Infantry, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Thirty-second Infantry, Forty-second Infantry, Forty-fifth Infantry, Sixty-sixth Infantry, Ninety-fifth Infantry, One Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards, to which are to be added colored troops and citizens of Champaign enrolled in other organizations. Total number, 2,025.

The total losses of the county were: Killed in battle, 151; died of wounds, 78; died in Confederate prisons, 48; died by drowning, 3; died by steamboat explosion, 6; died by disease, 292. Total, 578.

The Militia.—The early settlers of the county were generally good marksmen, and it was usual for each family to own a trusty rifle. In anticipation of Indian raids, volunteer companies were formed as minute-men, at an early day, and a common danger made all soldiers for the time. The war of 1812 gave encouragement to the hostile Indians, and induced the formation of companies for the common defense. Among these was a rifle company under command of Capt. Joseph C. Vance. Also, companies were enlisted by John McCord, Abner Barrett and Philip Kizer, of which they were respectively elected Captains. When the necessity for their services was past, these companies disbanded. The holiday parade had little attraction for them. From time to time, volunteer companies were organized, but after one or two years' service at "general muster," 4th of July and drill days, they went quietly out of existence, to make way for other patriotic young men to follow in the same way. The inducements offered by the State were not sufficient to continue the organizations, and the glory was a poor substitute for the loss of time and money. A State law was enacted, requiring the enrollment of citizens of twenty-one years of age, and their formation into companies in their respective precincts. These companies were required to spend one day of each year in drill, and on the following day to meet at a place designated, for what was called the general muster, for inspection by the Brigadier General, and the performance of the various evolutions required of large bodies of militia. The Captain and other officers were elected by the company to serve two years, and due public notice was given of the time and place of parade. The grand muster was held in July or

August, and several times on the farms east of the Ludlow line, in Union Township, then belonging to John Protsman and the Rohrers; now owned by the Protsman heirs and William Madden, and also in Mad River Township, near Westville.

The general muster brought out a great concourse of people, and to a large number it was a day of hilarity and fun. Raids on the watermelon patches within miles of the parade-ground were made, and, if roasting-ears were ripe, the corn-fields of the neighborhood offered extensive facilities for foraging. Whisky and hard cider were plenty, and so were fights and black eyes. Insubordination in the ranks was unusual; but there was not great effort made to keep "eyes right" and "toes out," nor to form in a mathematically direct line. The law required each man to carry a gun, but scarcely one in ten complied with the requisition. Walking-sticks, broom-handles and pieces of board, sawed and whittled into the shape of a fowling-piece, supplied the omission. It was *Falstaff's* company on a large scale. The home companies were still less particular. Many, to avoid the fine for that day's omission, would then turn out who would not attend the general parade. The common impression was that, for the purpose of teaching military tactics, or to hold the body of the county as minute-men for any emergency that might arise, the whole thing was a miserable farce. Yet there were plenty of men ambitious to serve in the capacity of Captain or Lieutenant. The office of General, Colonel or Major gave a certain prominence which was not without its political or professional value, and the higher officers exhibited a military pride in the parade. The review by the commanding officer and his suite, and the orderly march of the regiments, in battalions and companies, led by volunteer companies in uniform, with bands of music, "with plumes and banners gay," made no mean show; while a march through the town, filling up the street for the distance of several squares, was quite as imposing as more modern shows of no more practical value.

Gen. Hamilton, for many years and until his death, in 1842, was the commanding officer of the brigade. He was a small man, about five feet six inches in height, sat erect on his horse and led the troops with all the dignity of the profession. He knew more of the law than of military evolutions. He rode a fine, large, gray horse, stringhalted in the right leg, which, in his cavorting around, was jerked up and down in time with the music.

Dr. Fyffe was a large, fine-looking officer, with short legs and long body, who always rode a magnificent bay horse, and rode well. He had a sonorous voice, which could be heard above all the din of the field. Col. Dye was tall and military looking, felt the importance of his position, but was nervous and excitable. To him the whole affair meant business, and he wore a face as solemn as one going to a funeral. The Major, Joseph A. Nelson, when on duty, made the most of it. He was of small stature, five feet six inches in height, and well proportioned, athletic and muscular. He was a man of rare common sense. To him the military parade was a spectacle to be enjoyed by others. Generally simple in his tastes and dress, on dress parade, he believed in "fuss and feathers." His uniform then was faultless, and he wore a profusion of ruffles on his shirt-bosom—stylish and showy. When the regiment was dismissed, the ruffles and buttons were laid aside with his other military trappings, and he was again the man of simple tastes and business habits.

With all the "parade, pomp and circumstance" of the tented field—enjoyed by some and used by others—the "soldiers" composing the "rank

and file" saw that it was a pretense of military practice and an enforced holiday.

Volunteer companies have been organized from time to time, but have generally been of short life. In 1876, a volunteer company, styled the Urbana Guards, was organized in Urbana, under the revised laws of the State. The company, as organized, numbered eighty-nine members, and elected for officers: Captain, B. F. Ganson; First Lieutenant, Charles Kulencamp; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Binkard; First Sergeant, J. M. Knight; Second Sergeant, R. J. Winder; Third Sergeant, George McDonald; Fourth Sergeant, C. S. Kirtland; Fifth Sergeant, C. E. Colwell.

The uniform adopted was a full gray—being the West Point suit complete.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Latitude 40° 6′ north; longitude 83° 43′ west; and 1,044 feet above tide-water.

We here present the result of meteorological observations made by Mr. Milo G. Williams, at Urbana, during a period of twenty-five years, from 1852 to 1877. The observations and records were made in accordance with the forms adopted by the Smithsonian Institution; the regular hours of observation being 7 o'clock A. M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M.

The temperature at sunrise, as indicated by the thermometer, is recorded as the minimum for that day. The annual minimum and maximum are the lowest and highest points for the year, without regard to the regular times of observation.

The degree of cloudiness is indicated by numbers, the scale being from 10 to 0, 10 indicating entire cloudiness, 5 one-half, and 0 entire clearness. The course of the clouds is given to eight points of the compass, and the prevailing course for each day recorded.

TABLE I.—THERMOMETER.

The monthly and annual means; the highest and lowest points each year, and the annual range for 25 years.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l Me'ns	Low't Point.	Hig'st Point.	Ann'l R'nge
1852	19.94	31.33	40.04	48.98	63.22	68.28	74.81	71.65	62.70	58.60	38.70	36.04	51.36	—20	94	114
1853	32.95	32.60	38.66	50.56	60.30	73.50	70.70	71.21	63.98	48.61	45.57	31.40	51.67	— 2	92	94
1854	29.46	35.62	43.77	50.96	62.84	70.85	77.53	74.35	70.00	55.27	38.78	30.85	53.36	— 4	98	102
1855	25.55	22.53	32.80	53.38	62.63	67.12	75.08	72.50	67.22	49.03	42.95	28.77	50.29	— 6	95	101
1856	14.39	19.32	27.34	52.52	58.81	71.73	75.05	66.66	62.10	53.35	38.28	21.93	46.79	—23	97	120
1857	14.37	38.95	34.35	39.56	55.93	67.98	72.84	71.70	65.40	50.00	35.44	35.87	48.53	—19	93	112
1858	36.45	20.70	38.73	49.30	59.00	73.40	73.39	71.83	64.99	55.50	35.36	37.08	51.48	—13	97	110
1859	29.19	32.74	45.60	48.00	66.10	67.93	74.70	71.28	63.16	47.90	43.70	22 00	51.20	—10	96	106
1860	29.11	30.61	42.14	51.62	66.23	69.77	72.73	71.68	60.90	53.50	36.90	26.23	50.95	—11	93	104
1861	27.26	36.71	38.38	49.43	61.67	71.17	74.09	71.34	64.49	50.42	39.88	36.20	51.64	1	95	94
1862	29.03	28.06	37.66	50.93	61.28	66.70	73.35	72.45	66.80	54.21	39.41	35.54	51.12	— 2	92	94
1863	32.70	32.98	36.60	50.60	64.57	68.15	74.03	72.61	62.65	47.41	42.67	32.92	51.48	1	93	92
1864	25.11	30.30	35.73	46.84	62.60	70.25	74.52	72.56	63.12	48.48	41.09	27.71	49.88	—16	95	111
1865	19.96	30.08	43.44	53.07	61.64	74.50	71.81	69.70	72.37	50.00	38.58	31.30	51.37	—15	94	109
1866	25.81	26.27	34.96	55.77	58.73	69.31	75.46	65.44	61.78	53.38	40.86	26.47	49.52	—12	91	103
1867	17.89	34.34	31.68	51.47	55.35	73.25	73.89	73.08	68.10	54.70	45.11	28.57	49.65	—15	94	109
1868	21.75	25.09	42.61	46.66	60.26	69.58	80.48	71.45	60.46	49.39	40.42	25.70	49.49	—17	96	113
1869	33.38	32.88	32.00	48.42	59.14	68.32	72.75	73.92	65.20	43.74	34.50	31.54	49.65	1	93	92
1870	29.90	29.07	35.25	53.77	65.56	70.97	76.26	73.13	68.95	54.68	40.38	26.93	52.06	—12	95	106
1871	31.27	33.15	46.85	56.43	64.64	71.41	72.67	74.68	61.54	55.55	37.01	26.25	52.61	—17	96	113
1872	24.13	28.60	31.80	53.74	63.44	71.83	76.81	74 03	66.37	52 18	33.75	20.20	49.58	—18	96	114
1873	12.90	27.25	35.41	49.93	63.40	73.92	73.93	72.95	63.05	48.83	34.12	34.86	50.05	—26	94	120
1874	31.98	32.25	39.38	43.80	65.30	75.20	75.71	74.43	68.94	53.44	39.82	33.65	52.83	—11	99	110
1875	19.08	19.04	35.47	46.77	61.79	68.60	73.37	67.81	61.30	50.01	37.56	38.78	48.30	—14	93	107
1876	36.19	34.77	35.40	50.32	64.23	71.57	75.19	73.13	63.50	49.34	40.53	19.73	51.16	—12	93	105
Means	26.51	29.80	37.50	50.14	61.95	70.57	74.47	71.84	60.84	51.52	39.25	29.74	50.86			

Table II.—Barometer.

The monthly and annual means; the highest and lowest points each year, and the annual range for 25 years.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l Means	L'w'st Point	H'g'st Point	Ann'l R'nge
1852	28.79	28.75	28.75	28.71	28.83	28.89	28.96	28.94	28.95	28.91	28.78	28.77	28.83	27.93	29.47	1.54
1853	28.86	28.76	28.78	28.80	28.86	28.96	28.92	28.91	28.93	28.92	29.00	28.77	28.73	27.94	29.31	1.37
1854	28.84	28.83	28.79	28.84	28.81	28.87	28.99	28.97	28.98	28.93	28.68	28.76	28.86	27.98	29.35	1.36
1855	28.75	28.73	28.73	28.88	28.86	28.78	28.91	28.93	28.94	28.80	28.85	28.78	28.83	27.80	29.43	1.63
1856	28.78	28.65	28.75	28.79	28.77	28.84	28.92	28.83	28.87	28.89	28.81	28.80	28.81	27.97	29.25	1.28
1857	28.87	28.87	28.81	28.70	28.72	28.64	28.89	28.98	29.05	28.95	28.86	28.96	28.86	27.91	29.50	1.69
1858	29.00	28.93	28.96	28.83	28.90	28.96	28.97	29.01	29.05	29.03	28.92	29.00	28.96	28.28	29.49	1.21
1859	29.07	28.92	28.78	28 84	28.89	29.01	29.04	28.97	29.00	29.02	29.00	28.95	28.96	28.16	29.53	1.37
1860	28.93	28.89	28.87	28.81	28.79	28.81	28.84	28.85	28.96	28.89	28.79	28.96	28.87	28.17	29.47	1.30
1861	28.90	28.81	28.82	28.81	28.80	28.80	28.87	28.90	28.93	28.88	28.76	29.01	28.87	.....	.....	.....
1862	28.89	28.85	28.67	28.87	28.89	28.81	28.82	28.90	28.92	28.92	28.89	28.94	28.86	28.21	29.43	1.22
1863	28.85	28.94	28.83	28.82	28.82	28.82	28.85	28.92	28.96	28.91	28.82	28.92	28.87	28.12	29.40	1.28
1864	28.96	28.81	28.72	28.76	28.75	28.90	28.93	28.83	28.85	28.82	28.85	28.80	28.83	28.21	29.40	1.29
1865	28.89	28.91	28.80	28.88	28.79	28.88	28.88	28.93	28.95	28.89	28.94	28.91	28.89	28.20	29.44	1.24
1866	29.01	29.00	28.93	28.83	28.74	28.81	28.89	28.86	28.88	28.89	28.90	28.88	28.89	28.13	30.00	1.87
1867	28.83	28.84	28.87	28.78	28.75	28.83	28.86	28.87	28.95	28.89	28.87	28.86	28.86	28.04	29.52	1.48
1868	28.88	28.80	28.85	28.82	28.71	28.89	28.85	28.90	28.88	28.98	28.91	28.90	28.86	28.01	29.49	1.48
1869	28.84	28.79	28 88	28.78	28.72	28.84	28.85	28.93	28 99	28.87	28.83	28.91	28.85	28.10	29.36	1.26
1870	28.85	28.75	28.78	28.79	28.79	28.80	28.82	28.85	28.93	28.85	28.90	28.87	28.83	27.90	29.36	1.46
1871	28.95	28.82	28.76	28.71	28.84	28.80	28.85	28.83	28.96	28.93	28.88	28.87	28.85	28.12	29.34	1.22
1872	28.88	28.81	28.84	28.84	28.83	28.82	28.82	28.90	28.87	28.92	28.89	28.86	28 87	28.17	29.32	1.15
1873	28.79	28.81	28.83	28.73	28.78	28.82	28.88	28.91	28.90	28.90	28.81	28.93	28.84	28.14	29.44	1.30
1874	28.92	28.90	28.88	28.86	28.73	28.83	28.86	28.87	28.91	28.94	28.95	28.95	28.89	28.11	29.52	1.41
1875	28.99	28.91	28.82	28.81	28.77	27.84	28.88	28.85	28.90	28.85	28.87	28.78	28.86	28.09	29.37	1.28
1876	28.93	28.90	28.80	28.84	23.85	28.77	28.87	28 91	28.83	28.82	28.80	28.87	28.85	28.06	29.44	1.38
Ann'l Means	28.89	28.84	28.81	28.80	28.80	28.84	28.89	28.90	28.93	28.90	28.86	28.88	28.86			

Table III.—Weather.

The number of clear, fair and wholly cloudy days; the number of days on which there was rain, snow, or thunder, the quantity of snow and rain in inches; the degree of cloudiness, and the point of the compass from which they came, and the means of each for 25 years:

	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Snow Covered Ground.	Quantity o Sno w	Quantity of Rain.	Thunder.	Mean Degree of Cloudiness.	Prevailing Course of Lower Clouds.							
											N.	N. E	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.
1852	32	86	89	123	36	23	33.11	58.84	31	5.65	11	11	13	8	28	47	168	49
1853	30	163	50	91	31	32	28.95	45.20	35	5.32	12	13	19	5	16	60	157	43
1854	50	128	44	110	33	23	27.49	41.35	48	4.85	14	15	9	0	22	68	146	41
1855	35	92	69	129	40	61	47.46	57.47	48	5.72	8	15	4	10	17	70	157	48
1856	38	150	44	86	48	92	39.69	30.87	27	4.77	15	9	10	4	13	60	166	51
1857	14	130	63	115	43	48	32.59	39.77	33	5.68	17	15	4	7	27	67	163	51
1858	21	119	82	120	23	51	31.54	40.99	46	5.64	17	14	9	9	27	66	142	60
1859	26	115	78	112	34	45	31.70	36.51	45	5.61	18	16	7	6	24	67	165	36
1860	22	124	57	123	40	45	27.11	35.72	50	5.71	15	12	13	10	15	52	172	55
1861	31	153	49	115	27	28	17.54	36.35		5.27								
1862	37	133	59	97	39	41	41.98	37.79	36	5.35	23	23	17	5	20	63	136	41
1863	29	140	59	92	45	57	47.40	36.56	28	5.64	31	16	18	12	35	63	124	37
1864	22	161	38	108	37	53	35.17	32.19	35	5.22	20	17	11	12	26	52	163	43
1865	33	150	33	111	38	45	20.65	46.04	43	5.54	26	9	10	6	33	76	136	36
1866	30	141	33	119	42	39	22.77	49.62	43	5.57	18	11	12	7	22	70	150	45
1867	34	143	42	98	48	75	59.09	31.86	30	5.36	25	8	14	11	18	69	130	56
1868	26	148	45	104	43	64	38.45	46.31	44	5.48	30	19	13	8	21	70	137	42
1869	27	139	48	102	49	75	55.77	42.71	33	5.72	23	13	14	8	22	87	136	35
1870	35	152	50	84	44	67	43.77	32.30	33	5.25	23	25	14	15	19	56	149	29
1871	44	139	42	99	31	48	22.73	30.64	44	5.20	18	18	7	10	26	64	138	40
1872	21	161	41	84	59	59	45.33	28.53	30	5.31	19	18	9	11	22	74	145	47
1873	42	116	64	97	46	61	37.00	37.17	38	5.36	12	16	5	9	22	87	129	43
1874	43	140	72	75	35	37	26.36	34.03	25	5.13	26	20	12	12	23	67	122	40
1875	32	120	59	109	43	55	30.87	43.16	31	5.61	14	21	8	15	22	69	146	38
1876	32	143	53	99	31	39	41.53	41.93	45	5.73	18	19	12	12	28	76	125	44
Ann'l Means	31.4	135.5	54.5	104	39 4	48.5	35.46	39.75	37.5	5.43	19	15	11	9	23	67	146	44

Table IV.—Rainfall and Wind.

quantity of rain in inches for each month and year, and the annual means for twenty-five years; also the mean force of the wind each year, and the number of days the prevailing course of the wind was from eight points of the compass; and the number of days calm:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Whole Quantity.	Force and Prevailing Course of the Wind.									
														Mean Force.	N.	N.E		S.E.	S.	S.W	W.	N.W	Calm.
52	2.74	3.13	4.99	5.69	4.41	4.21	3.68	3.05	6.03	3.59	5.64	11.16	58.84	1.24	14	24	28	34	43	60	99	49	15
53	1.79	4.01	2 53	4 42	3.06	4.72	4.16	8.44	4.16	2.49	3.67	1.75	45.20	1 63	37	36	16	11	45	73	80	51	16
54	3.61	3.76	5.41	5.75	6.02	2.80	1.67	1.99	1.97	4.46	2.62	1.29	41 35	1.87	25	26	27	17	44	76	88	45	17
55	3.97	1.66	3.40	2.56	6.72	10.78	6.17	1.23	8.76	3.18	5.18	3.86	57.47	2.33	11	22	9	41	59	91	79	44	9
56	1.02	1.90	1.09	1.90	3.84	3.29	3.89	2.37	2.91	2.08	3.62	3.02	30.87	2.20	17	18	18	44	47	84	68	55	15
57	1.16	3.20	1.85	1.94	6.41	3.05	4.23	4.63	1.84	3.27	5.65	2.54	39.77	2.08	11	23	18	36	62	76	73	46	20
58	2.03	1.48	.96	3.86	7.50	5.26	3.60	4.36	1.97	1.78	3.39	4.80	40.99	1.97	9	30	23	46	59	65	76	47	10
59	2.30	3.05	4.16	4.25	1.61	4 18	.80	2.20	3.35	1.26	4.69	4.66	36.51	2.24	18	29	13	49	74	69	76	31	6
60	1.85	2.05	.76	6.30	1.07	3.37	6.21	3.93	2.59	2.00	2.42	3.17	35.72	2.32	18	21	30	40	65	60	77	47	8
61	1.97	1.62	2.95	3.95	4.35	4.19	3.69	2.29	3.42	2.88	2.83	1.21	36.35	1.89	21	29	19	28	49	82	82	43	11
62	3.01	2.47	4.83	5.10	3.70	3.20	4.02	2.33	.60	1.13	3.08	4 32	37.79	1.85	22	30	40	35	42	67	72	54	3
63	6.36	3.13	2.50	1.69	3.54	1.31	2.10	1.66	3.13	3.36	3.01	4.51	36.56	1.65	32	19	21	31	65	70	57	42	28
64	1.89	.55	2.33	2.31	2.21	3.82	.84	5.47	3.71	1.89	3.53	3.66	32.19	1.90	23	15	25	24	49	74	107	35	14
65	1.55	1.97	4.68	6.92	4.11	5.06	4.62	6.66	5.32	1.22	.73	3.20	46.04	1 95	30	13	18	24	60	86	86	36	12
66	3.39	2.25	3.51	1.36	1.59	5.54	4.74	3.57	15.88	2.41	3.27	2.11	49.62	1.98	18	22	20	16	51	65	107	43	23
67	1.56	3.85	3.08	3.48	2.27	4.08	2.87	2.08	.32	2.01	2.14	4.09	31.86	1.72	24	13	22	28	36	82	89	61	10
68	2.44	1.03	7.51	3.35	6.19	10.38	1.88	5.21	3.81	1.17	1.77	1.57	46.31	1.85	34	23	17	15	50	75	85	55	12
69	1.50	3.40	5.73	2.43	7.09	2.49	6.52	1.01	3.32	1.89	4.21	3.12	42.71	1.81	24	21	10	14	43	99	107	37	10
70	6.66	2.02	4.26	1.14	.68	3.07	2.63	2.34	.47	4.00	1.90	3.13	32.30	1.67	27	37	12	26	30	77	112	32	12
71	1.55	1.85	2.74	2.84	2.00	3.65	2.45	6.48	.25	1.20	3.33	2.30	30.64	1.96	30	40	10	21	42	82	90	56	4
72	1.21	1.32	1.46	3.28	1.34	1.24	7.33	4.96	.75	1.95	1.12	2.57	28.53	2.07	24	25	13	27	32	124	74	42	5
73	2.78	1.14	2.42	3.44	3.40	2.83	6.76	1.19	2.49	3.21	1.92	5.59	37.17	1.81	13	29	10	28	49	119	66	38	13
74	4.68	4.23	2.70	4.41	1.32	2.19	3.24	2.27	1.61	.53	3.19	3.66	34.03	2.03	20	32	28	26	49	88	68	44	10
75	1.25	2.13	2.61	1.67	3.09	6.69	9.69	3.74	2.54	2.94	3.72	3.09	43.16	2.07	22	29	17	27	42	107	70	34	17
76	5.62	2.99	4.24	3.04	2.66	2.83	6.71	4.03	3.73	2.51	2.33	1.24	41.93	1.79	24	21	15	27	55	104	69	34	17
ns	2.71	2.41	3.31	3.48	3.61	4.16	4.18	3.54	3.36	2.34	3.16	3.45	39.75	1.92	21.9	25.1	19.2	28.2	49.7	82.2	82.3	44.0	12.7

Table V.

return of migratory birds, and the early blossoming of trees and plants, and mean times, and the range of their appearance for 20 years.

	Robin.	Blue Bird.	Meadow Lark.	Martin.	Brown Thrush.	Spring Beauty.	Peach.	Cherry.	Pear.	Flowering Almond.	Apple.	Red Bud.	Lilac.	Native Plum.	Native Crab Apple.
9	Feb. 25	Feb. 11	Mar. 1	.....	.....	Apr. 1	Apr. 11	.....	Apr. 19	Apr. 24	.....	May 1	May 2	Apr. 30	.....
0	Feb. 22	Apr. 26	Mar. 1	Apr. 7	.....	Apr. 9	Apr. 12	Apr. 18	Apr. 18	Apr. 24	Apr. 21	.....	May 3	Apr. 22	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Feb. 27	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	Apr. 14	.....	Apr. 12	Apr. 22	Apr. 24	May 1	May 5	May 8	May 11	May 10	May 4	May 16
3	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 28	Apr. 13	.....	Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 29	May 1	May 3	May 6	May 6	May 12	May 10	May 18
4	Mar. 2	Feb. 29	Feb. 28	Apr. 16	.....	Apr. 24	.....	May 8	May 7	May 9	May 10	.....	May 18	May 10	May 21
5	Mar. 2	Feb. 24	Feb. 24	Apr. 6	.....	Apr. 7	Apr. 17	Apr. 17	Apr. 20	Apr. 24	Apr. 28	Apr. 24	Apr. 27	Apr. 24	May 11
6	Feb. 25	Feb. 20	Mar. 2	Apr. 4	Apr. 11	.....	.....	Apr. 22	Apr. 24	Apr. 28	Apr. 27	Apr. 27	.....	Apr. 28	May 15
7	Feb. 9	Feb. 16	Mar. 9	Apr. 11	Apr. 27	Apr. 17	Apr. 30	May 1	May 6	May 12	May 9	May 13	May 3	May 12	May 28
8	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Mar. 12	Apr. 21	Apr. 13	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	Apr. 30	May 2	May 7	May 5	May 7	May 13	May 7	May 20
9	Mar. 1	Feb. 24	Mar. 9	Apr. 19	Apr. 16	Apr. 22	Apr. 28	Apr. 29	May 4	May 8	May 10	May 9	May 7	May 16	May 23
0	Feb. 25	Feb. 12	Mar. 12	Apr. 30	Apr. 21	.....	.....	Apr. 23	Apr. 25	May 11	May 2	May 2	May 5	May 2	May 13
1	Feb. 24	Feb. 23	Mar. 4	Apr. 11	Apr. 19	Apr. 9	Apr. 8	Apr. 9	Apr. 11	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Apr. 20	May 2
2	Mar. 2	Feb. 23	Mar. 10	Apr. 13	Apr. 10	Apr. 28	Apr. 28	Apr. 30	Apr. 30	May 6	May 6	May 2	May 9	May 12	.....
3	Feb. 20	Feb. 18	Mar. 9	Apr. 30	Apr. 19	May 1	.....	May 8	May 9	May 12	May 13	May 13	May 15	May 12	May 22
4	Feb. 24	Feb. 16	Mar. 11	Apr. 13	Apr. 10	Apr. 22	May 7	May 9	May 10	May 12	May 12	May 12	May 14	May 12	.....
5	Feb. 24	Mar. 13	Apr. 8	Apr. 5	.....	Apr. 27	May 16	May 9	May 10	May 14	May 18	May 19	May 20	May 12	May 14
6	Feb. 25	Mar. 10	Mar. 4	Apr. 7	Apr. 18	Apr. 12	Apr. 22	Apr. 28	Apr. 26	May 12	May 8	May 8	.....	May 11	May 17
7	Feb. 24	.....	Apr. 6	.....	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	May 2	.....	May 2	May 2	May 13	May 15	May 16	May 9	May 19
8	Feb. 19	Mar. 7	Mar. 19	.....	Mar. 31	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 21	Apr. 21	Apr. 21	Apr. 24	Apr. 20	.....
s	Feb. 24	Feb. 23	Mar. 10	Apr. 14	Apr. 17	Apr. 17	Apr. 24	Apr. 27	Apr. 28	May 3	May 5	May 5	May 8	May 5	May 17
	21	30	40	26	18	30	38	30	29	27	30	34	28	22	26

RAILROADS.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad.—This road, first called the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, under which designation it was chartered and built, was the first railroad to enter Champaign County. It was many years in building, and, being the first road proposed through this county, its advent was looked for with great interest by the citizens of the county, many of whom had subscribed liberally to the stock. The northern end of the road was early placed under contract, and work was also begun from Cincinnati to the north during the year 1847 or 1848. The first passenger train arrived at Urbana, from Sandusky City, on Thursday evening, July 30, 1848, and was welcomed by a large and enthusiastic concourse of citizens, who had assembled at the depot to witness the long-expected and gratifying event. The completion of the line to Urbana left but fourteen miles of staging between Urbana and Cincinnati, and this soon gave way to the iron track and cars. The progress of this great thoroughfare has been rapid, and to-day it is one of the great lines among the many in this State.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.—This is a branch of the great railway system of the country, and was first projected and built as a connecting line between Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind., and was called the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad. It was completed from Columbus to Urbana some time in 1853, and the work was slowly pushed westward, reaching Piqua in 1854. The first regular through train passed over the line on Monday, April 4, 1859, and from that time forward the road has advanced rapidly in importance until it is now one of the greatest of the great east-and-west railroads, with a press of both freight and passenger traffic that has assumed mammoth proportions. The original road received material aid from the citizens of Urbana and Champaign County, and the road, in turn, has been of incalculable benefit both to the city and county.

The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad.—This name was adopted in April, 1880, for the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. This road was some years in building, and was finally completed to Urbana in 1865, since which time the road has been twice in the hands of a receiver; the last occasion it was secured by the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company, which now controls it. The road was originally constructed as a broad gauge of six feet in width, and continued as such until the 22d of June, 1880, on which day the entire route of 389 miles was changed, in the short space of four hours and fifteen minutes, to the standard width of four feet and nine inches.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad.—This road runs through the southeast corner of Champaign County, through Union and Goshen Townships and the town of Mechanicsburg in the latter township. The original company was called the Springfield, Mt. Vernon & Mansfield Railroad Company, and the road was built through this county in 1851 and 1852. Its advent at Mechanicsburg was celebrated by a grand free excursion to Springfield, and general rejoicing by the people. The people of Goshen Township voted $25,000 in aid to the road, and later some litigation was had, but seems to have been decided favorably to the road, after an outlay of nearly as much more in the legal test. Some 234 car-loads of stock were shipped from Mechanicsburg in 1879, and 100 car-loads of lumber. The road opens up a fine country, and will, no doubt, continue to prosper and prove a great benefit to the county.

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

This company has indeed become a national institution, and the agency at Urbana has well kept pace with the general advancement of the business throughout the country. The agency at Urbana was established about March, 1848, with the advent of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, and was then known as the W. A. Livingstone & Co. Express, until merged into the United States Express. W. W. Helmick, now an old citizen and Justice of the Peace in Urbana, was the first agent, and he relates how strangely the business was conducted in those days. People were singularly honest. They intrusted their money and valuables to the care of the agent without receipt, and the agent, for want of better facilities, frequently carried large sums of money around in his pockets, and no man molested or made him afraid. Mr. Helmick served as agent for about two years, the first year attending to the business as an accommodation, and latterly receiving, in all, about $50 as compensation. He was succeeded by Lucien Barney, who held the position two or three years, and was, in turn, succeeded by Mr. William Hamilton. The business gradually increased and became systemized, as other railroads were completed through Urbana. Mr. A. C. Humphreys took the agency in 1859, and conducted it successfully until about September, 1861, when he retired to go into other business, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Mr. O. B. Happersett. Since that time, from a limited business, employing only the agent and one occasional assistant, the business has increased until now six men are required to properly attend it, and some nineteen express trains, arriving and departing by day and night, require their almost constant attention.

STATISTICS.

In the removal of papers, etc., incident to the rebuilding of the court house, statistics of agricultural reports cannot be ascertained to any extent. We are able to present a few years only.

	1864.	1869.	1874.	1879.
Wheat, bushels	393145	358445	572434	792546
Rye, bushels	2381	1361	1135	603
Barley, bushels	17791	6613	7249	1714
Buckwheat, bushels	2242	1908	720	1224
Corn, bushels	952762	1397423	1491473	1740546
Oats, bushels	160196	201999	156959	185886
Hay, tons	12336	10192	5878	8980
Clover, tons	3450	3029	3785	5360
Flax, bushels	12976	923	759	7767
Potatoes, bushels	33537	39868	42436	68957
Butter, pounds	349199	433826	338299	406672
Cheese, pounds	31168	111041	125350	19920
Sorghum, gallons	17570	15524	7021	12265
Maple Sugar, pounds	128662	28746	4355	12373
Maple Sirup, gallons	8086	6237	4561	7752
Tobacco, pounds	52417	1700	1385	970

Average of wheat per acre in 1869	19.31	bushels.
Average of wheat per acre in 1874	16.72	bushels.
Average of wheat per acre in 1879	21.18	bushels.
Average of wheat per acre for ten years	15	bushels.
Average per acre in corn, 1869	38.2	bushels.
Average per acre in corn, 1874	35.4	bushels.
Average per acre in corn, 1879	39.2	bushels.
Average per acre in ten years	38	bushels.

	HORSES.	CATTLE.	MULES.	SHEEP.	HOGS.
1870	9,190	18,128	352	84,823	154,709
1875	9,610	17,374	269	153,132	158,887
1880	10,448	18,600	208	138,152	175,160

POPULATION.

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adams Township	1,123	1,263	1,238	1,445
Concord Township	1,010	1,008	1,035	1,157
Goshen Township	1,943	1,856	1,965	2,597
Mechanicsburg	682	735	940	.....
Harrison Township	968	1,070	944	974
Springfield	.....	.....	172	.....
Jackson Township	1,735	1,771	1,831	1,968
Johnson Township	1,573	2,021	2,297	2,445
St. Paris	.....	550	.....	1,920
Millerstown	.....	.....	.....	529
Mad River Township	1,908	2,006	1,803	2,000
Rush Township	1,400	1,522	1,789	2,152
Lewisburg	302	379	733	1,151
Woodstock	205	300	.....	.....
Salem Township	1,634	1,901	1,874	2,106
Kennard	.....	.....	70	.....
Urbana Township	.....	1,600	1,827	1,514
Urbana City	.....	3,429	4,276	6,252
Union Township	1,645	1,681	1,600	1,588
Wayne Township	1,429	1,570	1,729	1,599
Cable	.....	131	.....	.....
Middletown	.....	126	.....	.....
Totals	17,557	25,919	26,103	31,397

The censuses of the county, as shown by national census statistical reports of the State, are as follows, differing in some respects from the foregoing report. The precincts of several of the townships will add to 1880: For 1810, 6,303; 1820, 8,479; 1830, 12,131; 1840, 16,721; 1850, 19,782; 1860, 22,698; 1870, 24,188; 1880, 31,397.

PARTY POLITICS.

A detailed history of the political parties of Champaign County would occupy unnecessary space, and is consequently neither contemplated nor desired. As in other matters of current history, we shall endeavor to group this topic into separate periods, sufficiently indicating the political complexion of the community. It does not fall within the scope of our plan to investigate the causes which have given marked and continued differences of political opinions in townships separated only by an arbitrary line, nor to seek to know what man, by the force of his intellect, was able to impress upon the people within his reach the convictions which have remained with them. Three periods may be more particularly noticed, as indicating the changes that have occurred in partisan politics and in the character of party organizations; these are 1800, 1840 and 1880.

1800.—In the organization of the Republic, men's minds were naturally divided as to what power should be conferred on the General Government, and

yours Truly
David Steinberger

MAD RIVER. TP.

after the ratification of the Constitution, as to the doubtful line of powers conferred on or restricted to the legislative department of the nation. The question has in a large measure entered into the political principles of the leading parties of the country, from that day to this, and was indicated in the beginning by the names adopted—Federal and anti-Federal. The evil results that followed were not from the differences of opinion, but from the bitterness of controversy.

In the inaugural address of Jefferson, March 4, 1801, was enunciated the policy of the President, which showed that he desired to effect a unity of action between the parties which divided the country. To a great extent this had the desired effect, and for a long time constituted a creed of political faith for great numbers of the people. The political principles then announced have been made the primer of all politicial parties, and make the glittering generalities of platforms in modern days.

In the earlier period, politics was more a question with the individual than with the masses, and, consequently, organization was the work of a subsequent generation. Caucuses were unknown, and would not have been tolerated. As late as 1820, a call was made by Samuel Smith for a nominating caucus of the House of Representatives; but it received so little favor that the few who attended adjourned sine die. For local or county officers, the field was open for all who chose to present their names. Population was so sparse that every voter could be seen on the day of election; and fitness for office was considered of more importance than opinions on abstract questions of government. In Mad River Township, a certain man was candidate for the office of Assessor on one occasion. The year previous he had filled the same office, and employed twelve days in the work. John Taylor refused to vote for him for the reason of waste of time in his official duties. This was sufficient groundwork for the election of Taylor on the spot, and this spirit largely pervaded the old settlers.

Candidates, or sometimes political friends, announced names for election. Thus we have elsewhere seen that, as late as 1828, Mr. John H. James, Mr. Abram R. Colwell and Mr. Charles Anthony were each before the public for election to the Legislature, presented without the dictation of a caucus or the manipulations of a convention of delegates.

The system commends itself for its simplicity and honesty, and is substantially reached, in 1880, by what is called the "primary election" system. Jefferson's inaugural of 1801 had its influence in molding the politics of Champaign, and the political complexion of the county was what was then distinctly called Republican, and for some time Democratic Republican. The party afterward divided into two sections, one following the lead of Jackson and Crawford, the other of Adams and Clay. The former were called Jackson men, and Democrats—a title by which the Jacobins of France were known, and which this branch of the party accepted as their distinctive title; the other branch styled themselves Whigs. In the division, the body of the county followed the Whig standard.

1840.—Prior to the canvass of 1840, material changes had taken place in the political machinery of the county. Some knowledge of the general politics of the country is necessary to understand these. The election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency introduced a new element into politics, afterward called the "spoils system," from an expression used by William L. Marcy, "To the victors belong the spoils." The President removed 690 men from Federal offices, and in connection with the removal said that "he was too old a soldier to leave a garrison in the hands of his enemies." A proscriptive policy was

novel in politics, and at once suggested the expediency of combination to secure success. Prior to 1831, nominations for President and Vice President had been made by members of Congress composing the distinctive parties.

The first National Convention ever assembled in the United States, met in Baltimore in September, 1831, and nominated Mr. William Wirt for President on an Anti-Masonic ticket. The "National Republican," or Whig party, met in the same city in December, and nominated Henry Clay. In May following a ratification meeting was held in Washington City, and a "platform" adopted favoring a protective tariff and internal improvements, and opposing removals from office. Mr. Lemuel Weaver represented Champaign County at the ratification meeting. The Democratic Convention met in Baltimore in 1832, and nominated Andrew Jackson. From this period dates more thorough party organizations. Martin Van Buren was chosen successor to Andrew Jackson as President, and continued the same general policy.

The year 1837 was one of great financial depression. The banks suspended specie payments, which was followed by great commercial distress, prostration of business and depreciation of property, all of which was attributed to the policy of the administration. To make matters worse, the prices of wheat, corn, oats, pork and other farm products, were high, selling in 1838 at better figures than those of 1880. The policy is more clearly set forth in questions growing out of the establishment of the U. S. Bank, and which were usually termed "the removal of the deposits," or placing the moneys belonging to the United States in the hands of certain agencies specified by the Secretary of the Treasury instead of the bank; "the specie circular," or an order requiring payments for public lands to be paid in gold and silver, and a "Sub-Treasury," or agency, to be established by law for the deposit and safe-keeping of the national moneys.

The Presidential campaign began in fact very soon after Van Buren had taken his seat. Pursuing the policy of Jackson, to which was charged the general distress, aroused fears of a continued depression of business; and the general stagnation of trade gave ample time to discuss the situation. The Whig papers, at an early day, opened the attack and very generally expressed preferences for William Henry Harrison for President, Thomas Corwin for Governor, Thomas Ewing for United States Senator, and Joseph Vance for District State Senator. Conventions composed of delegates were not then in fashion. February 18, 1838, a mass convention of the county was called to Urbana to select delegates to attend a convention to be held in Columbus. Of this meeting, A. R. Colwell was Chairman, and Moses B. Corwin, Ira Bean, James R. McBeth and R. R. McNemar, a committee to report resolutions. The committee reviewed the general condition of the country and the causes from a Whig standpoint; expressed a preference for W. H. Harrison for President; concurred in a convention at Pittsburg, and recommended 123 delegates for a convention in Columbus. William Patrick, John Owens and E. P. Fyffe were appointed a committee to report names of delegates, all of which was concurred in by the meeting. May 31, 1838, the Columbus Convention was held. Among the delegates from Champaign were William McDonald, William Vance, M. B. Corwin, Absalom Fox, James A. McLain, William Rock, W. L. Converse, Joseph Hill, James Grafton, John West, J. R. McBeth, Joseph Wiley, Henry Funk, Decatur Talbott, I. F. Noble, S. H. Robinson, Harvey B. Corwin, J. C. V. Taylor, James Rock, I. C. Phillips, William Barrett, Thomas Moore, A. S. and ' Hunter, Elijah Breedlove, W. W. Helmick, W. Nichol-

son, W. W. Crabb, D. C. Whitehall, William Patrick, William McGill, John A. Corwin, William Thomas, Oren F. Mann, Joel Burnsides, E. Burnham, Joseph Irwin and David Parry. All the counties of the State sent to the convention at Columbus large delegations, and multitudes went from interest and curiosity. Never before nor since has the city been so crowded. In August, the Central Committee made a call for a new convention of all the Whigs of the county to agree on a list of candidates, and appointed a committee to draft an address to the people of the county. The Democrats also had a mass meeting in Urbana, August 4. Wm. Hunt, Israel Hamilton and Andrew Ebert, the Committee on Resolutions made report in which they declare that the parties now represent the distinguishing features of 1798, 1800 and 1812; that the Whigs represent the monopolies and exclusive privileges; the Democracy, the cause of equal rights; that the policy of the Whig party tends to establish an aristocracy by aid of concentrated and incorporated wealth; that the main point at issue was the establishment of a United States Bank, which was opposed by the Democracy because anti-republican and dangerous, and was supported by the Whigs because it gave an aid to political designs; that the body of the people were in favor of Republican principles and the administration of Van Buren, who was abused by the banks and their Whig allies, and that the election which had been carried by the Whigs in several States had been carried by pressure and panic, and the authority thus acquired had been exercised to create alarm and an apprehension of danger.

The Whigs held a mass meeting August 25, Samuel McCord, Chairman, and Joseph C. Brand, Secretary. The resolutions adopted averred that the measures of the administration were at war with the interests of the country—opposed to the long-settled policy of every administration until Jackson's; that innovations and experiments had been persisted in which were destructive to national prosperity and destroyed confidence in the future, the effect of which had been to derange foreign and domestic commercial relations, depreciate a healthy currency, suspend improvements and individual enterprises, lessen credit abroad and cripple credit at home; that the obstinacy of the administration in seeking to force the adoption of the Sub-Treasury bill indicated a determination to follow the policy of Jackson; that the administration looked to the interests of office-holders, and not of the country; and that a change of policy could be had only by a change of men.

In the abstract of the resolutions adopted by the respective mass conventions above stated, is shown the key-note to the campaign. Beginning so early to prosecute the Presidential canvass, we might conjecture that the enthusiasm would die out long before the time for a vote for Presidential Electors. But every mass convention seemed to give intensity to the movement. The conventions brought out the masses as well as the politicians. Delegations came from every quarter, with banners, transparencies and music, in wagons, on horseback and on foot. The rural districts came in all sorts of vehicles, bearing strange mottoes and devices. The processions and assembled crowds were vociferous in their demonstrations, and full of humor. The outpouring of the people and their noisy enthusiasm secured the nickname of the "Log Cabin" and "Hard Cider Party." This was accepted as the rallying cry of the masses, and suggested a multitude of devices for delegations, transparencies and clubs. Log cabins were built and placed on wheels, drawn by six horses, with a coonskin stretched and nailed to the outside; sometimes a live coon perched on the ridge-pole. A barrel of cider usually was found in the "log

cabin," and the significant motto, "The latch-string always hangs out," gave license to all who desired a cup of cider. The Democrats charged that the barrel generally had "buckeye chips" in it to give the cider additional strength. Bands of music preceded and appeared at regular intervals in the procession; but a marked feature of every club, local meeting, procession, or mass convention, was the songs. These were published in the newspapers and soon learned by all, and were sung to the well-known, popular airs of the day. Every week furnished new ballads. No more efficient means was used to heap ridicule on the administration and its supporters, and to ride the opposition into power. It was then popular, and had the merit of keeping up the enthusiasm; but the "sober second thought" calls it most execrable doggerel. A vast deal of it was not even funny. No one was ever crazy enough to call the best of it poetry. A few samples may not be amiss:

Oh, what has caused this great commotion—motion—motion
The country through?
It is the ball a rolling on
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too,
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too:
And with them we'll beat little Van—
Oh, Van! a used-up man—
And with them we'll beat little Van.

One of the most popular of the earlier songs or ballads was entitled the "Log Cabin," written by Otway Curry, a lawyer, politician and scribbler, of Union County, who at one time was suspected of being a favorite of the Muses, but who, so far as we know, has no higher claim to immortality than a popular campaign song of 1840. It was sung to the tune of the "Highland Laddie." We give the first verse. The "poem" may be found in the notes on Rush Township.

Oh, where, tell me where, was your Buckeye cabin made?
Oh, where, tell me where, was your Buckeye cabin made?
'Twas built among the merry boys who wield the plow and spade,
Where the log cabin stands in the bonnie Buckeye shade.
'Twas built, etc.

The following had its "run" of popularity:

"TIPPECANOE RAISIN'."

Come, all you log-cabin boys, we're going to have a raisin';
We've got a job on hand that we think will be pleasin'.
We'll turn out and build Old Tip a new cabin,
And finish it off with chinkin' and daubin'.
We want all the log-cabin boys in the nation
To be on the ground when we lay the foundation;
And we'll make all the office-holders think it amazin',
To see how we work at Old Tippecanoe's raisin'.
Hurrah! hurrah! for Harrison and Tyler,
A neat log cabin and a barrel of hard cider.

On the thirtieth day of next October,
We'll take some hard cider, but we'll all keep sober;
We'll shoulder our axes and cut down the timber,
And have our cabin done by the second of December;
We'll have it well chinked, and we'll have on the cover
Of good sound clapboards, and the weight of poles over,
And a good wide chimney for the fire to blaze in;
So come on, boys, to Old Tippecanoe's raisin'.
Hurrah! hurrah! etc.

Ohio will find the house log timber,
And old Virginia, as you'll remember,
Will find the timber for the clapboards and chinkin';
'Twill all be first-rate stuff, I'm thinkin'.
And when we want to daub it, it happens very lucky,
That we have the best of Clay in old Kentucky;
For there's no other State has such a good Clay in
To make the mortar for Old Tippecanoe's raisin'.
Hurrah! hurrah! etc.

For the hauling of the logs, we'll call on Pennsylvania,
For their Conestoga teams will pull as well as any;
And the Yankee States, and York State, and all of the others,
Will come and help us lift, like so many brothers;
The Hoosiers and the Suckers and the Wolverine farmers—
They all know the right way to carry up the corners;
And every one's a good-enough carpenter and mason
To do a little work at Tippecanoe's raisin'.
Hurrah! hurrah! etc.

We'll cut out a window and have a wide door in;
We'll lay a good loft and a first-rate floor in;
We'll fix it all complete for Old Tip to see his friends in,
And we know that the latch-string will never have its end in.
On the fourth day of March, Old Tip will move in it,
And then little Martin will have to shin it;
So hurrah, boys, there's no two ways in
The fun we'll have at Old Tippecanoe's raisin'.
Then hurrah! hurrah! for Harrison and Tyler,
A nice log cabin and a barrel of hard cider.

The Democracy endeavored to meet the political storm by similar means; but the ball was rolling on for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and the enthusiasm aroused, expired with the effort. John Brough, William Allen, John B. Weller, Wilson Shannon, Richard M. Johnson and Samuel Medary were the champions of the administration, and, at different times, discussed the situation in Champaign. Alfred Kelly, Thomas Corwin, Samson Mason and Thomas Ewing represented the opposition. Conventions and barbecues were held frequently, and always well attended. Newspapers published the names of former Democrats who

"Came out from among the foul party,
To vote for old Tippecanoe."

Applause attended the man who deserted his former colors. Men rode in the log cabins hauled in processions, wearing their coats wrong side out. "Strike my name from the Nottingham list" headed the column of turn-coats in the newspapers. The women everywhere entered into the canvass with the same enthusiasm as the men, frequently joining in the dusty procession. Tables were placed on the sidewalks, covered with cold ham, beef, chickens and bread.

Hotels were insufficient to accommodate the throngs of strangers, and committees quartered all who applied for accommodations on private citizens. In this way Dayton twice entertained an uncounted multitude, variously estimated at from one hundred and eighty thousand to three hundred thousand men. Badges, made of red or crimson silk, three by four inches in size, with the design of a spread eagle and Harrison and Tyler, were generally worn. It was a national holiday.

Champaign, with other counties of the State, had its grand convention and barbecue. The largest, perhaps, ever held in the county was on September 15, 1840. Delegations commenced coming in early in the morning—from the

north, out of Logan, Hardin, etc.; from the east, from Union, Franklin and Madison; from the south, from Clark, Greene and Montgomery. A delegation met Harrison, escorted from the west with an immense cavalcade, miles in extent. A platform had been erected on the public square, which, with every avenue leading to it, and every window and house-top within sight, was filled with eager spectators.

Gen. Harrison was introduced by Moses B. Corwin, in a very short speech, which was responded to in a speech of two hours' length, in a voice not loud nor strong, but clear and distinct, in which he reviewed the attack made on him as a soldier and man, the condition of the country and the public policy of the administration. The delivery and substance of the speech gave general satisfaction, though the age of the General was such that his best days were past. The crowd was too large to hear what was said in the square, and stands for other speakers were erected. Dinner was had in the grove of Mr. John A. Ward, in the southwestern part of town, where twelve tables, each over three hundred feet long, had been erected and laden with provisions. Oxen and sheep were barbecued, and an abundance of cider supplied the drink for the day. In the evening, addresses were made by Arthur Elliott, Ex-Gov. Metcalf, of Kentucky, who wore a buckskin hunting-shirt, Mr. Chambers, from Kentucky, Mr. Christie, from Louisiana, and Richard Douglass, of Chillicothe. The day was one of great hilarity and excitement, and passed off without a single accident. The delegations and processions had every conceivable mode of conveyance, and carried flags and emblems with various and strange mottoes and devices. Among them was one, "The people is oll korrect," which gave rise to the use of the letters "O. K.," not uncommon at this day.

1880.—In the electoral vote of 1840, out of two hundred and sixty-four votes Van Buren received only sixty. From so triumphant a victory, the jubilant Whigs were destined to ignoble defeat and ultimate annihilation. As the years ran on, the moral sense of the States, in which slavery did not exist, increased and gave efficient aid and comfort to the Abolition, or "Liberal," party. Multitudes who cared nothing about slavery became alarmed at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the claims of slavery on free territory. The passage of the Fugitive Slave law exasperated thousands who cared naught for the negro or his master, or the political question involved in the controversy. The contest between the parties was a fight for place and power, and in the struggle a new party came into power, and, to a great extent, new men manned the ship of state. For twenty years the Republican party controlled the public affairs. Under its administration, slavery was not only abolished, but the former slave was made a citizen, with all the rights and privileges before the law, as his former master, and which was made part of the fundamental law of the nation. In June, 1880, a National Convention of the Republican party was held in Chicago, composed of delegates representing Congressional districts and chosen by State Conventions. The Chicago Convention was divided between Ex-President Grant, James G. Blaine, John Sherman, Senator Edmonds and a few scattering votes. On the thirty-fifth ballot James A. Garfield's name was announced, and on the thirty-sixth he was declared the nominee.

In the same month, a National Democratic Convention assembled in Cincinnati and nominated W. S. Hancock for the same office. Both conventions issued a platform of principles, each abounding in professions of loyalty to the Constitution, country and laws. The Democratic platform pledged the Democracy to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party as

illustrated by the teachings and examples of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots. In the presentation of twelve resolutions are averred opposition "to centralization" of powers; an advocacy of "home rule," and "a tariff for revenue only;" "congratulate the country upon the continuation of prosperity at home and the national honor abroad, through a Democratic Congress, and upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the Government as shall insure a genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service."

"The Republican platform appeals to the history and acts of the party it has represented during the past twenty years, and asks the continued confidence and support of the people; and charges on the Democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust for office and patronage."

The canvass for the respective candidates opened in August, and during the month of September a meeting to be addressed by political speakers was held in some portion of the county nearly every night. Each of the parties erected on Miami street, below Monument Square, on nearly opposite sides of the street, board structures at considerable expense, capable of containing six hundred to one thousand persons each. They were lighted by gas, and the walls were decorated with transparencies, mottoes, flags, rude portraits and evergreen boughs. Both parties were equally sanguine of success. During the campaign the Democracy charged that if the party in power should win, the result would give the sanction to corruption, encourage centralization of power in the hands of the Federal Government, destroy the right of independent State action and introduce an era of despotism. The Republicans, on the other hand, charged that if the Democracy should win, the result would be repudiation of the National debt; the recognition of the right of persons lately in rebellion to payment from the Government for property lost or destroyed during the civil war, including the valuation of the slaves set free; the disfranchisement of the colored race; the sanction of nullification; the issue of which will be a dissolution of the Union, with anarchy or despotism.

The patriotism of the people outside the late slave-holding States cannot be questioned, and the sincerity of the opinions entertained by the members of both parties, both as to the good to be attained by the adoption of the principles they advocate and the evils which will follow if the policy of the opposing party shall prevail, is also equally true. Each party suspects in the other the greed and lust of power and patronage, and imagines, on the part of the opposing faction, no villainy too great to secure its ends. A calm and deliberate judgment sees only the sincerity of purpose and the earnestness of conviction on questions of public policy, which are believed to be essential to the peace, prosperity and perpetuity of the Republic. To this sincerity of opinion is due the personality and bitterness of the controversy. Truth has nothing to fear so long as a public press is left free to combat and expose error. A mistake now would be a virtual recognition of the failure of the public-school system.

The canvass of 1880 differs from that of 1840 in this: Notwithstanding the vastly greater facilities for travel, the conventions of to-day do not compare with the immense assemblages which met in 1840; then it was a national holiday and jubilee, and the tidal billow that swept over the country did away with partisan bitterness. In 1880, evening parades with torches, and the discharge of rockets and Roman candles, take the place of the day processions of 1840, and there is an under-current of bitterness and hostility

The machinery of party politics has also changed. In 1800 there was none; political opinions were no less decided than now, but the work of nominating candidates and discussing their merits were personal matters. As population increased, changes were made.

In 1840, conventions of the people were in order. A mass meeting elected a central committee, who had a general supervision of all matters appertaining to the county canvass.

In 1880, the machinery was more complicated, but less liable to control. A central committee, composed of representatives from the several townships, have a general supervision of the affairs of the party within the county or district, the local representatives having charge of the work in their respective precincts. Meetings are called by the central committee in each township and precinct for the election of delegates, in the ratio of the number of votes cast at the previous election for Secretary of State. The representatives thus chosen attend a general convention of delegates called by the same committee, when nominations are made and ballotings had for candidates for various offices, the entire proceedings being conducted in accordance with the usual parliamentary laws. It is understood and agreed, that all persons whose names are presented for the votes of the convention for any office will accept the result of the vote in good faith and support the nominee. And the successful candidates are taxed by the committee, in the ratio of the salaries of their respective offices, for the expenses of the campaign. Both the leading parties pursue substantially the same modes of political management.

From the division of the National Republican party into Democrats and Whigs, the majority of the electors of Champaign County were identified with the name and policy of the Whig party, until 1856, when old questions, assuming new shapes and importance, and new men, made sectional issues. These gave rise to the Republican party, and for twenty years a majority of the citizens of the county have supported the principles and policy of this party.

Early Settlers.—In other portions of this work, embracing the local history and incidents of the county, will be found the names of the men who at an early day came to this section and took an active part in laying the foundation for a new order of things. The condition of the country and the sparse population, exacted of each one, however humble or illy prepared, efficient service in the work to be done. This was not limited to promptness in a defense against a common enemy, but in an interest in the common welfare and a friendly aid in assisting poor and sick neighbors and emigrants. Poverty was not only no bar to considerate regard, but was one of the strongest incentives to insure a general interest. The newly-arrived emigrant brought together an entire neighborhood to assist in preparing the family a home, and before the day had closed the cabin would be ready for occupancy. Advice and material help were given as circumstances demanded, and the new comer felt bound to repay the debt by reciprocal kindness and good deeds. The same spirit continued to be a characteristic of the men of that generation under changed circumstances. He who would be insensible to such treatment, or hesitate to fall in with the prevailing current, must be a bad man. With all the mutual help and good will, there was still among the earliest settlers much deprivation. As the country became opened up and more populous, the discomforts were greatly removed. But we are surprised that these men were willing to endure the cares, hardships and dangers from which there was no escape, except to retrace their steps to the older and long-settled sections of the country. To this, it may be replied, that

familiarity with danger and deprivation of what are now called necessaries, became a second nature, and they had faith in the future. But, more than all, they felt free and independent. Many of them had come from sections where wealth had drawn social lines not to be passed over; and there was a servitude and a caste galling to men who looked for better things. We need not be surprised, then, to find that a large majority of the men who for these reasons braved the wilderness, were not ordinary men. The true men counted the cost and never "bated jot of heart or hope," and in the struggle developed the manly character with which they were endowed by nature. There were undoubtedly men of "bad blood" among them. But we can readily believe they were the exception.

We are also surprised at the fact that these men were not mere adventurers, untrained to habits of industry, but, for the most part, were skilled in the mechanical trades. The country at first presented no opportunity for the exercise of their trained skill, and they were of necessity agriculturists, but engaging in their several occupations as the development of the country gave occasion. Without, therefore, indulging in a long list of names of worthy men and women who made their impress on the country, but whose influences were of a local nature, it may not be inappropriate to mention something of a few who became more widely known or who for many years occupied a prominent position in the State.

JOSEPH VANCE.

Gov. Vance's ancestors were Irish Protestants, or what were commonly called Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who settled in the colony of Virginia long prior to the Revolution. His father served in Capt. Vail's company, in Morgan's famous rifle regiment. Joseph Vance was born in Washington, Penn., near an Indian town called "Catfish," March 21, 1786. His father moved to Maysville, Ky., thence to Clifton, in Greene Co., Ohio, and in 1805, to Urbana, where he died in August, 1809. Joseph was married when twenty-one years of age, and at once took an active part in matters of public concern. For some years prior to and during the war of 1812, fears were entertained of hostilities from the Indians, and, to meet these dangers, Mr. Vance was active in organizing an independent rifle company, composed of some of the best marksmen of the county, to act as minute-men as occasion might require. He was chosen Captain of the company, and on several occasions was called out and rendered efficient service; in addition to other duties, erecting a block-house for the safety of the inhabitants in the exposed quarter. He afterward passed through the several grades of Major, Colonel, Brigadier and Major General. Was member of the State Legislature in 1812; served as Representative in Congress, from 1820 to 1836, and again in 1843; Governor in 1837, and member of Ohio Senate in 1839. His last public service was as member of the Convention of 1851, to revise the Constitution of the State. After the convention had been in session several days, he had a severe attack of paralysis, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered, and died the following year on his farm in Salem Township, two miles north of Urbana.

Like all the men of note of that day, he was "the architect of his own fortune," commencing business in life when a mere boy as a wood-chopper at the salt works, and by his economy saving money enough to buy a wagon and ox-team, with which he hauled and distributed salt to the scattered settlers in Kentucky, and even after his settlement in Urbana making occasional trips to the

salt works. It was here where he formed the acquaintance of Thomas Ewing, and an intimacy that continued through life. Under such circumstances, his educational opportunities were exceedingly limited.

It is no place here to speak of his public services as a legislator. His long time in the public service is sufficient assurance of his natural ability, and the satisfactory manner in which he discharged the trusts committed to his hands at a time when political parties were critical and plans to secure elections were not reduced to a science. His long public career brought him in contact with the first men of the nation, and necessarily largely increased his general knowledge and remedied the defects of his early education. In politics, he was a Whig of the Henry Clay school, and a zealous advocate of public improvements.

In 1827, he advocated the repair and extension of the National road, then called the Cumberland road, through Ohio and other States of the West, and, in a speech in Congress in support of a bill before the House, made some hard thrusts at the advocates of State rights. It was a time when the "Code" settled such matters, attacks in the House being satisfied in the field. But it was understood not only that the General would fight, but that he was a dead shot with a rifle, and nothing more was said about fighting.

Gov. Vance was about five feet ten inches in height, with a large frame, inclined to corpulency. He had a large head and forehead, and a strongly marked face. The eyebrows were heavy, and the right eye nearly closed, as though pained by the sunlight. He always wore a standing shirt collar, loose around the neck and not always square with his chin, and a black silk cravat or a neckerchief tied with a small bow-knot. At home and among his neighbors, he was partial to a blouse and jeans pantaloons, and had a great dislike to the fashionable cut of the latter. In his public life, he wore, according to the custom of that day, the conventional suit of black cloth.

To young men with whom he met, he was pleasant and talkative, and had a happy faculty of describing scenes of public life he had witnessed and the public men he had met, talking in an easy, conversational way of the every-day life not often found in the books and papers.

As a speaker, he had a strong, rich voice, speaking with great earnestness and force, and without the arts of the practiced debater, and in the heat of the discussion apt to indulge in an argument *ad hominem.*

He not only gave his vote and influence in favor of works of public improvement, but was interested in the private enterprises which contributed to the general good. He was President of the Mad River & Lake Erie (now the C. S. & C.) Railroad. In 1818, he built a mill on King's Creek, a short distance above the junction with Mad River, with all the improvements in milling in use at that day. The patterns for the castings were made on the farm, and the castings hauled by wagon from McArthur's furnace, on Raccoon Creek. He was one of the first men in the county to import thoroughbred stock—cattle and horses—into this section.

PIERRE DUGAN.

We are not aware that the name that heads this sketch ever did anything to make the world wiser or better, and his title to being "handed down to posterity" is the simple fact that he lived near the head of the prairie that winds through Salem and Union Townships, which in that day was, at certain seasons, a succession of ponds or lakes, where he trapped and fished, and which, for this reason, bears his name.

It is not known certainly who was the first white man that lived in Salem, or where the first cabin was built, but it is generally accepted that Dugan is entitled to the "honor." Pierre Dugan was a Canadian Frenchman, who had an Indian squaw for his wife, and in 1803 was living in a cabin near the residence of Mr. Mark Higbee, not far from the junction of the railway track with the main road, about four miles northeast of Urbana. Dugan was a simple, inoffensive man, who employed his time in fishing, hunting and trapping, for which his location at the head of the prairie gave him unusual facilities. At that time, and for many years afterward, with the exception of here and there an island, it was covered with water, in some parts to a considerable depth. In spring and summer it had the appearance of a lake, winding around the projections of land, interspersed with elevated spots of timber, and extending miles toward the south. To-day, the prairie presents as fine a body of alluvial and black soil as may be found anywhere, and a large portion of it under the plow. The traveler, looking down from any of the hills which skirt its sides, sees stretched out before him, as far as the eye can reach, or bounded only by a jutting piece of timber, a beautiful landscape, dotted with farmhouses and orchards and checkered with fields of golden corn, instinctively says there was the bed of a once mighty river. Great bowlders lie along its channel, seamed and washed in fissures by the once moving waters, and a mountain of sand, now covered with great oaks and hickories, attest the eddy that swept around its base. Sloping banks of clay and beds of marl confirm the conjecture. But conjecture is lost in the time when this bed was a majestic stream. If the supposition be true, King's Creek, breaking away to the west, and Buck Creek, bearing off on the south, alone indicate the diminished current. Here a vast amount of fish, frogs and turtles were to be found, and countless numbers of water-fowl made it their resort, and the beaver, otter, mink and musk-rat had their houses near the margin of the lake. It was a terrestrial paradise for a man like Dugan. "In very dry summers, water on the prairie would get so low that some parts would become entirely dry, and leave large quantities of fish exposed, which would be devoured by the hogs, wild beasts and fowls, or left to rot in the hot sun, causing an intolerable stench and much sickness for miles around."

In 1825, the Legislature passed an act authorizing John Reynolds, of Urbana, to drain the prairie, which he accomplished in a short time at a heavy expense. The ditch begins not far from the boundary line of Urbana, Salem and Union Townships, on the land owned by Joseph Reynolds and more recently by Judge Warnock, thence northwardly, making a wide circuit and washing past the railway stations and depots in Urbana. The ditch not only drained a large extent of country, but has been a blessing to the entire neighborhood through which it passes in removing prolific sources of disease. The ditch for a long time was called the Reynolds Ditch. The lower portion of Dugan, within the past ten years, has been drained by a ditch beginning not many rods from the head of the Reynolds Ditch, thence running south into the waters of Buck Creek. As the waters were removed, the wild grass grew luxuriantly, still furnishing shelter for deer and turkey, and the undrained ponds a resort for wild geese and ducks. It was customary for farmers of the neighborhood to cut the wild grass for hay, though coarse and not very nutritious. Black and prairie rattlesnakes were very numerous. An old settler, who lived in the cabin on the hill, three-fourths of a mile northeast of the crossing of the Milford pike and Ludlow, east of William Madden's residence, according to his

own report, went out one morning to cut a pile of hay, not far from a clump of trees opposite his cabin, in the midst of the prairie. His grass hook happened to be a sharp butcherknife, and after cutting what he supposed would make a good-sized haycock, he proceeded to gather it up in a pile, and was surprised to find thirty-seven heads of rattlesnakes, which he had cut off while cutting the grass! Prairie rattlers are abundant in that locality still, and the serious manner in which the statement is made removes the last vestige of doubt as to the truth of the story. The same party also told of a trip down the prairie one morning, when a thunder-storm came up before he could reach home, and he took shelter beneath a tree. While there, he saw a squirrel on the highest branch of a tree near by, coming down to its nest in a knot-hole, when at the same instant the lightning struck the tree. He had never before supposed that a squirrel could climb so fast, and for a moment he thought the squirrel would escape; but the lightning was too quick for him, for before he could pull his tail in the hole, the lightning, in passing down the tree, cut it off! A volume would hardly contain the stories of the early history of Dugan, and, though marvelous and strange, quite as truthful as the foregoing. A young man named Rohrer, who was much interested in the stories and adventures of the Western hunters and trappers, spent a night at his cabin. There happened to be an old crony present, and the old hunters sat up till midnight, recounting their adventures in hunting bears and other animals. Rohrer enjoyed the stories as much as the old hunters, and closed the talk by saying he had just bought a book containing many anecdotes of hunting and trapping bears, in which he had been much interested; but after hearing their marvelous adventures and accounts of the animal, he was satisfied that the author knew nothing about bears, and as soon as he got home he intended to burn the book!

Well, we have wandered a little from the subject of our sketch. Pierre Dugan and our story-teller have long since left the margin of the lake and the prairie where they caught fish and killed rattlesnakes. The name still remains. The times in which he lived were full of adventure, danger and heroism. The quiet life of the trapper suggests a life as simple and true as that of Natty Bumpo, and out of it, with the known history of the time, another Cooper may narrate the story of the last of the Shawnees.

Dugan, like Natty Bumpo, loved solitude and the wilderness. The fires that shone out from the distant ridge or gleamed at night from the trees along the margin of his lake, with the sound of the woodman's ax by day, suggested that game would soon be scarce, and it was time for him to be hunting a new home. He accordingly packed up his traps, and with his wife, children, and dogs, wended his way to the head-waters of the Scioto, where he "pitched" his cabin and spent the remainder of his life. Once a year he would visit Urbana, to dispose of his furs and skins, and as Judge John Reynolds had become the owner of his old home, he always called on him for his rent, which was duly honored in the shape of a pound of "pig tail" tobacco, or a calico dress for his papoose.

The following story is told of him by Judge E. L. Morgan, and is a fair instance of the simplicity of his character: Having purchased a bag of corn meal of John Taylor, at his mill on King's Creek, and having no horse of his own to carry the meal home, Mr. Taylor kindly offered to loan him a pony he called Gopher. Pierre thankfully accepted the loan, but after looking at the bag of corn meal, then at Gopher, and finally at himself, concluded that

the load was too heavy for the horse, but as the bag was too heavy for himself to carry, he compromised the difficulty by shouldering the bag, then led the pony to a stump and mounted his bare back with the bag of meal on his own shoulders, saying as he did so, "that he could carry the bag and Gopher could carry him," and in this way rode home.

LORENZO DOW.

The names of two other men, Lorenzo Dow and Jonathan Chapman, should be mentioned in this connection, not as having been residents of Champaign County, but as occasional visitors, men without an abiding home, and who were strangely identified with the pioneer life of the country; names that the world would not willingly let die. Lorenzo Dow, at this day, would be called an "evangelist" preacher. Acting on his own responsibility, making appointments wherever it suited his convenience or whim, and making his "circuit" to traverse a large extent of territory, he generally announced long periods in advance when and where he would preach in the vicinity where he happened to be, and was considered remarkably punctual in filling his appointments. These were made a note of and remembered, and multitudes flocked to his ministry. Before the hour appointed, the entire neighborhood might be seen wending their way to the designated spot. His name and fame attracted large crowds. Many anecdotes are told of his eccentricities and blunt rudeness. It was a rough age, and the "terrors of the law" hurled at his audiences in his vehement and impressive manner, was perhaps the best, if not the only way, to reach the consciences of his more rough and lawless hearers. A writer describing him says that, at the appointed time he came to the place of meeting walking very fast, dressed plainly, with a straw hat and white blanket overcoat. He rushed into the midst of the congregation, pulled off his hat and coat and dashed them on the ground in an excited, angry manner, and with great sternness, began his discourse with the words "Hell and Damnation!" which were followed by expressions of shocking profanity, which, after a pause, he declared to be the common language of many of his hearers, and then preached a solemn warning sermon against the wickedness of a violation of the second commandment, and was listened to without interruption to the end.

The kindly courtesies extended to him, by persons living in neighborhoods where he had sent notice of his purpose to preach, were not always received with a corresponding good will. An instance in point is given by Dr. Thomas Cowgill, of Salem Township, in an account of an appointment and visit by Lorenzo to Bellefontaine. He had stopped at the house of Eleazer Hunt, in Hardin County. Phineas Hunt, the father of Eleazer, was there with his wagon, and, being about to start for his home in Champaign County, kindly gave Lorenzo a ride. They reached Bellefontaine at the hour appointed, the people generally, who had heard of the appointment, anxiously looking for him. Judge McCulloch and others went out to meet him, and, seeing the wagon, inquired if Mr. Dow were there. He said, "Yes, my name is Dow." Judge McCulloch then invited him to go to his house for dinner, as there was sufficient time before the hour of meeting. Without saying a word, he directed the driver to go a little farther south, where he alighted from the wagon and sat down under the shade of a tree, and made his dinner of some bread and meat taken from his pocket. There was a large crowd in attendance at the meeting.

and the preacher took occasion to make personal applications of tattling, slandering one's neighbors, etc. That evening he had a meeting in the house of Phineas Hunt. Next day, being Sunday, a meeting which had been appointed to be held at Mount Tabor, at 10 o'clock, was well attended. On the road to the meeting, he overtook some persons, and walked a distance on the way with them, and, taking a by-way from the main road, was reminded by one of the company that the highway was the direct road to the place of meeting, but, after telling them to go on the road they were following, continued his journey nearly a mile north of Mount Tabor, and then retraced his steps to the place of meeting. Without stopping at the place where the assembly had met, he walked on past the congregation, down the hill among the bushes and timber, southeast of the church, where he immediately began to preach, the people following him, carrying benches and chairs, though most of his hearers continued standing during the delivery of his discourse. William H. Fyffe sent a carriage to convey him to Urbana, where he had an appointment to preach that afternoon at 3 o'clock. He was kindly invited to dinner by several persons, but refused the invitations, and laid down to rest on Judge Reynolds' cellar-door, making his meal, as usual, from bread taken from his own pocket. The meeting was a large one, and the preacher became very earnest, and, in his excitement, when in his gesticulations, the hymn-book slipped from his hand and struck a lady on the head.

The visit to Champaign was held in May, 1826, though it is understood both previous and subsequent visits were made. He is described as being a spare man, of rather small size; his beard was long, reaching to his breast; his hair a little gray, parted in the middle and reaching down to his shoulders, and his dress very plain, clean and neat. He wore a straw or palm-leaf hat, a black overcoat, which seemed to be the only coat he had on. His eye was calm but piercing. While preaching, he rested on his cane. In manner, he was earnest and impressive, and never hesitated for the precise word he wanted to use. His doctrine appeared to be the same as that held by the Methodists, and he spoke with much severity against proud and deceitful professors of religion. Our description of Mr. Dow is taken from an account of him by Mr. Thomas Cowgill.

In some respects, Lorenzo Dow was a remarkable man; well fitted to do a missionary work in a rude period, and possessing a certain native eloquence and force that attracted attention and carried conviction to his hearers. His eccentricities were not of a character to provoke ridicule or laughter; and while his manners, by the way, were not always tempered by the refinement and courtesy which we instinctively assume to be the distinctive mark of a Christian preacher and gentleman, the beneficent purpose of his mission and the work of his life gave character to the man and commanded the respect of his hearers. Still, it is with difficulty we can disguise from ourselves the belief that his eccentricities bordered on insanity, and that an ill-balanced religious zeal enforced the wandering life which he led.

JOHNNY APPLESEED.

The name and life of this strange man are entitled to a place in every sketch, however crude, of the pioneer settlement. The man of to-day, nay, the men who were familiar with the olden time which they made and of which they were a part, and who grew up with the ever-enlarging civilization, are

living in a changed atmosphere. So suddenly and so strangely has the genius of change and alteration waved his charmed wand over the land that the early settler has changed and kept pace with the changing years, and the unwritten history of the early days is recalled as one remembers a fading dream. The sharp and hard conflicts of life make heroes, and the fierce struggles of war and bloodshed develop them into self-reliant, stubborn and aggressive men, as fierce and sanguinary as their bitter foes.

We are living in the age of invention and machinery. These have destroyed the romance of frontier life, and much of the strange, eventful realities of the past are rapidly becoming mythical, and the narratives of the generations that settled the "Far West," abounding in rich treasures of incident and character, are being swallowed up and forgotten in the surging, eventful present. From the dark stories of Indian warfare, of pioneer suffering and want, we turn with delight to another character, the rarest in all the times of which we write.

Few persons of the present generation ever heard of Jonathan Chapman, and his name is rarely mentioned now, save by the few surviving pioneers who remember his quaint appearance, his gentle ways and his good deeds; and among the heroes of that age, the names of none more deserve to be perpetuated.

Among the older citizens who saw him frequently in the earlier years were Mr. William Patrick, and, in more recent times, Mr. John H. James, who met with him several times in Urbana. A contributor to *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for November, 1871, gives a sketch of his character and life, and from this and Howe's "History of Ohio" we glean the details of his life, and which, from the recollections of his appearance and labors, are confirmed by those who recall his simple ways.

According to a statement made in one of his less reticent moods, his name was Jonathan Chapman, and he was born in Boston, Mass., in 1775. The first trustworthy trace we hear of him finds him in the Territory of Ohio, in the year 1801, in that section of the country known now as Licking County, where he was engaged in planting apple-seeds in various places on the borders of Licking Creek. The first orchard that originated from this planting was on the farm of Isaac Stadden, in that county. During the next five years, nothing is known of his movements; but the reasonable conjecture is that, as he had a horse-load of apple-seeds when on Licking Creek, he was following the same occupation.

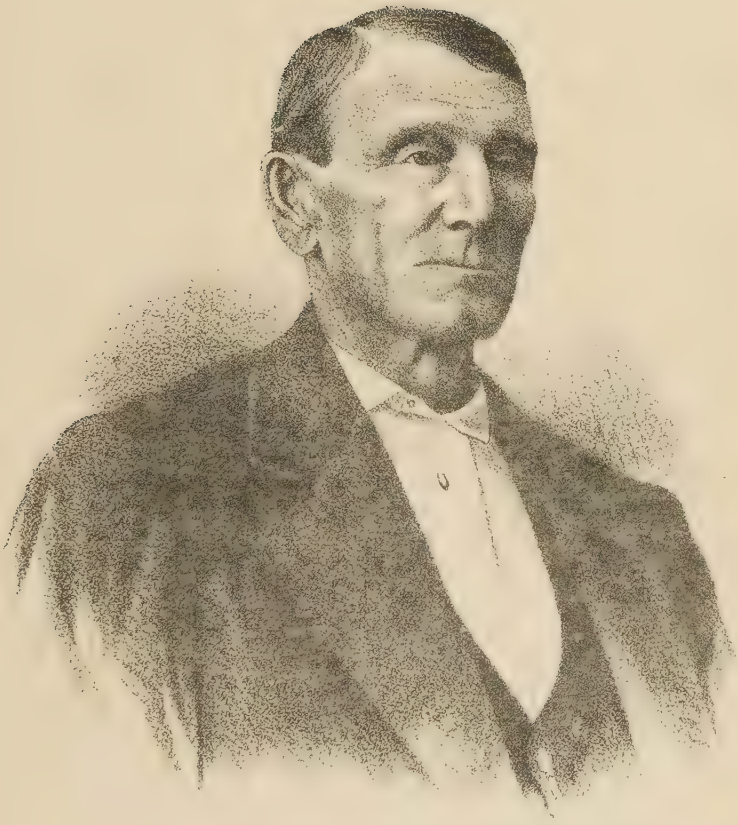
On a pleasant spring day, in 1806, a pioneer settler in Jefferson County noticed a peculiar craft slowly dropping down with the current of the Ohio River. The occupant of the craft had two canoes lashed together, and the cargo was composed of apple-seeds. It was the same Chapman who, five years before, was on the Licking, and now transporting his seeds to the frontier, for the purpose of creating orchards beyond the limits of civilization. Arriving at Marietta, he entered the Muskingum; up this river to the Walhonding; up the Mohican, into the Black Fork, and onward to the head of navigation, now designated on the map as Ashland and Richland Counties. As he stopped at every inviting spot to plant the apple-seeds for the future nurseries, the voyage must have been long and toilsome. The strange craft, managed by so strange a man, engaged in so strange an occupation, naturally attracted attention, and he was called Johnny Appleseed, by which name he became known, in subsequent years, from the Ohio to the lakes, and westward

to the prairies of Indiana. The seeds he gathered from the cider-presses of Western Pennsylvania, but, after the time above mentioned, his journeys were made on foot. Having planted his stock of seeds, he would return to Pennsylvania for a fresh supply. Canvas bags being found to be insufficient to endure the hard usage of so long a trip through forests dense with underbrush and briers, leathern ones were substituted, which were sometimes packed on horseback, but more frequently on his own shoulders.

The region which he made the theater of his operations still possesses a romantic beauty. The margins of the streams, near which the first settlements were generally made, were covered with a low growth of timber, while nearer the water a rank mass of long grass, interlaced with morning-glory and wild pea vines, climbing the swamp willow and the clustering alder, grew in rank profusion. The hills were crowned with forest trees, and in the coverts were innumerable bears, wolves, deer, and wild hogs as ferocious as beasts of prey. In the tangled grass lurked the venomous moccasin and rattlesnake, as dangerous and distrusted as the wily Indian. To this day, in the low prairie lands, the farmer cuts his hay or goes through his strip of wild grass suspicious of his insidious enemy, and guarding against attack by wrapping bandages of twisted grass from the ankle to the knee. But Johnny would shoulder his bag of apple-seeds, and, with bare feet, would penetrate to some remote spot, where his fancy or judgment suggested a proper place for his future nursery, and then clearing away the grass and tangled vines, would plant his seeds, place a slight inclosure around them, and leave them to grow until large enough to be transplanted by the settlers to their clearings, as they should fill up the country. Many of the places selected are still pointed out—open spots on the loamy lands bordering the streams, hemmed in by giant trees, beautiful still, after the lapse of more than half a century, with all its changes.

In personal appearance, Chapman was a small, wiry man, full of restless activity. He had long, dark hair, a scanty beard that was never shaved, and keen black eyes that sparkled with a peculiar brightness. Generally, even in the coldest weather, he went barefooted, but sometimes, for his long journeys, he would make himself a rude pair of sandals; at other times wearing any cast-off covering he chanced to find—not infrequently a boot or shoe on one foot and a moccasin on the other. It seemed to be a matter of conscience with him not to buy shoes, and instances are told where, having received the gift of them, he would force them on the first person he saw whom he thought more needy than he, and continue his journey barefoot through mud and snow. His dress was generally composed of cast-off clothing that he had taken in payment for apple trees. In his later years he seems to have considered even this kind of second-hand raiment too luxurious, or probably finding the buckskin breeches and hunting shirt too cumbersome and rigid for his mode of life he discarded them, and substituted as his principal garment a coffee-sack, in which he cut holes for his head and arms to pass through, and pronounced it "a very serviceable cloak, and as good clothing as any man need wear." His headgear was equally unique. His first experiment was a tin vessel that served to cook his mush and from which he usually ate his meal when he stopped at the settler's cabin but this did not protect his eyes from the rays of the sun, and he constructed a hat of pasteboard with an immense peak in front, which, combining utility and economy, became his permanent fashion.

Thus clad, he was constantly wandering, and unexpectedly appearing in white settlements and Indian villages, planting his seeds and dispensing "new



Allen Loudenback

MAD RIVER. TP.

right fresh from heaven." But there must have been some rare force of goodness in his face and ways, and such gentle tenderness and love breathing in every word, for everywhere he was treated with cordiality and respect. With grown-up persons and boys he was usually reticent, but manifested great affection for little girls for whom he always carried a bit of ribbon or gay calico. When he stopped at the settler's cabin, and was pressed to partake of the family meal, he would never sit down to the table until he was assured that there was an abundance for the children. We can hardly wonder that the boys forgot to jeer at his outer appearance, or the rudest frontiersman treated him with respect. To the Indians he was a "great medicine man," and not only treated with kindness by the savages, but from their superstitious observances was one not to be molested. He therefore wandered through hostile regions and dangerous places with impunity, and on many occasions gave the settlers warning of approaching danger in time to enable them to take refuge in their block-houses. An effect of Hull's surrender was to send out large bands of Indians and British, destroying everything before them, and murdering defenseless women and children. Johnny's wanderings showed him the impending danger, and day and night he traveled, visiting every cabin and rousing the people to a sense of their danger by proclaiming "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, and He hath anointed me to blow the trumpet in the wilderness and sound an alarm in the forest, for, behold, the tribes of the heathen are round about your doors, and a devouring flame followeth after them." Refusing all offers of food, and denying himself a moment's rest, he traversed the border day and night until he had warned every settler of the approaching peril.

His diet was as meager as his clothing. He thought it a sin to kill any creature for food, or to allow anything designed to supply man's wants to be diverted from its purpose. He was an earnest disciple of the faith taught by Swedenborg, and always carried with him a few odd volumes, which he was anxious should be read by every one. As he could not carry books for all, he devised an original mode of distributing what he had. These he divided into several pieces, leaving a piece at a log cabin, and at his next round taking up what he had left before, which he replaced by one taken from another. Thus all were enabled to read parts of the same book at the same time, and in process of time the whole volume—a little liable to the objection of a backward course of reading from the unavoidably irregular course of distribution. The book he considered "an infallible protection against dangers here and hereafter." It was his custom, after a weary day's wandering, to lie down on the puncheon floor of the cabin where he was welcomed, and, after inquiring if his auditors would hear "some news right fresh from heaven," he would produce his few well-worn books, among them the New Testament, which he would read and expound with rare enthusiasm. Next to his advocacy of his religious ideas, the absorbing object of his life was the cultivation of apple-trees from what he termed "the only proper way"—that is, from seeds. Upon this, as upon religion, he was eloquent in his appeals, and he equally denounced as absolute wickedness all devices of pruning and grafting, and would speak of the act of cutting a tree as if it were a cruelty inflicted on a sentient being.

He was equally faithful in his protection of animals from abuse and suffering. Whenever he saw an animal abused, or heard of it, he would purchase it and give it to some more humane neighbor, on condition that it should be kindly cared for. Lame and broken-down horses were frequently turned loose by emigrants, being unable to go further. These he would gather up in autumn,

bargain for their shelter and care until the next spring, when he would lead them to some good pasture for the summer. If they recovered, he would loan or give them away, but always with the condition of their good usage. He was pained that in the "heat of his ungodly passion," he had killed a rattlesnake which had bitten him, and carefully released from his coffee-sack coat a hornet which had become entangled and stung him repeatedly. On another occasion, he put out the fire he had ignited near where he had intended to pass the night because he noticed that it attracted large numbers of mosquitoes, which flew too near the blaze and were burned, saying, in explanation of his conduct—"God forbid that I should build a fire for my comfort which should be the means of destroying any of His creatures." At another time, he removed a fire he had kindled near a hollow log, and slept on the snow, lest he disturb a bear and her cubs which had taken possession of the log.

In business, he was particularly methodical. The location of his nurseries had reference to a probable future demand for his trees by the time they were large enough for transplanting. He would give them away to those who were unable to pay. Old clothing or a little corn meal were always a legal tender, but he preferred to receive a note payable at some indefinite period; but he never gave himself any trouble about its collection. His expenses for food and clothing were trifling, and he had more money than he cared to keep, which he quickly disposed of for wintering infirm horses or for the use of some poor family, whom the ague or accident had impoverished. In a single instance, he purchased a small piece of ground, in Ashland County, but with his customary indifference to matters of value, he failed to record the deed, and lost it.

In 1838, thirty-seven years after his appearance on Licking Creek, Johnny noticed that population was pressing into the State. Hitherto he had just kept in advance of the wave of settlement, but he now felt that his work was done in the region where he had labored so long. He visited every house, and with parting words of admonition, he left them and turned his steps toward the setting sun.

During the next nine years he pursued his old employment on the western borders of Ohio and in Indiana. In the summer of 1847, at the close of a warm day, after traveling twenty miles, he entered the house of a settler, in Allen County, Ind., and was warmly welcomed. He declined to eat with the family, but accepted some bread and milk, which he ate on the door-step. Later in the evening, he delivered his "news right fresh from heaven," by reading the beatitudes. He slept, as usual, on the floor. In the morning he was found with his face all aglow, but so near death that he was unable to speak. There at the age of seventy-two, died one of the memorable men of pioneer times; who never inflicted pain or knew an enemy. "A laboring, self-denying benefactor of his race; homeless, solitary and ragged, he trod the thorny earth with bare and bleeding feet, intent only on making the wilderness fruitful. Now no man knoweth of his sepulchre, but his deeds will live in the fragrance of the apple blossoms he loved so well, and the story of his life will be a perpetual proof that true heroism, pure benevolence, noble virtues and deeds that deserve immortality, may be found under meanest apparel and far from gilded hall and towering spire."

JAMES COOLEY.

On other pages the names of James Cooley appears as one among the earliest resident lawyers and active citizens of the village. What we have been

able to learn of Mr. Cooley, personally, is of a general character, but from all we can gather from the newspapers of that day, and from the testimony of the few survivors who knew him well, he was a man of no ordinary merits. It was a time of able men; and a young man, whose virtues and talents shall be continued to be praised more than half a century after his death, clearly indicates not only his magnetic power to win and hold personal friendships, but that essentially he stood in the front rank of his associates. He was a man of fine appearance and prepossessing manners, and had secured the confidence of the community. Before his departure to Peru, he had filled several minor offices, and the same year was Prosecuting Attorney for the county.

In 1826, having been appointed to the Court of Peru, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, in July of that year, when making arrangements for his departure, "a number of his friends in Champaign and adjoining counties, desirous of manifesting their respect for him personally, as well as to bid him an affectionate farewell," requested him to attend a dinner to be given for that purpose at Mr. Hunter's hotel, on the 26th of the month. The invitation was accepted, and the dinner presided over by Judge Smith, of Champaign, as President, and Judge Paige, of Clark County, as Vice President.

After the cloth had been removed, the following toasts were drank:

1. Perpetuity to our Republic and its institutions; immortal honors to Washington and Franklin.
2. Ohio, when her native beauties shall have received the polish of art, her fairest sister may well dread the rivalry of her charms.
3. The memory of the great compatriots, Adams and Jefferson. The nation they honored when living mourns them dead.
4. The President and Administration—like those who judge of its acts, the American people, intelligent and virtuous.
5. Our much-esteemed fellow citizen, James Cooley.

Mr. Cooley arose, and in an impressive manner said: "That the very flattering testimonial of the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and the more flattering distinction in the sentiment given, demand and have his heartfelt acknowledgment. If he had been so fortunate as to acquire their confidence and in his endeavors faithfully to discharge his public duties, he had met their approbation—the measure of his reward was ample. Coming together from distant and various parts of the country and, in many instances, remote parts of the world, bringing different habits, feelings and tastes, it was natural that different and discordant opinions should be entertained on many subjects, but on one, at least, all united—a devoted attachment to our common country, the principles of her government and a sincere zeal for the prosperity of the State."

He then spoke of the encouragement and support he had received during a residence of eleven years in Urbana, and the prosperity he had from their approbation and aid; that going to a new and untried field of labor, he knew their best wishes would go with him, and diminish the embarrassments incident to the occasion, and that in the discharge of its duties he would hold an earnest desire to promote the best interests of the country. That, though he then bade them farewell, it was with the hope that he again might be permitted to return to tread the fertile fields of Ohio, when her system of internal improvement shall be completed,- her commerce giving life to the industry of her citizens, her system of education established and a solid foundation laid for the development of the resources of the State. And concluded with offering the following sentiment:

The Mad River Country: its generous, patriotic and enterprising population; health and continued prosperity attend them.

The *Mad River Courant* adds: "The company dispersed with marked feelings of regret that so valued and esteemed a citizen is about to leave us for an undefined period of time—perhaps forever. In the evening a party numerously attended was given in honor of Mrs. Cooley. Arrangements are made to leave on Monday next, and if the virtues of a good and upright man, with the best wishes of many friends and acquaintances can secure him health, happiness and prosperity, he will be sure of those blessings."

Mr. Cooley left at the time proposed, reached his destination safely, and during a period of about fifteen months successfully prosecuted the duties of his mission and made troops of friends.

On the 19th of April, 1828, he had a violent bilious attack, which, from the beginning, he thought would terminate fatally, and on Sunday, the 24th, he died.

A letter from Stanhope Prevost, dated Lima, March 1, 1828, addressed to Henry Clay, then Secretary of State of the United States, after announcing the death of Mr. Cooley, goes on to say: "The body was removed to Callao, on the morning of the following day, in a carriage-and-four, accompanied by the Ministers of Foreign Relations and War of the Peruvian Government, and the aids of His Excellency, the President, with a suitable escort, an immense train of carriages and attendants on horseback, comprising the American merchants of the place, who, together with myself, appeared as chief mourners, and all the foreign residents of every nation, as well as many native citizens and officers. At about 2 P. M., the procession reached Callao, when the body was immediately embarked in a boat of the Brandywine frigate accompanied by the Captain and pall bearers. Next followed a boat with the before-mentioned members of the Government and the chief mourners, afterward, in their respective barges, Adm. Guise, Com. Jones, the British commanders and Vice Consul, Capt. Finch, a most numerous and respectable attendance of officers and citizens. The line of boats, occupying about two miles, moved toward the island of San Lorenzo, minute guns being fired by several men-of-war in the harbor. As the body passed, the English commencing, and, in succession, the French, Peruvian and American, which latter continued until the interment had taken place. On the return of the boats, as the members of the Peruvian Government, who had been in attendance, passed the Brandywine, Com. Jones displayed the Peruvian flag at his fore and fired a salute of seventeen guns, which being answered by the Admiral's ship, closed the ceremony of the day."

"Mr. Cooley bore his illness, which from the commencement he appeared to conceive as likely to be fatal, with the serenity and spirit of a man and Christian. As such he died, as deeply regretted as he had been esteemed and respected. His modest and correct deportment, his superior sense and talents, set off by an unexampled mildness and moderation of character, had procured him universal esteem, as was testified in the most sincere manner by the deep sorrow evinced at his loss."

ISRAEL HAMILTON.

The subject of this sketch came to Urbana in 1828, when about thirty years of age. He was born in Massachusetts, was educated at Brown University, then taught school several years in Abbeville, S. C. In the mean time, studied law, and, having been admitted to practice, sought a location in the then West. Discouraged and despondent, poor, without employment and no friends, Judge John Taylor revived his energies by suggesting that Urbana presented as

good opportunities for success as any other place, and he at once opened an office in a little room on the north side of a frame building on the corner of the square, where McDonald & Rock's store now is. His professional life is simply the counterpart of all men who have brains, resolution, endurance and economy. He was always found in his office, made himself master of the cases placed in his hands, and attended to his business faithfully. The few friends who at the first gave him encouragement, spoke of him as the rising young lawyer, and success, in a few years, thronged him with clients.

The first office to which we find he was elected was that of Fence Viewer, in 1832. We are apt to suspect the office to have been a very humble one, and the election to it an indignity. But then caucuses and conventions were a refinement in politics not known, fences were a constant source of litigation and quarrels, and no higher compliment to good citizenship could be shown than to elect him Fence Viewer. It was the equivalent of stopping many foolish and bitter quarrels between neighbors, and we find that the best men in the county were chosen to the office, and among them John H. James, James Dallas, John Hamilton, John Glenn, William Patrick, Daniel Helmick, Samuel McCord and others. He took an active interest in matters of general concern. He entertained the opinion that parties became corrupt by long continuance, and that once in fifteen years changes ought to be made, and that, in the re-organization of parties, men, without being subject to the charge of instability or inconsistency, might affiliate with the new. When he settled in Urbana he was a Whig. He afterward became an active Democrat. As early as 1840, he believed that the Democratic party had outlived its usefulness, and that the only thing that could restore its honesty and integrity was the election of Harrison and a few years rule of the Whigs. But, as corrupt as he considered the Democratic party, he thought the Whigs more so, and that the only salvation for the country was a new organization and new men. At heart, he was an Abolitionist, and spoke with bitter denunciation of African slavery and its influence. During the administration of Martin Van Buren, he was appointed United States Attorney for the District of Ohio. Although a respectable general scholar, he had little taste for reading outside of a law book, and, to one of his students, recommended the utter discarding of metaphysics, newspapers and novels. Yet no man was fonder of a metaphysical topic, and has an undisguised contempt for "leading" editorials. His notion was that a newspaper should give the current news, and stick to facts. The "editorials" he ranked in the same class as the summing-up of the testimony by the attorney to a jury—a paid-for job—and the facts he wanted to be stated clearly without coloring.

On one occasion, Charles Flago had been appointed Secretary of a Democratic meeting, and the proceedings of the meeting were thought worthy a place in the *Ohio Statesman*, a political newspaper of Columbus. Flago felt the importance of the case, and wanted Hamilton to assist him to draft the paper. "Did you take minutes of the proceedings?" inquired Hamilton. "Yes, here they are." "Well," said Hamilton, "all you have to do is to tell the facts." "But," said Flago, "they are to be printed in the *Statesman*." "Tell the facts, and tell them just as they were," was the answer and all that Flago could get from him.

On another occasion, Mr. —— went to his office to make some inquiry in regard to a title, and handed him a dollar as his fee. Hamilton told him to state his case, and, having answered two or three irrelevant questions, informed him that he "had his dollar's worth" of advice, and took occasion to give his client

a lecture on the niggardliness of asking counsel in regard to a purchase involving thousands of dollars, for which he was willing to pay only a dollar!

In company, he was reticent, but in the society of a few friends, talkative and easy; with but a single friend, he was communicative and confiding. In term-time, he was abstracted, little disposed to talk—energetic in every movement. When court had adjourned and business hours were over, a favorite position was to stretch himself at length on a bench in the office and ask questions on metaphysical topics, and talk of the unseen and the unknown.

In person, he was about five feet six inches high, of good proportions, but not stoutly built; straight as an arrow; a square built head, covered with steel-gray hair; clean shaven; dark blue eyes, nose short and strong, mouth tolerably large, with thin lips. As a public speaker, his voice was strong and good—but without training; in the office with a friend, low-toned and full of sweetness. He never forgot a kind act, and never spoke an unkind word concerning his political opponents personally. He lived at a time when the bitterness of party strife acknowledged no virtues in an opponent. He died in the fall of 1842, at the age of forty-four. Death obliterated the asperities of partisan criticism, and the common sentiment of all who knew him was that the county had lost a good citizen, an honest lawyer, and an able man.

JOHN HAMILTON.

The subject of this sketch will be remembered by multitudes of persons as the proprietor and landlord of the Hamilton House, forty years ago. He died in 1868, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He settled in Urbana in 1814, being in his twenty-second year, and during his long residence in Urbana, his frequent election to offices of trust and responsibility sufficiently shows the confidence of his neighbors in his integrity and prudence. He was a quiet, reserved man—had little to say—disliked any unnecessary noise, and kept a temperance house. The interest that mainly attaches to Mr. Hamilton, is his capture and residence among the Indians. At the breaking-out of the war in 1812, under the call of Gov. Scott, of Kentucky, he volunteered, and was attached to a company in the regiment of Col. Lewis, of that State, which was soon ordered to Fort Wayne. After the performance of a military order near Tippecanoe, the regiment returned to Fort Wayne, and from there was ordered by Gen. Winchester to march to Defiance on short rations about November 1; thence down the Maumee to Camps Nos. 1, 2 and 3, where they had no flour and but little meat for three weeks. On December 25, 1812, they left the latter encampment, when shortly after snow commenced falling, which continued all day, and fell two feet deep. They pitched their tents that night in the snow on the bank of the river. Col. Lewis was ordered to detach six hundred of his regiment and move them immediately to the River Raisin to dislodge the British and Indian forces there encamped. On January 18, 1813, Col. Lewis commenced the assault and drove them from their quarters into the woods, both sides suffering severe losses. Col. Lewis took possession of the enemy's position, and sent word to Gen. Winchester of the victory. Winchester then ordered a detachment of three hundred to support Col. Lewis, who arrived and encamped outside the pickets. The detachment was commanded by Gen. Winchester himself. On the morning of the 22d, the enemy were discovered approaching. The battle being joined, was fought with desperation, the enemy having the advantage. The detachment to which Hamilton belonged, was

ordered to retreat into the woods, when Col. Lewis rode up and requested the men to make a stand and break the force of the attack. A few rounds were fired, when he saw that his men were surrounded, and he gave the word for "each one to take care of himself." Young Hamilton at once turned toward the south, but soon discovered that he was followed by an Indian. He had retained his gun, and was enabled to keep his pursuer in check—each occasionally "taking to tree." When being close enough to converse, the Indian would beckon to him and say "come here," to which he answered "no," when under pretense of firing, the Indian would "tree" and Hamilton would take advantage to spring forward and gain another tree, hoping thus to evade his pursuer until nightfall, when he should trust his activity and endurance. Late in the afternoon, while watching the Indian in his rear, he was startled by a shot on his right hand, and saw at once that he was a prisoner. Quick as thought, he reasoned that a man who would follow him all day without firing a shot, was the more to be trusted, and leaving his gun against the tree, beckoned to the first and gave himself up to him. The other demanded a division of the spoils, and a compromise was effected by a surrender by his captor of his overcoat and knife. He was then taken to the rear of the British lines and was permitted to warm himself at a camp-fire. While there, the second Indian made further claim, and in the controversy that followed, the Indians being of different tribes—one an Ottawa, the other a Pottawatomie—the latter threatened to kill and raised his gun to shoot, when the Ottawa satisfied the other by giving him his remaining coat. On the evening of the battle, the Indians retired to Stony Creek, about four miles eastward. There he was told by the interpreter that he would not be sold or exchanged, but must go with his ad pted father, his captor, to his wigwam. At this place they arrived in about nine days' walk in a northwestern direction—and remained there until January, 1814. As the warriors were absent, the village was, at times, reduced to the verge of starvation, he suffering perhaps more than others from his inability to eat horse and dog flesh. Mr. Hamilton narrated many incidents of his life with the savages, but became enthusiastic in speaking of the high moral nature of his adopted father and the neatness of his mother. Of the latter, he was accustomed to say that, during the course of a long life, he had never seen a woman who, in her household affairs, was so scrupuously neat. The moral sense of the old patriarch would not tolerate the least prevarication, and on one instance when Hamilton had attempted to screen one of the boys from punishment by withholding a fact, the old man being satisfied of the guilt of the culprit and his prevarication, cut a hickory and soundly thrashed them both with equal stripes. His squaw mother could also on occasion use the hickory to some purpose. On one occasion, he was sent to the spring with a sugar trough filled with hot hominy, which had just been boiled in lye to remove the hulls, his business being to wash out the hulls made free by the lye. The day was cold, and his feet bare, and the hominy hot, and the temptation was too great not to stand in the trough. The old lady saw the act, and without delay, thrashed him severely.

In November, a deputation arrived from Detroit, offering terms of peace to the Ottawa tribe, on certain conditions. A council was convened to consider the matter, which resulted in an acceptance of the terms, among which was the surrender of prisoners; and in January, 1814, he was delivered to the officer of the fort at Detroit, with other released prisoners. He was well cared for and forwarded to his home, and shortly after removed from Kentucky to spend the residue of his life in Urbana.

DR. ADAM MOSGROVE.

Few men have lived in Urbana more widely known throughout the county than the subject of this sketch. Born in Enniskillen, Ireland, August, 1790, attended lectures in the Medical College of Edinburgh, and graduated by the Royal College of Surgery, Dublin, April, 1814, and was at once commissioned Surgeon in the British navy. The ship Charlotte, on which he was Surgeon, sailed for America, 1816. The vessel becoming disabled in a storm, put into Philadelphia for repairs, and some dispute having arisen between the ship's officers and the British Government, the officers resigned their commissions and left the ship to rot in the harbor.

He at once resolved to practice his profession in a strange, and, according to a common opinion among Europeans, a semi-barbarous land, and located, first in Lancaster, and afterward in Elizabethtown, where, in 1817, he was married to Mary Miller, a sister of the late Lawrence Miller, of Urbana. Learning that George Moore, a former resident of Enniskillen, was living in Urbana, the ties of nativity were strong enough to attract him to the home of his old friend, and, in 1818, packing his worldly goods in a wagon, he and his wife took up their journey for the Far West and arrived here in June of that year. There are now but two persons living in Urbana who were then over eighteen years of age.

The Doctor's wealth consisted of a few hundred dollars in coin, which he invested in the lot where the Democratic Wigwam now is, about midway between the Weaver House and Walnut street, with the tier of lots west to Walnut and south to Market. The frame building adjoining the wigwam was occupied by him as a residence for several years, which afterward was used as a school-house by several of the pedagogues of town.

He was a strict Democrat in politics, and the party to which he was attached several times placed him in nomination for Congress and State Legislature, but with overwhelming majorities against the party, it was never anticipated that an election was possible.

He was a practitioner in Urbana for fifty-seven years, and settled here when houses were scattered, roads scarce, many of the trails blazed on the trees; with all of which he became familiar, and traversed at all hours and weather, sometimes hitching his horse and taking his needed sleep on the ground.

He was temperate in all things, always cheerful, abounding in pleasantry and good humor; possessed of a kind and affectionate disposition, his coming into a sick room was the signal for renewed hope and confidence on the part of the invalid.

His manners were those of the courtly gentleman of long time ago. He lived an active, consistent life, and died quietly and peacefully, at his home March 3, 1875, in his eighty-fifth year, respected and esteemed by all, as a old citizen, a faithful physician, and an honest man.

SIMON KENTON.

A history of the life and times of the subject of this sketch, has, so far as we are aware, never been published; yet no name is more intimately connected with the early history of Ohio. There are persons still living who knew him well, and who at times drew from him incidents connected with his own life and the times in which he lived, who it is hoped may make such record of the

that in the future some historian may be able to make the biography full and complete.

Simon Kenton was born in Fauquier County, Va., April 3, 1755, and died in Logan County, near the place where he once narrowly escaped death at the hands of the Indians.

At the age of sixteen, he became entangled in a love affair, which brought him in contact with a rival, with whom he had an affray, and supposing that he had slain his antagonist, fled to the wilds of Kentucky. West of the Alleghanies, he assumed the name of Simon Butler, became an associate of Daniel Boone, and took an active part with Boone and other frontier's men in border life. The life was well adapted to develop an adventurer's true character, and young Kenton showed remarkable courage, sagacity and endurance. These virtues recommended him to the notice of Gov. Dunmore, by whom he was employed as a spy.

In 1782, learning that his adversary, whom he supposed he had left dead, was still alive, he returned to his native place, and by his representation of the country west of the mountains, induced his father to remove with him to Kentucky.

The scouts and spies of that day, by the nature of their employment, and perhaps from their natural impulses, were unsettled. His associations with Boone and others connected him with expeditions in Kentucky and Ohio against the Indians, and he had traversed nearly every part of Ohio before he settled in it. In 1778, when on one of his first expeditions through this State, he was taken prisoner by the Indians, on the north bank of the Ohio River, securely lashed to the back of a wild horse, and the horse turned loose in the woods. The animal, after plunging and kicking violently for some time, without being able to throw off the burden, and marvelously without injury to his rider, in his mad career through the brush and woods, quietly fell into line with the other ponies, subdued and tame. He was then taken to Chillicothe, and there compelled to run the gauntlet; from thence to the Mac-a-cheek towns and Wapatomica—the latter near where Zanesfield, in Logan County, now is—at each of which places he was compelled to run the gauntlet. He was then condemned to be burned, but reprieved for a time, through the intervention of Simon Girty, a renegade white man, who had known Kenton years before as Simon Butler, and claimed him as his brother. He was again saved from the same horrible death, by the generous contrivance of the Mingo Chief Logan, by which he was taken to Detroit, from which place he escaped, and returned to Kentucky.

In 1786, the Mac-a-cheek towns, at the head of Mad River, were destroyed by a body of Kentuckians under Gen. Benjamin Logan. In this attack, Col. Boone and Simon Kenton (then Major) led the advance.

He settled in Urbana in 1802, and from that time until the close of the war of 1812, was identified with the interests and perils of the people of Champaign County, and no wrong treatment, of which he thought himself the victim, swerved for an instant his loyal mind.

His opportunities enabled him to secure large quantities of land in Kentucky and Ohio, but, though with every facility for being the owner of valuable lands, he became poor and necessitous. Several reasons may be assigned for this. He was unable to read, and trusted to his memory and the honor of men; added to this, he was as generous and kind-hearted as he was brave, and incurred obligations which gave him much annoyance and distress. He judged

others by himself, and was not conscious of the impositions and dishonesty to which he was subjected, until, defrauded and robbed of his estate, it was too late to remedy the wrongs.

He had certificates of purchase of five tracts of land in Ohio, being 2,700 acres on the Scioto, a tract on the Mac-a-check, a considerable portion is the large and valuable farm now owned by John Enoch; a tract called the "Kenton farm," now owned by the heirs of Maj. William Hunt, and lies on the road from Urbana to Springfield, about five miles north of Springfield. Kenton had a cabin on this farm and at one time lived there. He had also what was called the Kenton Mill tract, and a place in possession of one Anderson. The Mill tract is now Lagonda. The Anderson tract embraced what afterward were the farms of James Johnson and Orsamus Scott, of Concord Township. He also owned several tracts of land in Ohio, together with Col. William Ward; in the division of which and exchange for other property, Kenton claimed that he was entitled to a half-section adjoining Urbana. It is easy to conceive how an unlettered man in the sale or exchange of property might be overreached, but it is as easily conceivable that his memory might be treacherous, or misunderstandings exist. Col. Ward was also interested in certain lands in Kentucky, which Kenton was supposed to hold in fee simple. It is claimed that Ward furnished some capital and his knowledge of land titles and conveyances. Kenton was familiar with the country and knew of choice locations. To the latter was entrusted the payment of taxes, which Ward claimed he neglected, involving loss to him, and that he closed his partnership with Kenton by written article. The consequence was that Ward was accused of cheating Kenton, but there is no evidence to confirm the charge, and on the other hand Kenton, well meaning, honest and upright, was nevertheless known to be careless and shiftless in his business matters, and as to his business ventures with Ward, he was always reticent.

In 1811–12, when the jail stood on the corner of Locust and Market streets, he was jailer, and for a year was kept within prison bounds. Under the old law permitting imprisonment for debt, he was arrested on an execution issued by some Kentucky creditors. To avoid being locked up in his own prison, he availed himself of his privilege of prison bounds, which at that time extended from the alley on Scioto street, adjoining Dr. J. C. Brown's property, to High street; and from Ward to Reynolds streets. These bounds afterward, by legislative enactment, became co-extensive with the county. He always walked with a long staff, which he grasped about a foot from the upper end. This end was charred, as he constantly used it as his poker to stir the fire. When walking within his prison bounds he would draw near the line as though about to pass, when he would bring up with a sudden halt, and though his own jailer, neither violated his duty nor the obligation of his bond.

In 1824, he visited the Legislature of Kentucky, then in session at Frankfort, to solicit a release of some claims held by the State on some mountain lands owned by him. He was now old and poor, and presented that tattered appearance which on first sight provoked the smiles and inattention of the members. But as soon as it was known that the old man was Simon Kenton, the companion and friend of Boone, he was the lion of the day, and received all due honor and consideration. The Legislature not only remitted the State claims, but was active in securing him a pension from Congress of $240.

Many of the older citizens of Urbana and Champaign knew and remember him well. Mr. John H. James, some time prior to the death of Gen. Kenton,

spent several days with him, and learned from himself many facts connected not only with his own life, but of the history of the country not generally known. In his interviews with him, Mr. James was not only impressed with the simplicity, sincerity of purpose, and integrity of the man, but also with his peculiarity of manner and phraseology and shrewd comments, and with the tenacity of his memory. Mr. Patrick knew him from 1811 until his death in 1836, and sums up his character in these words: "He was one of nature's noblemen, and, taken as a whole, his life was in many respects worthy of all imitation."

The Scientific Association of Urbana has in its possession a copy of what is said to be an excellent portrait of him. It represents Kenton at apparently about the age of seventy, with a face clean shaven, a kindly expression of eye, a prominent chin, a well-shaped strong mouth, long nose, deep, overarching eyebrows, and high forehead, somewhat narrow toward the top. The face is a striking one and naturally attracts attention.

He was tall, nearly or quite six feet; in younger life, erect; compactly built and muscular; blue eyes, inclined to gray, and a light sandy complexion.

His remains lie in Oakdale Cemetery, with no monument worthy of the man. There would be a fitness in the Legislature of the State granting a commission to John Quincy Ward, grandson of Col. Ward, and a native of Urbana, to erect over his grave a monument and statue of the old soldier, worthy the fame of Kenton and the genius of the sculptor.

GENERAL SIMON KENTON.*

During the summer of 1846, I chanced to spend the night with a Mr. Sloan, of Zanesfield, Logan County, Ohio. Gen. Simon Kenton having ended his days, as well as spent the latter years of his eventful life in that immediate neighborhood, he very naturally became the subject of conversation. Sloan having for many years been the personal friend and intimate acquaintance of Kenton, received from Kenton's own lips many incidents and items of interest which never appeared in print, and which, as Kenton belongs to Champaign County, may be read with interest by the readers of your valuable collection of incidents and reminiscences.

About the year 1793, Kenton had been spending a season of inactivity in and around Boone's and Logan's Stations, Kentucky, and feeling that to him activity and adventure was life, while quietude and confinement were enervating, to say the least, concluded to sally forth in quest of something to relieve the monotony of camp-life. Equipping himself with all the appurtenances pertaining woodcraft, he crossed the Ohio River and struck boldly into the domain of the red man. Pursuing a northerly direction, he continued with all the strength and activity of youth until admonished by the shades of darkness and the gnawings of an empty stomach that arrangements for shelter and refreshments for the inner man required his immediate attention.

So, hastily improvising a shelter and bed from the branches of the trees, and preparing and dispatching his frugal meal, he wrapped himself in his blanket, and was soon in the land of dreams.

Contrary to Kenton's usual precaution, or from fancied security, he neglected to put out or cover up his camp-fire before retiring. Certain it is, however, that a party of straggling Indians, attracted by the light or by accident, discovered

* By S. H. Wallace

his retreat, and while reveling in the arms of Morpheus, little suspecting a visit from his enemies, he was brought to a realizing sense of his situation by a hearty kick in the ribs, accompanied by the command, expressed in good English, to "get up." Springing to his feet with the agility of a cat, he was confronted by four stalwart warriors. To resist or attempt to escape under such circumstances would be worse than madness. So, making a virtue of necessity, Kenton with an affability and grace, peculiar to himself, after being deprived of his accouterments, took up his line of march as a prisoner.

Pursuing a northerly course, after six days of hard travel the party reached the Indian village, at a point somewhere in what is now Northern Indiana or Southern Michigan, Kenton maintaining meanwhile a demeanor so cheerful and hilarious that his captors extended many little acts of kindness, and even went so far as to return his arms and ammunition while on the march; at night, however, he was deprived of everything, and was compelled to sleep between two of the warriors, whilst the other two took turns standing guard.

Upon arriving at the village, Kenton was conducted into the presence of the chief, who seemed to be impressed with the manly proportions and pleasant, smiling countenance of the prisoner, and resolved at once to adopt him as a son, which he accordingly did, and Kenton was at once regularly installed a member of the family, and heir apparent to the rulership of the tribe. Being desirous of gaining the esteem and confidence of his new father and mother, as well as making himself useful in his new home, Kenton conceived the idea of improving his prospective winter quarters, and it was not long until the wigwam, with the hole in the top, had been supplanted by a neat log cabin, with door, floor and chimney. The chief, together with the tribe, were electrified with this new acquisition, and Kenton at once became a hero, and would have become in a short time, chief architect and practical builder to the entire community, but for the intervention of the chief, who at once entered his protest that his adopted son should not be the slave of the tribe, being a member of his family. A compromise was effected, however, by which Kenton became superintendent of re-construction—men being detailed to perform the labor.

Thus the summer passed away, and the fall winds and eddying blasts heralded the approach of winter, which to the Indian is an important period, as it involves the necessity of providing sustenance in advance. A grand fall hunt was arranged, and, although Kenton desired to be one of the party, he was informed that he must remain at the village. Consequently, when the party left, Kenton and another prisoner were left in charge of two braves. Although Kenton had never exhibited any signs of discontent or dissatisfaction with his situation, yet there never was a time during his captivity that he did not meditate an escape when the proper time came and a suitable opportunity offered. The tribe having gone to the hunt, there remained only the old men, the women and children and the two warriors, the auspicious moment seemed to be approaching. The escape could be effected without trouble or opposition but for the two guards, who always went armed, and who watched Kenton and his companion with unceasing devotion. Finally an opportunity offered, a detailed account of which will close this chapter.

About a mile from the village was a small lake, which abounded in fish, and to which the Indians were in the habit of resorting, both for the sport of fishing as well as a means of sustenance.

A few days after the departure of the hunters, the guards proposed and arranged an excursion to the lake, to spend the day in fishing. Each one of the

party being provided with hook and line, started. Kenton and his companion having discussed the probabilities, had previously determined to make the attempt at escape this day, if any possible opportunity should offer. The most eligible point for taking fish was where a large tree had fallen so that about thirty feet of the trunk extended into the lake. The Indians, in their anxiety to obtain the best point, were some thirty feet in advance of Kenton, and, thoughtlessly, no doubt, laid their guns and ammunition on the tree near the margin of the lake. Kenton, with his characteristic sagacity, took in the situation at once, saw his opportunity at the instant the Indians saw their mistake, snatched up one of the guns, and, as the Indians sprang to their feet, shot the foremost one, killing him instantly. The other Indian being so close upon him he had no time to use the other gun, clubbed the one he had in his hand, made a pass but missed his antagonist, and before he could gather for another blow, the Indian had clinched, and they both went into the water. In the struggle which ensued, the Indian succeeded in getting Kenton's head between his legs, and evidently intended to keep him under the water until drowned, to which arrangement Kenton did not so readily acquiesce; so, with a mighty effort for life, he got one of the Indian's thumbs between his teeth, causing such acute pain that Kenton was enabled to extricate his head, and they both came to the surface, Kenton still holding on to the thumb, and, grasping the Indian by the throat, he succeeded in getting the Indian's head under water, where he held it with the determination of desperation until death ended the struggle. Kenton's companion meanwhile stood a quiet spectator of the scene. Arming themselves with the arms of their enemies, they struck out for home, which they reached in due time, to the surprise and joy of friends who had long mourned Kenton as dead.

Other names conspicuous in the history and prosperity of the county might be mentioned. These will be remembered in the sketches of the several townships.

Many names identified with the general prosperity have been mentioned in the preceding pages. More special notice may be made of them and others, residents of Urbana Township.

Among the early merchants and business men of the county was

JOHN REYNOLDS.

He was a man of simple tastes, quiet, unpretending and unambitious. He was a man of enlarged views, and, in an early day, took an active interest in all matters of public concern. The marked features of his character were great integrity and rare common sense. He never neglected his business, prospered in his undertakings, contributed to the prosperity of all connected with him, and had the open hand of a true charity. He died at an advanced age.

HENRY WEAVER

came from Kentucky when a youth, and soon became one of the first shots with the rifle in the country. The killing of a white man by the Indians in the southwestern part of the county alarmed many settlers, and most or all who came with him from Kentucky returned, he alone remaining. About 1830, he opened a store in a small frame building on the corner of the public square, where the Weaver hardware store now is. He had a judicious eye for a speculation or purchase, invested his profits in loans, mortgages and profitable enterprises, and

died a few years since at an advanced age, having accumulated perhaps the largest private fortune of any citizen of the county. In advanced life, his appearance showed little of the encroachments of age, and he continued the practice of horseback-riding to the last.

SAMUEL M'CORD,

one of the earliest residents of the county, and among the first to be chosen Sheriff. He opened the first store in town, and always had an interest in the general prosperity. The crushing of his foot by a saw-log, in 1844, gave him much inconvenience for the remainder of his life. He was fond of a practical joke, and was in the habit of attending auctions and bidding on all goods offered, apparently for the purpose of exciting a spirited bidding among the bystanders, and as a consequence had his cellar full of useless "traps." He built, in 1821, the brick residence on the corner of Scioto and Locust streets, which, for many years, was considered a model house. During a long life, he continued the hospitalities of the early pioneer, and the stranger and friend were made welcome. The table always had an extra cover laid for the probable guest. He died in 1849 at a green old age.

WILLIAM M'DONALD,

for many years a prominent citizen of Urbana, and partner in the mercantile firm of W. & D. McDonald. He represented the county in the State Legislature, and was considered a man of good sense, general intelligence and great integrity.

SAMUEL KEENER

was from Baltimore. Had been formerly connected with a wholesale drug establishment, and, on removal to Champaign, became a farmer, and brought the training of his mercantile life into the business of the farm. He was a man of general knowledge, a considerable reader, and of fine practical sense. He was a good talker, "of infinite jest," and, in matters of business, a man of positive convictions and plain in their expression. Few men, perhaps no one in the township, did more for the development of a higher farming than he, both in the introduction of thoroughbred stock and in his system of agriculture, and, by his success, demonstrated that "farming may be made to pay." He died in 1854, aged fifty-six. Mr. Griffith Ellis is in possession of a fine oil portrait of Mr. Keener.

Other names might be mentioned equally meritoricus—men of industry, integrity and worth, among whom may be named William H. Fyffe, John A. Ward, James Smith, William G. Keller, Ira Bean, Matthew Magrew, Jacob Kauffman, Dr. J. S. Carter, William Rianhard, John and William Glenn, Dr. William Happersett, Edmund Hovey, John Goddard, Joseph White, Erastus Sheldon, Milo G. Williams, and others, who were known as useful and valuable citizens—men who build up and give character to a town and country.

In art-life, Champaign has a number of representatives. The first in point of time, was Harrison Hite, son of George Hite, who, forty years ago, might have been seen any day standing in the water, or sitting on the factory pond bank, with his rod and line, waiting patiently "for a bite." Young Hite had the reputation of a finished miniature painter. He located in New York City, where, it is said, his time was fully occupied in his profession. He died a number of years ago.

William Sweet, son of Azel Sweet, had a decided talent for portrait painting. Travel and study would have given him a name in his profession. He was making arrangements for a residence in Europe for the prosecution of his profession, about 1840, when he died, at the age of twenty-five or thirty years.

Andrew Way had considerable talent as a portrait painter. He studied in Europe, and is said to have painted a number of historical pictures. He lives in Baltimore.

John Q. A. Ward, son of John A. Ward, a man of rare talent as a sculptor, and, by his designs and works, has now an enviable reputation. Emphatically a "home-made" man, having never had leisure to study the works of art in the old world. Central Park, New York City, contains a number of his works. The plaster statuette of Simon Kenton, to be seen in the Citizens' Bank, was designed and made by him.

Edgar Ward, son of John A. Ward, has talent for figures and landscape painting. He excels in depicting the country life of the old world. Several of his pictures were on exhibition at the Exposition in Chicago. He has spent some time in Europe, and is now in Paris.

Warren Cushman, a native of Woodstock, has a studio in Urbana, and has painted portraits of a large number of the citizens of town. In crayon drawing, he has been very successful, and has made one of the very best of the many portraits of President Hayes.

Mr. DeVoe, in connection with his photographic gallery, paints in oil colors, making landscapes a specialty.

Miss Lillie King paints both in oil and water colors, and, in some of her sketches and paintings, has shown considerable talent in landscape and natural objects.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Changes in fashion are so gradual we scarcely notice them, but it may not be uninteresting to note a few.

As the century came in, much of the fashion that prevailed during the Revolution began to make way for a simpler dress. The three-cornered hat, the cue, the Continental coat, with its lappels and buff facings, the breeches, knee-buckles and garters, were hardly suited to a new country, and, of necessity, made way for buckskin, tow shirts, coon caps and linsey-woolsey. Yet at the time of which we write, the "gentleman of the old school," who prided himself on his "blue blood," held with pertinacity to his cue and his buckles.

A majority of the early settlers wore the buckskin hunting-shirt and trowsers. There was no economy or comfort in it after linsey-woolsey could be obtained. After they had become wet, no amount of manipulation could restore their wonted pliancy; and the boy running daily through the woods and high grass, soon found his trowsers not only rigid, but, in spite of his best endeavors, by skrinkage leaving a wide margin between his feet and the trowsers.

It is difficult to find a true dandy of that period. The common feeling was one of contempt for those who made a display of dress. At the log-rollings, corn-huskings and general social gatherings, there was rivalry for partners, pride in athletic sports, and in neatness of personal appearance; but, so far as we have been able to learn, the animal we call a "dandy" was not known in the earlier part of the century. The same feeling of contempt for fashionable dress continued a marked trait of the rural population until, perhaps, within the present generation.

The girl of the period dressed in homespun, showed the deft hand in the adjustments which give a charm to the humblest materials, at home went barefoot, tied up her hair in a knot with a string, wore sun-bonnets or hats made of straw, and, when she was married, put on a cap.

The changing fashions brought the "swallow-tailed" dress-coat and pantaloons into use, and a disuse of the cue, or "pig-tail," as it was styled among the profane among the younger set. The older class still held to the cue and knee-breeches. The clergy were in the habit of railing at the frivolity of the age. Martin Hitt wore what was then and has since been called the "shad-belly," cue, breeches and buckles, which he held to be the true dress of a gentleman as long as he lived.

About the year 1820, the Methodist Episcopal Conference sat in Urbana, of which Henry T. Bascom, then a young man, was a member. Bascom was a little foppish in his dress, and carried a light cane, and gave great offense to the "shad-bellies" for preferring broadcloth to jeans, and a fashionable swallow-tail to the distinctive style of the minister. Bascom had a ready answer, that he had no objection to a suit of the simplest sort, but his clothes had been given to him, and he was too poor to throw them away, and would be glad to receive another suit of plainer cut!

William Ward, more commonly called Col. Ward, who was grandfather of the families bearing the name in the vicinity of Urbana, during his life held to the old style of dress. Solomon Vause, discarding the rest, retained the cue until his death, which happened in 1837.

About 1830, the "shad-belly" and "pig-tail" were to be seen only on men of advanced age, though occasionally a young man affected the latter. About this time, singing-schools were places of common interest. One of them was conducted by Samuel Miller, afterward a man of some note in the village, who wore his hair in a cue. Some of the young fellows of the town started a manuscript newspaper, called *The Wasp*, of which half a dozen copies were gratuitously circulated. *The Wasp* was used to lampoon the follies of the day, and Miller's cue came in for a share of the ridicule, and was called the "skillet-handle." Miller was not invulnerable to the satire, and cut off the handle.

The style of wearing the hair during the first forty years underwent several changes. The young man of fashion at the first tied his back hair in a bandage of ribbon, leaving the extremity loose, and no Chinaman ever guarded his pig-tail with more jealous care. By 1830, the fashionable man "roached" his hair, and trimmed behind to a moderate length. By 1840, the hair of the back part of the head, in a line drawn from ear to ear across the crown, was cut very short, and the front part permitted to grow to the length of six to eight inches, which was nicknamed by the unfashionable "soap-locks."

The men of eighty years ago were all clean shaven, which was the custom generally until a very recent day. In 1840, the men who wore whiskers were the "border ruffian" and the Mississippi steamboat poker player. The long beard and waxed mustache in the rural districts were a curiosity, and the big watch chain, flowing beard and fierce looks plainly indicated the proprietor to be somebody. In recent times, it has become almost universal to let the beard grow. The exceptions are to be found mainly among the "oldest settlers," who, to this day, wear clean shaved faces. Among these, we now recall the faces and names of Judge John Taylor, John Enoch, Samuel Humes, Robert M. Woods, John H. James, John Earsom, James McLean, William Patrick, John Hurd, Jacob Minturn, Simon Earsom and others.

yours Truly
Gabriel Hunter

MAD RIVER TP.

MRS. MARY A. KENTON

MAD RIVER TP.

The fashions of the ladies have been so variable and complicated that e shall not attempt the task of describing them. 'Tis said the quantity requisite for a dress pattern has increased with the increasing years. It is a greater puzzle to the "old man" when he foots the bill, and remembers that Mrs. Lafferty, the largest woman in the county when linsey-woolsey was fashionable, required only six yards, and left a remnant for repairs!

The Urbana *Union* newspaper, in March, 1867, began a publication of the history of Champaign County, prepared by Mr. John H. James, running through the pages of that paper about a year. The papers abound in items of interest, and personal sketches of men who lived in the county. Having come to Urbana at an early day, and whose studies and pursuits brought him in close acquaintance with the old settlers, and an intimate knowledge of the projected improvements and changes which have taken place for nearly three-quarters of a century, no one is better qualified than he to narrate the details of the border life, and the progress that the hand of industry has wrought accurately and well. The history was copyrighted by Mr. Houx, the publisher, and we are authorized to make extracts from its pages.

The first Legislature had provided for an enumeration of the inhabitants. This was duly made, and the returns made to the General Assembly, which met in 1803, showed that there were then fifteen counties in the State, and that the number of white male inhabitants was 17,767. Of this number, Greene County, out of which Champaign was carved, had 446.

The first session of the Legislature passed an act to establish seats of justice. The law required three Commissioners, to be appointed by the General Assembly, to examine and determine what part of the county was most eligible for holding the courts. The Commissioner was not to be a resident of the county, nor own any land therein, and must have arrived at the age of twenty-five years. The Commissioners were to meet within sixty days of notice of their appointment, give twenty days' public notice to the people, take an oath to perform their duties, and then proceed to select a place as near the center of the county as possible. Report of what was done was to be made to the Court of Common Pleas, and, if no town had been laid off, the court appointed a Director to purchase the land, lay the same off into lots and streets, and sell the same at public or private sale for the benefit of the new county. The law is interesting, as showing the means adopted to secure justice and honesty in the discharge of a public duty.

Ichabod B. Halsey and George Harlan, of Warren County, and William McClelland, of Butler County, were appointed Commissioners to locate the county seat for Champaign. They met during the summer of 1805. Springfield was the only town laid off in the county, but the law required the seat of justice to be as nearly central as possible. Instead of purchasing land for a site as the law required, they made an arrangement with Col. Ward to select the present site of Urbana on condition of his laying off a town, and giving to the county one-half of all the lots. Col. Ward, it is said, urged them to select the table-land on Bogle's Run, now owned by the county as the Infirmary Farm, the reason being that the nearness to Springfield would prevent the latter from being made a county town, and, consequently, the incentive for the division of the county would be taken away. The Commissioners made report to the court at the September term of their selection and the proposals of Col. Ward. The action of the court consisted in appointing "Joseph C. Vance as Director to purchase the land and make the necessary arrangements for estab-

lishing and fixing the permanent seat of justice." In an old contract between Robert Renick and another for the sale of a piece of land at Urbana, the land is described as lying on Flag Run. The "crossing place" was "down by old Mr. Luse's." The curious of to-day will find Flag Run is what is now called the "Town Branch." The "crossing" was on Miami street, near an old tannery, and "old Mr. Luse" was Zephaniah Luse, owner of the tanyard, which was perhaps the first one sunk in Urbana. On the authority of the "history" before named, a colored barber named Robert Fleming, who always traveled the circuit with the Court of Common Pleas, and had spent his youth among the Shawnee Indians as a servant of Matthew Elliott, said that the "Run" was called by the Shawnees the "Hop-kesepo," which meant the Pleasant River.

Sales of lots were made in October, 1805. But no sale lists were preserved and no reports of sales exist. The court files were kept loosely. No minutes of the County Commissioners are found prior to 1809. William H. Fyffe was present at the first sale and bought the lot on the corner of South Main and Market, where he lived and carried on a saddlery shop.

The court allowed Arthur St. Clair $25 for his services at the first term of the court as Prosecuting Attorney. In 1826, James Cooley, then Prosecutor, received $30. In more recent times, the sum of $200 is considered the proper honorarium.

At that period, the body could be taken for debt. In the list of civil cases, it is curious to note that in every instance suit was commenced by capias, and special bail was entered. In every instance defendants gave bail when execution was ordered, which was generally by an entry on the docket and signed by the attorney. The order is for a writ to take the defendant's goods and not a writ for his body.

At a special election in 1806 to choose a Sheriff, Coroner and three Commissioners, the returns of Salem Township only are found, which consists of a single sheet of foolscap, folded in half and stitched, with the certificate of John Runyon, Associate Judge, at the top. Thirty-seven votes were polled. Jacob Minturn, Alexander Miller and William Hendricks were Judges, and David Vance and John Lafferty, Clerks. Some of the names of the voters are spelled differently from the orthography of to-day, but this probably was due to the Clerk. Salem then embraced the eastern half of what is now Champaign and Logan, and the list of voters shows that their descendants are still among the efficient men of the section in which they lived. The names are in the following order: John Runion, George Jameson, James Suit, Zekiel Davis, John Jameson, Abner Barret, Clark Miller, Joseph McLain, James Walker, Samuel Lafferty, Barton Minturn, Allen Minturn, Stephen Runion, John Clark, Joseph C. Vance, Jacob Minturn, David Vance, Matthew Stuard, Hiram M. Curry, William Dosen, William McLain, William Hendrix, John Lafferty, Archy McCaney, Joseph Sutton, Joseph Caffey, Paul Huston, Justes Jones, Abraham Jones, William Powell, Thomas M. Pendleton, David Parkison, Benjamin Springer, Daniel McKinnon, Daniel Jones, John Pierce, Ninion Nicols.

In 1806, Zane Township was formed and taken from the north end of Mad River and Salem Townships, and embraced very nearly the present county of Logan. It was named in honor of Isaac Zane, who lived at the Big Bottom on Mad River, near the present town of Zanesfield. When nine years old, he was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and, having lived with them many years, married an Indian woman. By her he had a son, Isaac Zane, who lived

at the same place, and four daughters, who married men of prominence in the county, and among the earliest settlers, named McCulloch, Armstrong, Long and Reed. Their grandchildren and descendants still live in Logan.

Isaac Zane was one of the sworn interpreters at the making of Wayne's treaty at Greenville, in 1795. He stood high in the estimation of the Wyandots, who assigned him a tract of land four miles square at the Big Bottom on Mad River. This reservation was not stipulated in the treaty, and he afterward petitioned Congress to confirm the grant. Being in the Virginia Military District, the confirmation could not be made, but the President was empowered to convey by patent to Zane three sections, which he could select from any unsold lands in the Northwest Territory. Two of the sections selected were on King's Creek, east of the Urbana & West Liberty road, embracing now the Kingston Mills; the third, at the mouth of King's Creek, on Mad River.

Robert Renick was a Justice of the Peace in the early days, and many good stories are told of him. One of them is that, having occasion to detain in custody a person who had been brought before him, and having no court house, he had a large stick of wood, too heavy to be dragged off, split open at one end by a "glut." The prisoner's leg was inserted in the opening and the glut knocked out. The clamp was not tight enough to do injury, but sufficient to hold the prisoner till wanted.

The store of Fabian Engle has been noticed elsewhere. The grassy nook by the edge of the forest, near the clean and gravelly knoll where it stood, still remains, but the house was removed fifty years ago. His stock in trade consisted of knives and forks, spoons, knitting-needles, weavers' reels and Turkey red, awl-blades, sewing-thread, needles, powder, lead and tobacco, a little whisky, and one piece of calico, to exchange for linsey-woolsey and home-made linen.

For these valuables he received, in pay, home-made woolsey and linen, beeswax and deer-skins. Money was a scarce article, and could be dispensed with altogether except for the payment of one thing—taxes. Fabian was a bad manager and a not very neat shop-keeper. He fell into debt, and the last accounts of him were his arrest and imprisonment for debt.

In 1807, two men named Bowyer and Morgan, brothers-in-law, had settled in the southwestern part of the county, and made a clearing. As the country was open, the Indians, in their hunting expeditions, built lodges near by, which Morgan one day burned. This exasperated the Indians, who sought revenge in shooting Bowyer, whom, by accident, they had mistaken for Morgan. The killing was done in sight of the wives of the two men, who, with their children, fled and hid in a thicket. Five Indians passed close by them and approached the body, and finding they had shot the wrong man, passed on without carrying off any plunder or committing any depredations. It gave great alarm to the country. Morgan left the country, and many returned to Kentucky. Henry Weaver, long an old resident of Urbana, then a mere lad, was among the few who refused to leave. A deputation from Urbana, among them Joseph Vance, went down to William Lemon's to make note of matters and bury the body. They reported that the killing indicated a private grudge, and that there was no cause for general alarm. Mary Lemon rode to Urbana on horseback behind Joseph Vance, as was the custom. In December of that year (1807), Joseph Vance and Mary Lemon were married.

The killing of Bowyer caused very general alarm, and brought in messages of peace from the Indians. A general meeting of the Indians was held at

Springfield, and some of the chiefs stopped in Urbana to talk the matter over. Col. Ward and Simon Kenton were present. Ward exhibited great excitement in his talk and manner, while Kenton, throughout, remained composed and silent. His knowledge of the Indian character made him take this course and gave an effectiveness to his words when the time came for him to speak.

Joseph C. Vance was appointed Director of Greene County in 1803, and in laying off the seat of justice drew on his classical learning for a name for the new town, which he called, from the Greek, Xenia, meaning hospitality. In 1805, he moved to the newly created county of Champaign, and was again appointed Director of the county. In laying off the town, which he called Urbana, he drew his name from the Latin tongue, literally meaning city-like, or courteous. He died in 1809, leaving a large family. His successor as Clerk of the Court was Maj. Thomas Gwynne, one of a family which came from Cumberland, in Maryland, and settled on Deer Creek. They, or their ancestors, perhaps, came originally from Wales, the name in Welsh being a synonym of White. He was for many years Paymaster in the army, and settled and died in Cincinnati in 1824. Other members of the family settled here, and were conspicuous as merchants and enterprising men. Maj. Gwynne probably never served as Clerk. In the year following the death of Joseph C. Vance, William Ward was appointed Clerk, and succeeded to all the offices held by Vance. He was also made Director of the town of Urbana, David Gwynne and Samuel McCord being sureties in the sum of $1,500.

The aggregate statement of taxes for the year 1810 shows there were seven townships, and the amount of State and county tax levied was, for county, $925.85, and for State, $792.20, making a total of $1,767.85—a rate of about $1 to each inhabitant. In 1866, the same territory (Clark, Champaign and Logan) paid $210,000 State and municipal taxes, and Champaign alone, in 1880, $236,033.92.

The wolf was a serious enemy to the early settlers. The Territorial Legislature enacted a law paying to every one over ten years of age, for killing a wolf within six miles of any settlement, 50 cents for a wolf under six months old, and $1.25 if more than six months. A bounty was allowed by the County Commissioners, in 1809, of $1 for each one. The certificates for wolf scalps were used for currency, and Collectors of taxes took them in payment as money. The price for scalps was afterward made 75 cents for those of wolf pups, and $1.50 for those of the old wolves.

It has been elsewhere noted that Congress provided in the law for the sale of the public lands that Section 16 in each township should be set apart for the use of schools in that township. By State law, it was required that the inhabitants of these townships should elect three Trustees and a Clerk, who should be a corporation for leasing the school sections. This was done by granting a lease of a quarter-section for a short term of years, on condition that the tenant should erect a cabin and clear a certain number of acres, after which the tenant paid a portion of the crops as rent. The proceeds of these crops were paid to the teachers, as per pupils, and the amount was credited each quarter, pro rata, on the tuition bills. Congress afterward gave consent to the sale of the lands, which was concurred in by the State, with the provision that the money should go into the State Treasury, at 6 per cent forever. Sales were made in 1828 and after—probably the land selling for all it was worth then—but subsequent growth and value have shown the short-sighted policy, to be repeated nearly forty years afterward in the sale of Agricultural College land

scrip. The section within a mile of Urbana sold for an average of $3 per acre, or about $1,900 in the aggregate. The same land to-day will be valued at $50 an acre, without the improvements.

The number of votes cast in these townships, which, in 1810, comprised the limits of Champaign County now, was 287. The amount of tax-lists for 1811, for the three counties named, delivered to Samuel McCord, Collector, was (State and local), $1,727.75. It was then made the duty of the Collector to call on every tax payer at his home. His fees, by law, were 8 per cent, and the Commissioners appropriated that year $130 for his services.

Among the first—or probably the first—native-born citizens of the town, were Newton Harr and Edward P. Fyffe, and in the county, James McGill, James McLain and Jacob Minturn.

When John Reynolds settled in Urbana, a post road had been authorized from Cincinnati to Detroit, and a mail was carried from Cincinnati to Lebanon, and thence to Xenia, where it stopped. Postmaster General Granger agreed to establish a mail to Urbana on condition that the inhabitants would pay the expenses and save the department from loss. Mr. John Reynolds became Postmaster on these terms, and the mail was carried at his expense, less the proceeds of the office, which but slightly reimbursed him.

In 1826, John C. Pearson was Postmaster, and postage on a letter was 12½, 25, 37½ and 50 cents per half-ounce, according to the distance carried. Every separate piece in the letter was taxed at the same rate. Thus, a letter containing two one-dollar notes was charged at the rate of three letters. The envelope was a later invention. To fold a letter neatly was considered a fine art, and some of the school-teachers made this one of the lessons for their pupils.

In 1838, William Hunt was Postmaster, who afterward was President and Director in the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad. About 1840, he removed to the old Simon Kenton farm, about five miles from Springfield, on the Urbana pike, where he died a few years since.

In the early settlement of the country, the office sought the man. If any one wanted an office it was no discredit to announce his name as a candidate. Conventions came into fashion about 1828, and like all new machinery worked awkwardly and with friction at the first. The setting up and manipulation of conventions, have, in these later days, been reduced to a science. A change of parties in power is now understood to mean new men and new ways; and we find in the run of years that Samuel K. Ward, Decatur Talbott, John A. Corwin, James Taylor, Newton Ambrose, William C. Brand, Daniel Hitt, and perhaps others who have in turn sorted the mail, ranging from the weekly advent of the post-boy on his tedious and tired horse with his single pouch of papers and letters to the two-horse "carryall"—semi-weekly—the splendid coach of the old stage company—"all full inside"—and to-day a daily mail by express car—from east, west, north and south—weighing 500 to 1,000 pounds.

One portion of this "veritable history" is lacking—a feature commonly overlooked—but one which perhaps as much as any other one thing shows "the form and pressure of the times"—the phraseology or modes of expression and thought of the people at different periods. That of Simon Kenton was peculiar, and although each man brought more or less of the dialect of the locality whence he came—there soon came to be a "shibboleth," common to many of which the slang words and expletives formed a rich and forcible vocabulary, which, if the truth were known, has contributed its portion of "Anglo-Saxon"

o the unabridged. Untrained in the schools, circumstances suggested analo-
ies and expressions stronger and more expressive than its Latin synonym.

Abram Smith in the early settlement of Salem Township, bought a tract of
and on what is now the Urbana pike, about three miles southeast of West
Liberty, and paid at the rate of $2 per acre. David Ogden sold the same land
o Abraham Herr about 1850, for $50 an acre. The property to-day is owned
by Joseph Miller, and would probably sell in the market for $100 per acre.

Daniel Louderback, of Mad River, purchased, in 1820, 160 acres of land,
valued at $50. He has held continued possession until 1880, and the same
land is now valued at $70 per acre. Taxes have advanced in the same ratio.

Mr. Solomon Vause's farm in Union Township, in 1830 valued at $5 per
acre, has been in the uninterrupted possession of Robert M. Woods till 1880;
assessed value, $50 per acre. In 1832, taxes $1 per 100 acres; in 1880, 50
cents per acre.

In 1830, and onward for many years, the town held weekly lyceums, com-
posed of the attorneys, preachers and young men of literary tastes, where
questions of popular interest were discussed in the presence of enthusiastic
audiences, of which the ladies composed a large part. By 1840, an essay or
lecture was added to the amusement of the evening.

In 1850, or later, public lectures were read at certain intervals. Members
of the bar and other scientific and literary gentlemen of the community
responded to the call, and a course of lectures was given during the winter
months.

By 1870, the public lecturing business had become one of the fixed "insti-
tutions" of the country. Bureaus were established at various centers to facili-
tate the securing of prominent and popular essayists and orators, when a choice
of names was offered and terms arranged without an extended correspondence.
Under this system, a committee have continued until the present a winter course
of lectures by many of the distinguished public speakers.

It is elsewhere stated, that, in the earlier period of the State's history, the
squirrels were accustomed to travel in countless numbers from the north to the
south. The squirrels then were a nuisance, and their destruction encouraged
by a squirrel tax. So effective has been the course pursued, but more particu-
larly by the bands of young hunters, that the squirrels are becoming very
scarce, and in one or two more decades will be so rarely seen as to be a curi-
osity. The last emigration of the squirrels from or through Champaign
County was in 1836. They came from the northwest, moving across the
county diagonally, and crossing open fields, fences and houses in their course.
They were rarely seen in numbers together, but, singly, each seemed to be striv-
ing to reach its destination. In the fields one might have been seen in every
space of fifty yards square. Thousands were killed by the boys with clubs in
mere wantonness, and a large proportion of the squirrels were found to be
infected with "warbles," a probable larva of the gadfly. The "stampede"
continued about a week, but was at its height not longer than twenty-four
hours. The remaining time was filled by scattering ones, which had perhaps
lagged behind from weariness.

In 1830, and for many years thereafter, the "martins," as the summers
came, were very numerous. In 1880, they are little seen. The birds which
are found in the groves and in the trees of town, are the thrush, catbird, robin,
blue-jay and turtle dove. In the country, the prairie blackbird, the wood-
pecker, sap-sucker, crow and blackbird—the last in numbers—the others less

numerous than they were ten years ago. No flock of wild turkey has been seen since 1840, and no wild deer since 1835. The pheasant is occasionally found, but is almost exterminated. Quails are becoming numerous—protected for a limited time by law. In 1875, a few pairs of English sparrows were first noticed in Urbana. In 1835, wild geese and ducks were abundant, but annually have become less and less numerous, and, in 1880, are rarely bagged by the hunter.

Every national census has recorded the names of residents in every township who have long passed the year allotted by the Psalmist as the measure of human life. The two oldest, of whom we have any record, are Stanhope, of Concord, mentioned in the notes on that township, and James Gales, of Urbana Township—both colored men. Gales is still living on a farm about four miles south of Urbana. The oldest citizens of Urbana remember his coming to Urbana fifty or sixty years ago, and say he was an old-looking man then, and the uniform testimony is that he cannot be less than one hundred and twelve years old. The record in the family Bible, in the possession of his son, Cal Gales, makes him one hundred and twenty. He is a native of Berkeley County, Va., and his occupation generally was that of a farm hand. He goes about the house and yard, but his senses and appearance all indicate the feebleness and breaking of old, old age.

In a hurried manner, we have reviewed the early beginnings and progress of the county until the present. The log cabin has made way for the commodious dwelling; the tinder-box, with its lint and flint, for the lucifer match; the pine knot and the cotton-wick in the bowl of grease, tallow candle, lard oil, to kerosene and gas; hard, constant, manual toil in the workshop and the field, for machinery—lifting the burden of labor. Instead of the transient, expensive weekly newspaper, the mammoth daily, from every city; the lumbering coach and weekly mail exchanged for the palace car, steam and telegraph; the science of politics and the rights of man better understood than ever before; art, science, literature and religion cultivated and maintained; human life lengthened. These are among the landmarks in the progress of a lifetime; and, dispassionately surveying what was, compared with what is, and as indicative of what may be, the general verdict will be, "the latter times are better than the former."

URBANA AND URBANA TOWNSHIP.

BY J. W. OGDEN.

A sketch of the settlement and prosperity of the city of Urbana, and of the territory bearing the same name, would be, substantially, a record of the county in all the features which underlie its growth. The county was organized in 1805, and, in the same year, surveys were made and lots laid off, by Joseph C. Vance, on Section 23, for which William Ward held a patent. The town, as originally platted, contained 212 inlots, 6 rods in front abutting streets and running back 10 rods, and two tiers of lots on the western border and one tier on the southern border, aggregating twenty-two lots, ranging in size from an acre and a half to two acres, with suitable streets. Lots No. 201 and 202 were donated for educational and religious purposes, but were used, in part, for a burial-ground.

As was customary at that early day, and which found many followers in the Western territory, the center of the newly-made town was made an open space, called "the square," composed of four fractional lots, six rods square. This space was intended, probably, less for ornament and the uses of a park than as convenience for countrymen who should bring in the products of their farms, for sale, or who desired a convenient place to secure their teams. Be this as it may, "the square" was made the "camping ground" for the surrounding country for many years, and, as the county became the more settled, was the more filled with wagons of wood, hay and other farm products. A few rods north of the center was a deep well, from which water was drawn by a windlass, in an old "iron-bound bucket," which, from its constant use, was never suffered to become "moss-covered."

The proportions of the public square and the extent of the newly surveyed village do not suggest the suspicion of great expectations. William Ward, the proprietor, was originally from Greenbrier, Va., and, with several of his neighbors, some years before, had settled in this district. He had an "eye for a farm," and, in the almost untrodden wilderness, with unerring sagacity, saw and selected for himself choice tracts of land.

By the third section of the act defining the boundaries of the county, the temporary seat of justice was fixed at the house of George Fithian, in Springfield, where the first court was held. Court was afterward held at the rapids of the Maumee, though there is no record of the fact, and the statement rests only on hearsay testimony. The seat of justice being removed to Urbana in 1807, a log house on Lot No. 174, on Court Street, afterward occupied as a dwelling-house by Mr. Duncan McDonald, was used as a court-room. The old court house has been removed, and on its site stands the livery stables of Mr. Samuel Marvin. The jail was erected on Lot No. 107, now called the Lawson property.

George Fithian, Joseph C. Vance and Simon Kenton were the first settlers in the village. Thomas Pearce, father of Mr. Harvey Pearce, before the town was laid out, built a log cabin on what is now the market space, and cultivated a field many years on the north side of Scioto street, near East Lawn avenue. George Fithian opened a tavern in a hewed-log house where Grace Methodist Episcopal Church now stands.

Joseph C. Vance, father of Joseph Vance, who afterward served many years in Congress, and was subsequently Governor of the State, was appointed Clerk of the Court, which office he filled until he died, in 1809. In 1806, the inn of George Fithian was changed into a "store," the first in the place, by Mr. Samuel McCord. The cabin was afterward enlarged and weather-boarded, and occupied for many years as a residence and jewelry store, by William Thomas, and, more recently, as a dwelling-house, by Warren Holding. In 1878, it passed into the hands of the Society of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church, and its razing was watched by a large crowd with great interest, as the removal of one of the old landmarks. The generations since the days of Thomas the Clockmaker had supposed the building to be only a weather-boarded "frame" or "balloon" structure, and were surprised to see, beneath the "veneering" of the poplar sheeting, the well-hewed log house. As the work of destruction went on, a by-stander, one of the "oldest settlers," remarked that on the north side would be found an open space, made by the removal of part of one of the logs, for the purpose of light, and afterward used as a shelf, on which the "bottles of corn-juice" called for at the bar were kept. The open space was soon made visible, but not a drop of "Old Monongahela" had been left as a memento of the old tavern and store, or as a sample of the "drink" of our forefathers. On the site of the old tavern now stands a beautiful church.

In the coming century, when progress shall declare the structure of to-day too straitened in its proportions, and luxury, smiling at the "simplicity" of the past, shall tear down, to build up a nobler temple of worship, curious crowds will again gather around to speculate on what may be found, and weary in seeking to decipher the almost obliterated papers and manuscripts beneath the corner-stone.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church was on Inlot No. 207, on the corner of Locust and Ward streets, where James Hendley now lives.

The first schoolhouse was a log cabin on the knoll on the north side of Scioto street, about forty rods east of the corner of East Lawn avenue, and was known as "College Hill." The cabin was built by Thomas Pearce, for a family residence, in 1804. The teachers in this cabin were Peter Oliver and William Stephens.

Fabian Engle opened the first store on the Springfield road, at about half-way between the present dwellings on the Newell and Dallas farms.

John Reynolds and William Ward erected the first grist-mill in 1814, connecting with it carding and fulling, which was the foundation of the present woolen factory of Messrs. Henry Fox & Co.

The first marriage license was issued to Daniel Harr and Elizabeth Ross, dated May 28, 1805. Both lived to an honored old age, and saw their children's children to the third generation.

The first deed recorded was executed by Samuel Wheeler to Timothy Woods, in Mad River Township, March 2, 1805, and was recorded by Joseph C. Vance, September 30, 1805.

The first frame house built in Urbana was by John Reynolds, on the north-east corner of what is now called the "Weaver House," and subsequently the frame building on the southeast side of the public square, adjoining the brick store-house of Messrs. Hitt, White & Mitchell, and now occupied as photograph rooms and grocery. Mr. Reynolds used the building for his dwelling-house and had a store-room on the corner.

Christopher McGill was born in 1802, in a cabin on the farm of John H. Young, now within the city limits, and J. H. Patrick, in 1811, in a cabin near the place where Mrs. Keller's residence now stands. Dr. E. P. Fyffe was the first child born in town.

Among the first settlers in the village, in addition to those mentioned, were Samuel McCord, Zephaniah Luce, William H. Fyffe, William and John Glenn, Frederick Ambrose, John Reynolds, Edward W. Pearce, and others. In 1811, the population of the town comprised forty-five families. Among these were, besides the above, Benjamin Doolittle, Joseph Hedges, Mrs. Fitch, Dr. Davidson, Alex. Doke, George Hite, Job Gard, Alex. McComsey, John Shryach, Randel Sargent, N. Carpenter, John Frizzle, Joseph Vance, Frederic Gump, David Vance, David Parkison, Lawrence Niles, James Fithian, Wilson Thomas (colored), Toney (colored), Peter Carter (colored), Daniel Helmick, Nathaniel Pickard, Isaac Robinson, John Gilmore, Anthony Patrick, Jacob Thorp, William Powell, —— Stout, Samuel Trewett, John Huston, Daniel Harr and Henry Bacon. The names of a number of these men will probably recur again in our sketch.

The first court met in the house of George Fithian, in Springfield; Francis Dunlevy, President Judge, and John Reynolds, Samuel McCulloch and John Runyon, Associate Judges; Arthur St. Clair, Prosecuting Attorney; John Daugherty, Sheriff; Joseph C. Vance, Clerk. One of the incidents connected with the first court, was the return of the Sheriff on a writ of capias, issued against Philip Jarbo and Simon Kenton, for the recovery of a debt for which Kenton had become surety. The return of the Sheriff on the writ was: "Found Philip Jarbo, and have his body in court; found Simon Kenton, but he refuses to be arrested,"—and he was not arrested. We can readily believe that the high regard in which Kenton was held by the court and officers sufficiently explains why he was not punished for his contumacy.

The first jail was on Market street, east of South Main street. Simon Kenton was the jailor about the year 1811, and was at the same time on the jail bonds for a surety debt, and was therefore his own jailor.

The first municipal election was held in 1816, Simon Kenton, Anthony Patrick and George Hite being the judges.

The house on Court street, before mentioned, continued to be occupied as a court house until a new one was built in the public square in 1814. The new court house was constructed of brick, and at that time was considered a spacious building. The main, or rather the only, entrance faced the south. The court-room was on the first floor, on the north part of the building. A hall led from the main entrance into the court-room, and on each side of this hall were the Clerk and Recorder's offices. The other county offices were in the second story, part of which was also used as a Masonic lodge. Although perhaps the most pretentious house in the village, the rooms were, in fact, small, dingy and unsafe, and the walls, more especially of the ante-room or main entrance and stairway, sadly defaced by the scrawls, marks and "flourishes" of "young America." The court-room was also used as a city hall, and was the place of all public and political meetings, and for the town and township elections. As no fence surrounded the building, and the main entrance always open, access to the stairway and belfry was easy and free to all, and the bell rope, reaching to the lower floor, was made to do service for all public meetings, and was rung to convene the court, for political meetings, for church, school and fires. In the belfry a heavy club was kept to be used in giving an alarm of fire, or to "toll"

when a death happened. The last time the bell was tolled for a funeral, was on the occasion of the burial of "Old Squire Thomas," as he was commonly called and known, of Salem Township. The practice had been growing into disuse, but a party of boys were in the belfry at the time spoken of, when one of them struck the bell with the heavy beetle. This was repeated a few times, and then being too late to cease, the tolling was continued until the grave was closed. The old bell was broken in taking down the house, and was replaced by the bell which now swings in the new court house on the corner of Court and North Main, of about the same tone and caliber.

The old structure was removed in 1840, about the time of the completion of the court house on the site and forming part of the present building. The old house had one quality—so rare in these later days as to make one suspect it to be one of the lost arts—a first-class job of brick work and masonry. The walls were evidently made "to stay," and the bricks were held so tenaciously by the cement, that each particular brick had to be broken loose and dressed with the trowel. A section of one of the walls being thrown down, remained unbroken, and came down with a "thud" like a dead-fall. We may be the more surprised at this, as the formula in use with masons when the old house was built, and for many years afterward, was one-third each of sand, lime and clay. When the house was erected, Judge William Patrick carried the first hod of brick to begin the work, and when it was being torn down carried the first hod-load away.

The house in the public square was superseded, in 1840, by a brick building on the northwest corner of Court and North Main streets, on the site of the present structure, of which it forms a material part. This building at the time of its erection, was deemed amply sufficient for all purposes incident to a court house, for many years; but no long experience clearly indicated the house to be not only unsafe from fire, but too small for the increasing business of the county. The question of tearing down and rebuilding a house, convenient in arrangement, ample in size for present and future requirements, secure from waste by fire and creditable to the county, was discussed at some length and with considerable warmth, and was finally submitted to a vote of the people, and rejected. With the rebuilding of a court house, the construction of another jail was closely connected. For many years, the old jail, located on the same premises as the court house, had been declared by nearly every grand jury as discreditable to the humanity of the age, badly ventilated, dark, verminous, unhealthy and oftentimes crowded. Such being the admitted facts, the result of the election gave general surprise in the city; but the further fact was that the "rural districts" were in no humor for an expensive house. It was currently believed, that back of the proposed improvements were radical changes, involving heavy expenditures without corresponding benefits, the sale or exchange of the present premises for others, on the plea of more spacious grounds, and an unbroken front of mercantile establishments, a sale uncalled for and unnecessary, a project worked up by some one who had "corner lots" for sale, and that the law empowered the Commissioners of the county to invest a sum of money in alterations and repairs, amply sufficient to meet the requirements of the case, without the sanction of a popular vote. The above explains the reason of the vote on the proposition submitted to the people by the Commissioners. Accepting the vote as final, the latter remodeled and enlarged the building in 1880, making it substantially fire-proof, and containing all the supposed necessary room and facilities for the transaction of the official business of the county for the next

hundred years. The exterior of the altered house was a model of architectural proportions, the portico supported by Ionic columns of rare merit, and the building modeled after the style of Grecian art, a kind of architecture which has singularly marked the public buildings of modern Republics. The remodeled building had in view space, comfort, convenience and safety, without regard to style of architecture. While these are said to be fully secured, though the building can hardly be called hideous as an object of art, it can with as little propriety lay claim to architectural beauty.

The "iron-handled" pump, on the north side of the house in the "square," before mentioned, a kind of public property, in which the teamsters of the county claimed a prescriptive right, was preserved and kept in use long after the building was removed. But the "town pump," in the progress of events, was made to give way to the changed order of things. What should be done to relieve the blankness of the open space, was long a mooted question.

"Long time ago," a liberty pole, surmounted with a brush, did impartial justice in flaunting the bunting of rival parties, and, on the "glorious Fourth," "flung out the star-spangled banner to the breeze." Beneath its shade, the traveling peddler cracked his jokes and sold his lotions and patent pills. Here the politician, on a platform improvised from a neighboring store-box, harangued the multitude and "saved the country," and here the "boys," when the election returns came in, brought out the cannon and the big drum, and with the smoke and smell of tar barrel and pine box, and unearthly yell, made night hideous in honor of the occasion. Here the "holiday" soldiers held their dress parade, "trailed arms, carried arms, and charged the bayonet." But all would not do.

The open place still had its unfinished appearance, and the feasibility of bringing the springs from "Buckeye" White's hill to grace the "square" with a living fountain, was freely entertained. But in this, as in other things, the old adage was verified, that "the business of everybody is nobody's business," and the project ended in talk. That was the time before the Holly Works were thought of. In the meantime, the civil war was inaugurated and ended, and Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and the March to the Sea made part of the record of the citizen-soldiers of Champaign in the contest. To commemorate the result, private subscription erected a granite monument, surmounted by a bronze figure, representing a returned soldier looking down on the graves of his comrades who lost their lives in the slaveholder's rebellion. By common consent, the term "Public Square," has been superseded by the significant and more appropriate "Monument Square."

It may not here be inappropriate to recall the names of the Judges of the court who sat in the "old temple" and the new, and dispensed justice with impartial hand, and of the bar, who, with "silver tongue of ready utterance," sought to make the wrong appear the better reason, or with honest purpose and manly courage maintained their client's cause. Material changes have been made since that day, both in the organization of the court and in the general practice of attorneys. The Justices' bench was composed of one President Judge, supposed to be learned in the law, and three Associate Justices, taken from the body of the county, and selected for their good sense and integrity rather than for their legal acquirements. The office of Judge was one of appointment, which was superseded afterward by election by the people, and the office of Associate Judge legislated out of existence, in 1852. Occasionally, the President Judge, when the cases involving questions of law were disposed of,

would leave the unfinished business, which was more of the character of the work that now comes before the County Commissioners or Probate Judge, for disposition by his Associates. The latter naturally deferred to the opinion of the Chief Justice. We shall not attempt to give the names of all the Judges and attorneys who played their little part in the two halls of justice, but among them were men of rare ability and character. Among these were Joseph R. Swan, of Columbus, who for many years presided over this judicial district with great distinction and honor, and better known throughout the State for his invaluable "Treatise" touching the laws, duties and forms, appertaining to the office of Justice of the Peace. His legal knowledge and judicial integrity are too well remembered to require comment, and the younger members of the bar remember with grateful pleasure his patient courtesy and kindly suggestions in cases of embarrassment and hesitancy, and his readiness to show fair play between the supercilious and snubbing old practitioner and the unskilled novice at the bar. He retired from the bench about the year 1846, when the office was made elective, and continued his residence in Columbus, where he still lives, in an honored old age, revered by all who know him, and we reflect the common sentiment in saying that Ohio never had an abler or a better man. At the time he was on the bench he was a man of good size, of rounded and full form, a little stoop-shouldered; a well-defined and strongly marked face, with a cast of the mouth, nose and marks in the forehead which indicated, to a stranger, severity. On the bench, it bore the impress of serious business, which probably gave this cast to his face. The voice was pleasant, though a little nasal in its tone, and just loud enough to be heard. He entered the court-room and upon his duties quietly, totally free from any self-consciousness, spoke a pleasant word to those about him, as he took his seat, and, by his quiet dignity, commanded a decorum and stillness in the court-room which were enforced in after days by specific rulings.

After the court was removed to its present location, he "put up" during the session at the Hamilton House, a temperance inn kept by John Hamilton, the two-story brick tavern still bearing the name, and opposite the court house. His custom was, every morning before the opening of the court, and sometimes in the evening, to walk as far as the "Nutwood" farm of William Ward, now the property of Ab C. Jennings, and, in these morning walks, the writer of this paper was not infrequently invited to accompany him. The talk was generally rambling, but in which "the law" or legal questions had no part. On one occasion, the talk was of a very able effort made in the court-room on the previous day, by a young attorney, when he added to the comments, "I have heard him many times, and never heard him say a foolish thing." Rather a hard hit at the tyros generally, but the same young man has since become one of the most brilliant and successful lawyers in Ohio. On another occasion, the talk ran on the first sermon preached the evening before, by Thomas Coleman, a young clerk of town, who had been licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church. "Tom" had been a little wild, was not a man of learning, had a showy way of presenting a thought, and was a very clever imitator of the voice, gestures and mannerism of William B. Christie. The discourse was criticised with some little severity, and, when it was ended, he replied, "There was also another side to be looked at," and reviewed the discourse with impartial justice. It was then thought to be intended as a gentle rebuke of an ungenerous criticism, but a better acquaintance gave assurrance that it was simply his habit of looking at a subject on all sides, and seeing the strong and weak points of the subject matter presented to his thoughts.

The Associate Justices during the administration of Judge Swan were James Dallas, James Smith (who was succeeded by John Taylor) and Elisha Berry. These all were men of sterling sense and integrity. Judge Dallas was a Protestant Irishman of superior common sense, and a man of positive convictions, and who did not hesitate to express them as positively. Judge Smith came to Champaign in 1813, and lived one miles west of town. Judge Berry was quiet and unassuming, a good citizen, neighbor and friend. Judge Taylor still survives, at the ripe old age of eighty-five, and now lives in Defiance County. He afterward represented Defiance County in the Senate of Ohio. Judge Taylor was "fornenst" the popular sentiment in politics, and made himself obnoxious by his uncompromising Democracy and his hostility to Whigism. In the readjustment of parties growing out of the secession doctrines, he joined the Republican ranks with the same enthusiasm he once labored for the Democracy. He boasts of having shaken hands with every Governor of Ohio.

Judge Swan was succeeded by Judge Torbert, of Springfield, who died after a few years of service on the bench, the associates being Judge William Patrick, Edward L. Morgan and Elisha C. Berry. They were all "old settlers." Judge Morgan resided in Salem Township, and was an active citizen in all matters relating to the public interests, and universally held in high esteem for his intrinsic virtues. Judge Patrick was the son of Anthony Patrick, who emigrated into Champaign among the first pioneers. He alone survives of the number, and is one of the very few links remaining to connect the present with the early settlement of the State. His vigorous pen has repeatedly done good service in behalf of questions of public interest. When Mayor of the city of Urbana, he was instrumental in having the road to the cemetery shaded on either side by trees, and with pardonable pride watches the growth and safety of the maples and forest trees that line the streets—the glory and beauty of the city.

When the "old house" was new, the modes of travel were vastly different from what they are now. The stage-coach was too uncertain; buggies were not common, and horseback-riding was the ordinary mode of travel from one town to another. In traveling the circuit, Judge Swan usually traveled in a kind of sulky, drawn by a pied horse—not a very handsome beast, whatever its merits as to horse-flesh. The members of the bar generally traveled on horseback, carrying saddlebags, an overcoat rolled up and strapped on behind the saddle, and with a piece of cloth about three-fourths of a yard square buttoned around the lower part of the leg and tied with a string below the knee. These were called "leggings," and were commonly well spattered with mud. The profession about equally divided their favors between the Exchange and the Hamilton House, and were received with a deference and treated with ceremonious consideration not altogether in harmony with the "Fifteenth Amendment." The law practice has greatly changed since that day. The names of Edward W. Pierce and Henry Bacon have already been mentioned. Bacon and C. P. Holcomb were resident attorneys for a time only. Pierce was said to be a man of learning and talents, but given to melancholy, and, in the winter of 1816, was found dead in the woods between Urbana and Springfield. The resident lawyers who practiced in the former house were Moses B. Corwin, James Cooley, William Bayles, Daniel S. Bell, John H. James, Israel Hamilton, Richard McNamar, George B. Way, Samuel V. Baldwin and John H. Young. Possibly, here John A. Corwin made his first law argument. McNamar, Way, Baldwin and Young, also, could not have been longer than a year or two. They

all carried their green bags and cases into the house of 1840. Then the lawyers traveled the circuit, going from one court to another, as business, or the hopes of business, called. Logan County sent Anthony Casad, Hiram McCartney, Richard S. Canby, Benjamin Stanton and William Lawrence; Clarke furnished William A. Rodgers, Charles Anthony and Samson Mason. John W. Andrews came occasionally from Franklin; and Mercer, Union and Miami each had a representative. They had jolly times then among the lawyers, and the best story-teller always had an appreciative audience. A majority of these were young men, just pushing their way into public recognition, and, with the exception, perhaps, of Charles Anthony and Samson Mason, none had reached their prime. Such an array of legal ability is not often found. It is not our purpose to go outside of Champaign County, but we cannot forbear our tribute to the memory of William A. Rodgers, who died shortly afterward—the quiet, unassuming gentleman, the scholarly lawyer, whose opinion settled legal doubts. He was always cheerful, pleasant and communicative, but usually sat back, with eyes half closed, apparently inattentive to what was going on, but catching and remembering every word, and to whose legal opinion the oldest lawyers deferred. In his arguments to the court, he spoke rapidly, without gesticulation and without effort, in an earnest and somewhat conversational tone, but the casual observer saw at once that he was no common man.

Of the resident attorneys of forty years ago, not many remain to-day. James Cooley accepted a mission of Charge d'Affaires from the United States to Chili, where he died in 1828. His contemporaries speak in high terms of his abilities, and the promise he had given of a brilliant and successful future.

Moses B. Corwin was one of the first lawyers to locate in Urbana, and lived to an advanced age, but many years before his death dropped out of the profession. He was no great lawyer, but he had a fund of anecdote, which he narrated with "great unction."

With the new building came new aspirants for legal honors. Law offices formed partnerships, among which were Moses B. and John A. Corwin, who occupied what was afterward the Commissioners' room in the court house; John H. James and Richard McNemar, who had an office in a building adjoining Weaver's present hardware store, on Scioto street; Israel Hamilton and John H. Young, whose office was in a frame building on West Court street, between the Presbyterian Church and the brick house on the adjoining lot, where Hamilton lived. These three firms graduated a large number of students, some of whom became men of character and force, in no way discreditable to their early instructors, while a few cared little whether they ever had a single brief. George B. Way and Sam V. Baldwin had an office in a brick building on the west side of North Main, not far from the National Bank. This firm did not long continue. Baldwin was afterward elected Probate Judge for many years, and Way located in Washington City.

With the increasing population and wealth of the county, the number of lawyers increased. The roster gives the following names in the order they came or were admitted to practice: Edward W. Pearce, Moses B. Corwin, John Holcomb, James Cooley, John H. James, Israel Hamilton, Daniel S. Bell, Richard McNemar, John H. Young, H. J. Kyle, George B. Way, Samuel V. Baldwin, John A. Corwin, Ichabod Corwin, John W. Ogden, W. F. Mosgrove, John D. Burnett, R. C. Fulton, Charles Fulton, W. D. Lowry, John S. Leedom, James Taylor, Levi Geiger, Jerry Deuel, W. A. Purtlebaugh, Thomas D. Crow, D. W. Todd, Dwight Bannister, W. R. Warnock, George M. Eichel-

barger, F. Chance, W. A. Humes, A. C. Deuel, J. F. Gowey, J. M. Russell, S. T. McMorran, T. G. Keller, George A. Weaver, L. H. Long, Henry T. Niles, John Henry James, T. C. Cheney, R. C. Horr, T. J. Corkery, Thomas J. Frank, H. D. Crow, M. C. Gowey, F. V. Sowles, G. W. Poland, B. F. Martz, Duncan McDonald, M. M. Sayre, H. M. Crow, C. C. Kirkpatrick, A. P. Middleton, A. N. Middleton, J. F. Eichelberger, L. D. Johnson, M. Gallagher, W. A. Hoopes, and J. W. Byler. Of this number, Burnett and R. Fulton went to Columbus; Charles Fulton and Banister to Iowa; W. A. Humes to Texas; L. H. Long, to Lebanon; John Henry James, Sandusky; M. C. Gowey and Hoopes, North Lewisburg; Lowry, Mutual: Cheney, Mechanicsburg; Corkery, Toledo; Sowles, Cincinnati; McMorran, St. Paris; Kirkpatrick, Springfield, and A. C. Deuel to the public schools of the city.

Of the above, Cooley, Holcomb, Pearce, Hamilton, McNemar, Baldwin, Bell, Way, M. B., John A. and Ichabod Corwin, C. Fulton, Kyle and Mosgrove are dead. Gallagher deals out justice from a magistrate's office, and Warnock has been elevated to the "woolsack," of this judicial district. Niles and Ogden have abandoned the "crookedness" of the law and joined the ranks of the "honest farmers." John H. James, who, for more than half a century, maintained a front rank in the profession, has abandoned the "science of human experience" to younger men. The retirement of Mr. James from the profession leaves John H. Young the Nestor of the bar of Urbana, with years of good hard work still before him.

In the distribution of offices of honor and responsibility, the profession has not been overlooked. James Cooley was Minister to Peru; Israel Hamilton, U. S. Attorney for the District of Ohio, under the administration of President Van Buren. Moses B. Corwin represented the district in Congress, John A. Corwin sat on the Supreme Bench of the State, and Ichabod Corwin, Robert Fulton and W. R. Warnock were Judges in the Court of Common Pleas. John D. Burnett, Robert Fulton, T. S. McMorrow and J. F. Gowey were members of the lower house, and John H. James and W. R. Warnock of the Senate, in the State General Assembly. Samuel V. Baldwin and D. W. Todd were Judges of Probate, John H. Young, a delegate to the third convention for the revision of the State Constitution, Jeremiah Deuel, Mayor, and A. C. Deuel, Superintendent of the public schools of the city. The remainder are young enough to bide their time, and supposed to have some "expectations," and, when the opportunity offers, like Barkis, will be "willin'."

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The most casual observer cannot but have noticed, notwithstanding the privation and discomforts attending the lives of the early settlers, the zeal they manifested in education, and that, as soon as a sufficient number of pupils could be collected and a teacher secured, a house was erected for the purpose. The period just preceding the Revolution was characterized by its number of literary men, and the interest they gave to polite learning; and the patriots who were conspicuous in the Revolution were men not only of ability but of no ordinary culture. We can readily understand that the influence of their example had its weight in molding public sentiment in other respects, besides that of zeal for the patriot cause. To this may be added that, for the most part, the early pioneers were men of character, who endured the dangers and trials of a new country, not solely for their own sakes, but for their children, and, with a faith

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MAD RIVER.TP.

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in what the future would bring forth, clearly saw the power and value of education. Then we find, from the beginning, their object kept steadily in view, and provision made for its successful prosecution; and the express declaration of the fundamental law of the State, enjoins that "the principal of all funds arising from the sale or other distribution of lands or other property, granted or intrusted to the State for educational purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished, and the income arising therefrom shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations, and the General Assembly shall make such provisions by taxation or otherwise, as, with the income arising from the school trust fund, shall secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State." By virtue of this provision, the Legislature enacted a common school law, which went into effect about 1825. In many parts of the county, the election of directors and the efficient working of the law, engrossed the public attention. In Urbana, the provisions of the law, touching the assessment of property to meet the necessary expenses of free public schools, did not receive the popular vote, and, for many years, the schools were of a private character, the teachers occasionally receiving a pro-rata amount of the State funds in the treasury. In 1849, the general school law was greatly amended and improved, classifying the districts, and giving to Urbana that of a city of the second class. Under the salutary operations of the law, the public schools have taken a high character. Outside the larger towns, where classification of pupils and grading of schools became difficult, or, under existing circumstances, in many cases impracticable, the schools have, nevertheless, become efficient and invaluable, and the standard of qualifications of teachers required to be of a high order. Yet it will hardly be claimed, by the most enthusiastic advocate of the common schools, that the system, in its operations or results, is perfect. On the contrary, it has many imperfections, which time and a larger experience will remedy. But, contrasted with the scholarship and methods of not only the pioneer times, but those of the past few decades, we cannot fail to see a marked and continued improvement. While the public schools were never intended to take the place of the college, yet from the very nature of the case, the largest number of pupils must necessarily be unable to advance farther than the grammar department of these schools. Still, the minority, who may seek a more thorough scholarship here, may, and ought to be fitted, for admission into the colleges and universities. And such, we take it, has been the constant tendency of the system. Objection has been made that so small a percentage of the pupils in the intermediate department of the schools avail themselves of the advantages of the upper or grammar school, and that, therefore, the latter should be abandoned and left for private enterprise. If there be any validity in the objection, it loses its force in its application to the schools of Urbana, which annually transfer a large per cent of the pupils of the intermediate school into the grammar or high school for graduation.

As the town increased in population, the thought naturally arose as to the establishment of a school of a higher rank than that of the chance pedagogue. To meet this wish, the "old academy," as it was called, was built in 1820. This was a joint-stock concern, built of brick, on the site of the ward school building on Court street, two stories high, with a broad hall through the middle, with stairway and a room on each side, above and below. The lot was unfenced, and, when the building was not occupied, a favorite pastime of idle boys was to break the windows and commit other wanton waste. The appearance

and condition of the building and premises were not creditable to the town. About the year 1847 or 1848, it was sold to a man named Barker, who taught school for a time, and then re-sold to the public for common-school purposes. Prior to the adoption of the present system of graded schools, the public and private schools were conducted somewhat after the same style as the district schools of to-day. That is, there was no systematic course of study. The boys and girls were placed in classes which corresponded with their acquirements in any particular branch. Thus one might be in a certain reading class, and also in a grammar or geography class which did not consist of any other members of the reading class. There being usually but one teacher, prevented conflict of time in hearing recitations. The morning work generally began with the reading classes, which used for text-books, the sequel to the English Reader, the English Reader and the Introduction. Before these were used, the New Testament was the common reader for the larger pupils, the little fellows using the short sentences in the American Speller and the fables at the close of the book. The writing was with a common goose-quill, made into a pen by the teacher, and who for half an hour daily was kept busy repairing the worn pens. The spelling class closed the day's work. The scholars generally studied their lessons in school, and were assisted as occasion demanded. The regular recitations having been learned, the residue of the time was given to arithmetic, the sums being wrought out on the slate and shown to the teacher only as help was wanted. Where the teacher had the rare faculty to create in the pupil a thirst for knowledge, the plan worked well, and unquestionably where there was a desire to learn, the progress was rapid and substantial, but where this faculty was wanting, or the boy was naturally indolent, it made great shirks. In a miscellaneous and crowded school, thorough classification was out of the question. The plan also involved a different discipline. Corporeal punishment was the rule—in presence of the whole school—the girls making no exceptions. In modes of inflicting punishment, there was a wide difference in different teachers, and, when not too severe, these frequently were sources of sly fun for all except the recipient. The younger pupils, having no lessons to learn, when not engaged in reciting, were ripe for mischief. A common trick was to place a bent pin or tack on a vacant seat, and so much the better if the "master" should be so fortunate as to sit on it. Another was to catch ground-squirrels, which were very numerous, and occasionally let one loose in the school-room. Almost every boy had his temporary pet in his pocket, which were called by the slang word "grimy," and was indicated by the string by which the "grimy" was secured, hanging from his pocket or tied to his button-hole. It would require a volume to describe the tricks played on scholars and teacher, the modes of punishment, etc., which were part of the schools forty to sixty years ago. The town school was a counterpart of the country school. In some schools, the pupils were required to say "good morning" as they entered the room—and on returning from school, to bow and wish a "good evening" to every one they might chance to meet—the little girls usually forming a line in the fence corner and courtesying all together. The 4th of July was the holiday. On Christmas, the larger boys claimed and exercised the right to take possession of the school-room and "bar" out the teacher—which generally led to controversy until one or the other party was victor. The boys gave their "ultimatum" on a slip of paper passed through the keyhole or a broken pane of glass, and which was commonly a basket of apples and immunity from punishment; not infrequently the result was flogging all round.

More particularly in the rural districts, at the close of the term, in places where the worst element prevailed, the teacher, if he had at all made himself obnoxious, would be seized by the larger and stronger young men and "ducked" in the nearest pond, or placed under the pump.

Teachers were employed at an early day in Urbana; but for the first forty years, the schools were "pay schools," and, as a consequence, many boys ran idle in the streets, or were early sent to learn a trade. For many years after the State law relative to common schools was established, all efforts to make them public and free by an assessment on property were voted down. In addition to the academy for boys, it was proposed about the same time to establish a female academy. For this purpose, a house, now the residence of Mr. William Wiley, on the corner of Church and Walnut streets, was secured, and Joseph Vance, then a member of Congress, employed in Washington two young ladies, sisters, named Buchanan, to take charge of the new enterprise. One of them afterward married Jesse Bayles. From some cause, the school was a failure. The list of teachers who taught in town until the estabment of free public schools was, as far as we can now learn, Peter Oliver and William Stephens, who occupied the log house built by Mr. Pearce on the knoll near the east end of Scioto street; Nathaniel Pincard, Henry Drake, John C. Pearson, who afterward was clerk of the court during almost the entire term of Judge Swan; a Mr. Thompson, who taught in a small frame house on Walnut street, next door to the residence of Peter R. Colwell. Both houses are still standing. Lemuel Weaver, about 1821–22, in the house where Mrs. Gurnea lives, between Water and Reynolds streets. Whitney & Baldwin (partners). George Bell, about 1825. Mr. Bell occupied a log house on Miami street, nearly opposite Dr. Mosgrove's residence, which was burned down in the fire of 1876. He next taught in a frame house on the corner of Scioto and Kenton streets, where Evan Patrick now lives, and afterward in the frame house on Miami street, which now adjoins the office of Dr. Mosgrove. Mr. Bell was an Irishman, and had a high reputation as a teacher. He was strict in his discipline, but drink in the latter part of his time made him very severe with the rod. He went to Cincinnati as clerk for the house of Robert Wilson, but returned and opened a grocery in 1829. In 1830, several members of his family were killed by the tornado which swept through Urbana that year, and he became the more addicted to drink, which shortened his life. He was employed at one time by Judge Dallas, who lived about four miles south of town, as private tutor in his family. Several of the boys of town were permitted to join the class, going down on Monday morning and returning Friday evening on foot. Mr. Bell always carried a heavy cane, which he used to add dignity and impressiveness to his manner. John A. Mosgrove was one of the boys who attended the Dallas school, and, as he and Mr. Bell usually walked down in company, he insisted that his pupil should carry a cane. The cane was an awkward incumbrance, and Mosgrove suffered it to drag instead of giving it the fling-out style indicative of elegant manners, and, before he was aware, would receive a heavy thwack on the back to remind him of his negligence. It was also his custom when walking with a friend or patron of the school, if happening to meet a promising pupil, to hail him anywhere on the street, and, in the nearest store or grocery, have his progress tested by difficult questions. He was as magisterial without as within the school-room, and with him obedience was a prime virtue. His ordinary salutation was "a fine sunshiny day," "a fine rainy day," "a fine cold day," etc.

Among the boys and girls who were pupils of Mr. Bell, were William W. Helmick, John A. Mosgrove, Thomas and David Gwynne, Irving Doolittle, Edward P. Harvey and W. H. Fyffe, Jr., the Baylor boys, Simeon and Jason Weaver, Sam and Henry Funk, William Corwin, Hiram Cook, Harris Patrick, W. Lansdale, James P. McCord, B. A. Berry, Bela Hovey, William Ambrose, John and Hisor Shryock, Than and Carr Kirkpatrick, Newton Heylen, James and Mary Jane Colwell, Eliza and Sophia Corwin, Eliza and Mary Wallace, Eliza and Polly Sweet, Susan Luse, Jane and Eliza Reynolds, Elvira Shryock, Fanny and Elnora Berry, Thomas and Mary Jane Bell, Mary and Jane McCord, Amanda and Tabitha Pearson, and others whose names are not recalled. Many of these began with other teachers, and continued on with others afterward, accessions being made from time to time by the younger ones of the same families and new settlers in town.

Mr. Haines succeeded Bell, and taught in the frame building on Scioto street, up-stairs, where Mr. Henry P. Espy now lives. Among his pupils were two sons of David Vance (afterward County Treasurer), Elijah and Elisha. Haines incurred their animosity, and, seizing a favorable opportunity, they waylaid him and punished him severely, and, fearing the consequences, fled to Mississippi.

King and Britton then opened school in the log house, elsewhere spoken of, where Grace Church now stands. John and Dan Helmick, W. H. Hamilton, the Lowe, Holden, Hovey and Patrick boys were occupying the lowest forms. The leading incident of this school was the "barring" out of the teacher, who, with an ax, cut down the doors and barricades within.

Jonathan Chaplin taught about the year 1828, in what was called the Colwell property, near the creek, on West Market street; afterward in a house on the alley by the Baptist Church. Chaplin used to go down the alley during recess to Hunter's Tavern, now the Exchange, and the boys read the day's disasters in his face. He afterward taught in one of the rooms of the old academy. About this time, he reformed his habits of drinking, and became an active and exemplary preacher in the M. E. Church. James McBeth taught in the lower part of town, in the middle of the hazel brush. The boys never came in on call, and fairly ran the gauntlet when they came in. Mr. Murray and Mr. Hamilton Davidson opened school about the same time, and, still later, Newton Heylen, in the house before occupied by Chaplin, on Court street, and then in an upper room of the court house. Among the lady teachers may be named Mrs. Shaw and Miss Amanda Fish. Mr. A. M. Bolton taught a school in a brick house recently on the lot of W. W. Helmick, and known as Lawrence Miller's grocery, and afterward in the Ohio House, the site of the I. O. O. F. building.

In 1832–33, Mr. Harvey Marsh had a private school on the Colwell property, on West Market street, and afterward in the Mosgrove house, on Main street. He was popular as a teacher.

In 1833–34, he exchanged the school-room for merchandising, keeping an "all-sorts store," with a decided leaning toward fowling-pieces and ammunition. Some time after, he removed his stock in trade to a brick building on the west side of North Main street, a few doors below Court, where he continued until he sold out in 1878. His establishment was generally looked upon as a curiosity-shop of old and odd things. He did not keep pace with the changing times, and marked his goods at the prices of fifty years ago, and it was said that on his shelves were pieces of delft-ware and prints, fish-hooks and

barlow-knives, which probably made part of his first invoice. But the purchaser could always find there what he could not get elsewhere. At the auction which followed the purchase of the stock, the bidding was brisk, and prices ran up for articles whose greatest merit was age. He still finds his way to the post office—wears a heavy coat and is muffled about the throat with an old-style bandana handkerchief, and seems the relic of a former generation.

In 1833, Edward Taylor taught in the east room of the academy. He was not a success as a teacher, but wrote a fine hand, and employed a considerable part of the school hours in writing for outside parties. He remained here but a few years, and removed to Cincinnati. When the rebellion was inaugurated, he volunteered in the Union army, was taken prisoner at Bull Run, and one among the first inmates of Libby prison. What became of him on his exchange from Libby we are not advised, but then he must have been old, and the chances are that he is dead. John Sample, during the years 1833–34–35, occupied the west room of the building. Sample was a fair scholar, and considered a successful teacher. He was quiet and reserved in his manners, and fond of lonely walks. The latter may be explained by the fact of his fondness for botany, and of his purpose to write a history of the flora of Champaign County, a purpose he was compelled to abandon on account of ill health. He died of consumption, shortly after giving up his school. He was understood to be the writer of a series of papers which appeared in the town journal, criticising a rival teacher, which provoked retaliation, and gave the public much interest at the time, and which will be remembered by some of the older citizens of the then village. During Sample's time, a man named W. F. Cowles opened school in the east room of the second story of the old academy, and, in the competition, Taylor, who occupied the first-floor east room, abandoned the field. Cowles was understood to be a Yankee, which was synonymous with "Abolitionist," a "pestilent fellow," unworthy of ordinary respect. In fact, his opinions in regard to slavery and the slave-trade was that of hundreds of others of that day—exceedingly moderate compared with the opinions of the present time, and related mainly to the abstract question of right and wrong. The fewest number of the Abolitionists of 1830–40 had progressed far enough in their denunciations or opinions to accept the summing-up of John Wesley, as the "sum of all villainies." It was left for another generation, for the men who were then schoolboys and their children, to see the enormity of human bondage. The morality or immorality of slavery was a mooted question, into which passion, prejudice and early training entered largely, but with a growing sentiment strongly against its unrighteousness. But even the advanced and most pronounced Abolitionists had no well-defined opinions as to the way in which the evil was to be abated. They had faith to believe that public sentiment was omnipotent in all questions of public policy, and that, when this sentiment should be educated to duly appreciate the enormity of the system, slavery would fall from its own weight. It is questionable whether the result would have been accomplished within a century, if slavery itself had not been aggressive. As a political question, its maintainers were not satisfied to hold it in abeyance, and, in politics, it became not only a power, but arbitrary. The issue, then, was only a question of time. Be all this as it may, Cowles was a very moderate Abolitionist, but did not make himself obnoxious by his open advocacy of Abolition opinions.

He was a fair scholar, and a born teacher, and was probably the first teacher of the town who used the inductive mode of reasoning as a system for the

school-room. He was also the first man to introduce the blackboard in schools. He soon had a full house, and was very successful, but, with all his learning and ability, he was crotchety. The next year he proposed a manual-labor school, in which the boys were to study half the day and cultivate a farm and garden the other half. The spot selected for a garden was several acres bordering on the town branch, nearly opposite the schoolhouse, on Water street. This lot was divided into strips of eight or ten feet wide, reaching the entire length; each strip making a garden spot a little more than the usual size for a garden. The boys entered into the work with commendable zeal, and raised, not only the ordinary vegetables used in the household, but many of them had borders of pinks, four-o'clocks, and other common flowers, and, it must be confessed, some permitted the weeds to run wild and apparently take the ground. The soil was rich, and in the aggregate produced that year an enormous crop of vegetables. The farm selected for the manual-labor school experiment, contained ninety acres, adjoining town on the north, or northwest, belonging to John W. Hitt, through which the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railway now runs, and was entered through a pair of bars, a little to the west of the bridge near the Catholic Seminary, on North Main street. The land lay between a line running westwardly from the bars and a parallel line running near the dwelling-house, the ruins of which still remain, the space extending back from a third to half a mile. It was in sod, and turned under that spring, and, in its roughly-plowed condition, was transferred to the young farmers, each boy taking from one to three acres, in strips clear through the land. The crop planted was mainly corn, some few added pumpkins, others white beans. Here and there were to be seen patches of potatoes, and nearly all tried their luck in a melon patch. The ground was broken, planted and tended after the approved style of that day, the seeds were dropped by hand and cultivated with a hand hoe, though quite a number cultivated their little patch with the "shovel plow" in addition to the use of the hoe. As the experiment was never repeated, it is doubtful, to use a phrase of to-day, whether it "paid." The melon crop, particularly, was a dead loss. The hoodlums, then as now, had a keen scent for a watermelon and where it grew, and a great corn-field afforded no concealment. The ripe ones were stolen, the large ones "plugged," and too often, with mere wantonness, the vines were destroyed. The "young farmers" ranged from twelve to seventeen years of age, and the growing corn received, in a number of cases, some outside help, more particularly where the shovel plow was in requisition. One instance is recalled, as indicative of the times: A colored man, named George Harris, was employed to assist in the corn-field with the shovel plow. He was a runaway slave, had stopped in Champaign, as either a safe place, or to recruit, after his toilsome flight. His first employment was in this corn-field, on the patch assigned to Thomas Ogden. Harris was a capital hand, of medium size, strong, active and skillful. He spent the day in the corn-field, and at night made love to a colored woman whom Mr. David Ogden had brought from Virginia. One morning, young Ogden, on his way to school, saw a stranger with a handbill describing a runaway slave, and talking to a man named Kirkpatrick, who was known to make a business of capturing runaways. He at once hastened his steps to the corn-field where Harris was plowing, told him in a few words what he had seen, and added: "Now, George, if you have run away from the South, the best thing for you to do is to leave here as fast as you can." Harris was astounded at the news, said he was a runaway slave, and

added that he "would never be taken alive," and, leaving the horse standing in the furrow, broke through the corn at a full run, toward the north. In about a month a letter was received with a Canadian postmark, stating that he had reached Canada without interruption, was doing well, and requested that "Sally" might be sent to him. Sally was duly sent and reached his home. No word was heard from him afterward, but Harris had pluck, energy and intelligence to succeed anywhere. The two kidnapers, on scouring the field, which occupied some time, found that the prey had escaped, and gave up the chase.

Among the boys who were concerned in the field and garden were Evan Patrick, Robert Colwell, Holly Raper, Thomas Ogden, William Samson, William H. Pearson, John A. Corwin, Decatur Talbot, Ichabod Corwin, Emmet and Warren Holding, William H. Colwell, George Folsom, John Carter, Lewis Hunter, Ed Goddard, Thomas Bell, Decatur Talbott, Bela Hovey, T. H. Berry, Newton Ambrose and others—in all about forty pupils. At the first the boys met at the school-room and were mustered in front of the building. A ballot was had for captain, which resulted in the choice of John A. Corwin, who at once stepped from the ranks and acknowledged the honor in as graceful a speech as he ever afterward made in his best efforts at the bar or on the stump; when, with the order "shoulder hoes," the company started to their field of labor. But after a week or ten days the mustering was found to consume unnecessary time, and was abandoned.

There lived in Urbana at that time a colored man named George McCoy, a collar-maker by trade, a big, powerful fellow, bald as an eagle, with a narrow, contracted forehead and almost the whole of his brains lodged back of and above his ears. He was looked upon with much distrust by the community, but no suspicion had been fastened on him. He was afterward convicted of grand larceny and died in the State Prison. Cowles had some business with McCoy, and some one, seeing them conversing together, started the cry of "Abolitionist." A little encouragement excited the public indignation, and as he passed down the street he was plied with a volley of eggs. Very few probably were concerned in casting the eggs, but there was little sympathy manifested in his behalf. Assuming that Mr. Edmund B. Cavalier, who lived and had a store in the brick building now occupied by the Mutual Relief Association Fire Insurance Company, had furnished the eggs and probably assisted in the disgraceful and wanton attack, he went directly to the store where Cavalier was, and by a well-directed blow laid him on the floor. Cowles was not a large man, and to all appearances troubled with pulmonary disease, but he was more than a match physically for Cavalier. The latter made no resistance, but armed himself with the purpose to kill Cowles on sight. Mr. William Patrick and William C. Keller, as soon as this was known, called on Cowles and urged his immediate departure from town as a means of saving his life. Cowles was not disposed to run from danger, and determined to risk the chances, probably acting on the presumption that his adversary, by his threats, had put himself equally on the defensive. The two gentlemen remained with him till nearly midnight, using every possible argument to induce him to leave town on the morrow, without an encounter, and finally extorted from him a promise to leave within two weeks, on condition that he was not to be molested. They then went to Cavalier's, it being nearly midnight, and waked him from his sleep, informing him of the promise of Cowles to leave as soon as he could close up his business, or within two weeks, and urging him, under the circumstances, to let the man go without following up his purpose. They had the same difficulty

with Cavalier they had had with Cowles—a smarting sense of the indignity and wrong with which he had been treated, and his determination to take satisfaction in a summary way. They pleaded with him for hours to abandon his purpose, and finally obtained a reluctant promise that he would do nothing rashly within the time agreed upon. Both parties kept their promise. Cavalier made no demonstrations of resentment, and Cowles, closing up his business, left town, very few knowing then, or to this day, who had taken the pains to close up the difficulty. This ended the school and the manual-labor experiment. Cowles and Cavalier were both troubled with pulmonary consumption, and are long since dead.

The next teacher who occupied the ground floor, and afterward the upper east side of the Academy, was Mr. Ben F. Ogden, a fine, classical scholar and excellent teacher. His room was crowded with the young men and young ladies of town, and he had such rare magnetism over his pupils as to compel an attachment for him personally, and an interest in their studies. As a disciplinarian and organizer, he was a failure—his talents and influence as an instructor acting on the individual rather than on the mass. He was a good reader, and read Shakespeare with rare skill, and in the evenings would gather into the schoolroom the larger boys and young men who wished to be present to read and hear recitations from his favorite author. He was erratic in his movements, and impulsive—dissatisfied with himself and his employment—closing up his school, and spending a year in the East and South, to return and resume his work in Urbana, where he always felt sure of a full house and an appreciation of his labors. About the close of the war, he went to Iowa, and left the schoolroom for a farm, near Ottumwa, where he died in 1874.

School-teaching was now attaining the rank and character of a respectable profession. The talents, acquirements and character of Miss Eudora Heylen, Miss Catharine A. Baldwin, Miss Wentworth, Miss Mary Hughes and other young ladies of acknowledged merit, had contributed not a little to save the business from contempt. The absolute importance of employing the best talents with the most thorough scholarship, and at remunerative wages, was in advance of the times. The position of school-teachers was hardly respectable. It was practically considered a work which any one of ordinary attainments could do, and do successfully; and cheapness too frequently was made a material factor in the employment of the teacher; $3 per term of twelve weeks, may be considered a fair average for each pupil; in the aggregate, numbering thirty to forty pupils, including a number, either of charity or impecunious scholars. Like the horse in the tread-mill, there was no getting on, and, after years of honorable toil, the "school-master" found himself where he began—penniless, and, not infrequently, unfitted to engage in any other employment. Practically, it was a disreputable employment, and was the last resort for cultivated minds. In the rural districts it was still worse, for there a lower order of talents and acquirements prevailed; the pay was less, and generally the teacher was compelled to "board round;" that is, to take part of his pay in boarding a week, or other proportionate part of the time, with the several patrons of the school. Services were not estimated and paid for at what they cost or were intrinsically worth, but were gauged by the work and pay of an unskilled laborer. But, as we have said, a change was being made. A better class of teachers, and a more just appreciation on the part of the community of the office of teacher, inaugurated a revolution, which to-day ranks the cultured instructor among the learned professions. This change was produced partly by the character of the men who

engaged in the profession, not as a means to an end, but as a permanent employment, and partly by the opinions of leading citizens, who recognized the importance of the office, and the responsibilities imposed on the teacher.

This sketch would be imperfect were we to omit a notice of the present condition of schools in the town and county. The old log schoolhouse, chinked and daubed, is only a memory of the past. In all the townships, brick structures, of size sufficient to accommodate from eighty to a hundred pupils, seated with single or double writing-desks, on iron frames, firmly secured in place, with chairs or seats, all made after the most approved pattern; "blackboards" of hard finish, made in the wall and reaching around three sides of the building; the room well warmed and lighted; located in the midst of ample play-grounds, and costing, in the aggregate, an average of $2,000 to $2,500 each. Occasionally may be found the intermediate or frame building still used, but rapidly falling to decay, and destined soon to be counted with the primitive cabin of the wilderness. Teachers are employed for the term of three or six months, at a monthly salary varying from $30 to $50 or $60, payable out of the township treasury on the proper order. The schools are continued from six to ten months. The winter school is usually taught by a man, and the spring or summer term by females. In these, the course of instruction is generally restricted to the more elementary branches of an English education, with algebra occasionally added. Though the present country school is infinitely in advance of the school of eighty years ago, yet it must be admitted there is still a vast improvement to be made. The difficulty arises not so much from the want of learning or teaching capacity in the instructor, as from the crowded condition of the schools, the want of classification and the apparent indifference on the part of the patrons of the schools. Corporal punishment has been almost entirely disused; discipline being restricted more to moral suasion; the deprivation of little school privileges; percentages of merit and discredit; and, in extreme cases, whipping, suspension for a time and expulsion. In the towns accepting the law authorizing the organization of separate districts, are found larger and improved buildings, with greater facilities for study than in the sub-district schools, with a more extended course of study, and graded into primary, intermediate and grammar schools; and pupils transferred from one department to another only on a satisfactory examination in writing. Mechanicsburg, North Lewisburg, St. Paris and Urbana have organized independent districts, with buildings and appointments amply sufficient for the present and many coming years.

We have before indicated the style and pay of the primitive teacher; it may not be amiss to give the recent action of the School Board of Urbana, in reference to teachers and salaries for the school year of 1880–81, in contrast with the same within the memory of the middle-aged men of to-day:

HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal, Miss Anna J. Arnold	$1,000
Assistant, Miss M. V. Friend	800

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal, Miss Eudora C. Baldwin	650
Assistant, S. H. Wallace	400

PREPARATORY.

Grade A, Miss Mary C. Armstrong	500
Grade B, Miss Sarah A. Warnock	400
Grade C, Miss Minnie S. Deuel	400

FIRST WARD, SOUTH DISTRICT.

Principal, E. B. Kiser	700
Miss Mary E. Mayse	400
Miss Mary Morgan	400

SECOND WARD, CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Principal, S. B. Price	700
Miss Anna Miller	400
Miss Bird West	400
Mrs. L. I. Bassett	400

THIRD WARD, NORTH DISTRICT.

Principal, Richard S. Pearce	700
John W. Crowl	400
Miss Sarah J. Armstrong	400

COLORED SCHOOL.

Principal, W. O. Bowles	650
Miss Frankie Jones	350

TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP AND DRAWING.

G. W. Snavely	700

SUPERINTENDENT.

A. C. Deuel	1,800

Teachers, 22. Total Salaries, $12,550. The present Superintendent, Mr. A. C. Deuel, has been at the head of the Urbana schools since 1850.

URBANA UNIVERSITY.

In the year 1849, it was proposed, by a number of New Churchmen then residing at Urbana, to establish here an institution of learning, as the beginning of a university, to be under the superintendence and direction of persons connected with the New Church, or holding to the doctrines set forth in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg (see article, "New Church"). Ten acres of ground, finely wooded, and affording eligible sites for the college buildings, and in close proximity to the railroads, were proffered as a gift to the proposed institution, and further donations were soon offered sufficient to insure the erection of a building for college purposes. In the autumn of that year, a meeting of persons friendly to the enterprise convened at Urbana, at the invitation of the Rev. James Park Stuart, and organized an association, which accepted the proffered gifts, appointed a Provisional Board of Trustees, and authorized an application to the Legislature of Ohio for an act of incorporation.

The charter bears the date of March 7, 1850, and is one of the most liberal ever granted by any legislature, giving ample powers for the establishment of whatever schools, seminaries or colleges may be deemed necessary or desirable, and for the conferring of the usual academic degrees. The Incorporators named in the charter are as follows: Milo G. Williams, of Montgomery County; John R. Williams, of Belmont County; Benjamin F. Barrett, E. Hinman and William E. White, of Cincinnati; David Gwynne, of Champaign County; George Field, of Detroit, Mich.; Sabin Hough, of Franklin County; Samuel T. Worcester, of Huron County; John Murdoch, of Clark County; and Richard S. Canby, of Logan County. The institution was incorporated under the title of "The Urbana University." The corporation is governed by

twelve Trustees, the persons above named constituting the first Board of Trustees. Vacancies in the board are filled by the remaining members. The title by which the grounds of the college are held is a fee simple, clear of incumbrances, and the deed provides that no part of the grounds shall ever be alienated by the university, either by its own deed or by judicial proceedings against it, nor any part of them used for any purpose not connected with the business of the college, nor any buildings erected on the grounds except such as shall be the property of the university, and for its use. On the 19th of June (still observed by the college as "Foundation Day"), 1850, the corner-stone of the university building was laid, and the eastern wing, the tower for the stairs, the central hall and class and library rooms were soon completed in a substantial manner. The College Hall, or students' dormitory and residence, was soon erected, and, in the year 1874, a third story was added to this building, and, in 1875, a wing was added to the university building, providing for a chemist's laboratory in the lower story, and for the President's room above. In the year 1855, we find the following names on the Board of Trustees, besides Messrs. Williams, Stuart, John Murdoch and David Gwynne, of the original incorporators, viz.: John H. James, Urbana; Jabez Fox, Detroit, Mich.; John B. Niles, La Porte, Ind.; William M. Murdoch, Urbana; Chauncey Giles, Cincinnati; and J. Young Scammon and J. R. Hibbard, of Chicago, Ill. Many of these gentlemen were continued on the board for a long period, Mr. Milo G. Williams, whose name stands first on the original list, remaining a member until his death, in the year 1880. The following of those named are at the present writing members of the board: Messrs. William M. Murdoch, Chauncey Giles, J. R. Hibbard, J. Young Scammon; the remaining members constituting the present board are Messrs. Jacob L. Wayne, of Cincinnati; John Curtis Ager, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hamilton Ring, Henry T. Niles, Henry P. Espy, Charles G. Smith and Frank Sewall, of Urbana, and C. H. Allen, of Cincinnati. Shortly after the original donation of ten acres by J. H. James, Esq., of Urbana, an addition of five acres was made by Mr. Edward Dodson, of Cincinnati, and an adjoining tract of fifteen acres was purchased and donated to the college by the Hon. J. Y. Scammon, of Chicago, Ill. Thus the entire domain of the college embraces about thirty acres, covered with a pleasant grove of native trees, and affording a college site hardly surpassed for beauty anywhere in the West.

Among the early professors in the college were Milo G. Williams, A. M., Professor of Science and Dean of the Faculty; Charles W. Cathcart, Professor of Mathematics and Librarian; J. F. Leonhard Tafel, Ph. D., Professor of Languages; Henry Thayer Niles, A. M., Professor of Greek and Rhetoric; Rev. James P. Stuart, A. M., Professor of Philosophy, and Miss Caroline W. Collier, Principal of the Preparatory Department. In the catalogue of 1855–56, we find enumerated 128 students and pupils of both sexes, including the three primary classes, 46; the preparatory, 54; the college regular students, 14; partial-course students, 15. A number of the students at this period, upon their subsequent graduation, were elected to the positions of professors or instructors, among whom may be named John Curtis Ager and Richard Foster. At the outbreak of the war, in 1861, the attendance of students became so reduced as to require the suspension of the collegiate department, and the institution was conducted for a number of years in the form of an academy, with a varying attendance. Among the teachers employed during this period, besides Prof. Milo G. Williams, who rendered

efficient assistance both in active teaching and in the general management of the institution, may be named the Rev. Charles Hardon, the Rev. George Nelson Smith, Mr. Julius Herrick, Mr. A. B. Farnham, Mr. James Dike and Mr. Alonzo Phelps; also Miss Theodora Howells and Miss Farnham and Miss Finney. The President of the institution during this period was the Rev. Chauncey Giles, who resided in Cincinnati, and had only an indirect management of its concerns. In 1870, the Board of Trustees elected as President of the university the Rev. Frank Sewall, then Pastor of the New Church parish of Glendale, near Cincinnati, and took measures to re-establish an actual collegiate organization. Thomas F. Moses, M. D., also residing at Glendale, was, on the nomination of Mr. Sewall, also elected the University Professor of Natural Science. In the fall of 1870, the institution was opened under the new organization with an attendance of fifty pupils, and, in the coming year, the primary department and the school for girls were, at the suggestion of President Sewall and by vote of the board, temporarily suspended until better provision could be made for their thorough and proper advancement. Classes preparatory to college were at once formed, the entire course, preparatory and collegiate, covering seven years.

In the year 1876, the first class of graduates under the new organization received their degrees, two as Bachelors of Arts and one in Science. Classes have since been graduated regularly each year, and the second or Master's degree has been conferred by the Board on a number of graduates who have since leaving college completed their professional studies, and been promoted into their respective professions. A number of students have pursued here a special theological course, and have since been ordained into the sacred ministry. Among those who have been students under President Sewall may be named the Rev. Richard De Charms, Rev. H. C. Vetterling, Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Rev. Jacob E. Werren, and Rev. Jacob Kimm. In the year 1872, the board undertook to raise an endowment fund for the college, and for this purpose constituted President Sewall a committee on the endowment and sustaining funds. After a continuous and persevering effort the President was enabled to report in the year 1878 that an endowment fund of $50,000 was raised, and, to a large extent, paid into the treasury. A statement of the payments and assets of the university was, by order of the board, published in that year, and it shows a total of property belonging to the college, including lands, buildings, furniture, library, etc., valued at $86,187.67. Among the larger subscriptions to the endowment fund were those of Mrs. A. L. Wentz, of Newburgh, N. Y., $5,000; Mr. Joseph A. Barker, of Providence, R. I., $10,000, and Mrs. Lenore M. Gordon, of Norfolk, Va., widow of the late George P. Gordon, of New York, inventor and proprietor of the celebrated Gordon printing press, $10,000. It is proposed to complete the endowment of a "Gordon Professorship" as a memorial of Mr. Gordon and his services in perfecting this mighty instrument of civilization and Christian advancement. Under the Presidency of Frank Sewall the college has also received large accessions to its library and cabinet, among which are specially to be mentioned the large donation from the late Christopher Cranch, of Washington, D. C., and of Dr. O. P. Baer, of Richmond, Ind. The cabinet of mineralogy, geology and paleontology is extensive and valuable, for which the university is largely indebted to Professor Moses' intelligent interest and care. There is also a valuable collection of coins and of zoölogical and botanical specimens. The library numbers some 5,000 volumes, arranged in sections of history, philosophy, classics, theology, literature,

biography, travels and science; it is constantly securing valuable additions, and is of great practical utility to the students. In the year 1879, the Committee on the School for Girls and Primary Department opened again these departments of the university in temporary apartments. In 1880, by means of the Loring fund, the gift of the late Mrs. Maria Loring, of Cincinnati, and other donations, a new building for these schools was erected on a part of the New Church society's lot, corner of Reynolds and South Main streets, this portion of the lot being granted by the society to the university under a perpetual lease for this purpose. This building composes three commodious school-rooms, hall and ante-room on the lower floor, and a fine lyceum hall, 40x30 feet, above. It was formally opened and dedicated with religious services on Sunday, September 12, 1880, the Rev. Frank Sewall officiating. The university schools for girls, the primary school and the Kindergarten, under the general charge of Prof. Moses as Director, and with Mrs. T. P. McNemar as Principal, Miss Adelaide Smith and Miss Anna M. Woelfle as teachers, opened in this building at the beginning of the fall term, September 29, 1880.

The following gentlemen have occupied positions in the faculty since the reorganization of the college in 1870. Those marked with a star being present incumbents of their respective professorships: Frank Lewall,* S. A. M., President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science; Thomas Freeman Moses,* A. M., M. D., Professor of Natural Science and Director of the School for Girls; Philip Baraud Cabell, A. M.,* Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature; Thomas French, Jr., Ph. D.,* Professor of Physics and Mathematics, and Master of the Grammar School; William Pinckney Starke, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages; Jacob E. Werren, Professor of Modern Languages; Hjalma Hjorth Boyesen, Tutor in Latin and Greek; George A. Worcester,* Instructor in Botany and Master of the College Hall. Among the contributions to general learning furnished by Urbana University, may be mentioned the Meteorological Reports, contributed to the records of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, during many years, by Prof. Milo G. Williams; "The Unity of Natural Phenomena," translated and edited, with notes from the French of Saigey, by Prof. T. F. Moses, published in Boston, by Estes & Lauriat, 1873; an address by the same, on "The Spiritual Nature of Force," published in 1871, and a number of papers contributed to the published records of the Central Ohio Scientific Association, by Profs. Moses and Werren, in 1878. The transcription in Latin for the press, of the large and important work in manuscript, by Emanuel Swedenborg, entitled "De Cerebro" (concerning the Brain), comprising some three or four hundred pages, folio, by Prof. Philip B. Cabell; the transcription and translation into English, by Prof. Cabell, of Swedenborg's treatise in Latin, entitled, "Ontologia," now in process of publication (1880), by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia; an address on the "Harmony of Religion and Science in the New Church," by Frank Sewall, published by Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati; also, by President Sewall, two volumes of religious discourses, entitled, "The Pillow of Stones, or Divine Allegories from the Old Testament," and "The Hem of His Garment, or Spiritual Lessons from the Life of our Lord," both published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; and, by the same author, the "Latin Speaker," easy dialogues and selections for memorizing and declamation in the Latin language, published by Appleton & Co., of New York, in 1878.

The educational advantages of Urbana University have been more fully appreciated, it would appear, by those living at a distance and coming here

hundreds of miles to reside for a number of years, in obtaining an education, than by the youth of the immediate vicinity, of whom but few have availed themselves of the course more than for a few terms of irregular study. In the catalogue of 1878, we find the names of students from the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, New York, Kentucky, Kansas and Maine, and, also, the names of those in previous years from Norway, Sweden and Canada, and, also, from other States of the Union.

The terms of tuition, which are somewhat high, although only abont half the rates of the larger Eastern colleges, make it difficult for the college to compete with the free instruction offered by the State University, but the policy of the Board has been to offer only first-rate instruction and to charge for it accordingly, as necessity requires, believing that those parents and young men who are in search of a thorough education will not make "cheapness" of tuition the only consideration in their choosing. At the same time, by the judicious granting of free scholarships to worthy applicants, the board desires to make the course at Urbana University available to every earnest student who shall seek an education here and is able to provide for his living expenses.

THE CHURCHES.

It may be thought that too much space has been given to what in the beginning was intended to be only a sketch of the county. But the origin and progress of the religious sects of the country are closely identified with the development of the country. Religion, equally with trade and politics, occupies the attention of every community, and the men who were conspicuous in the early settlement of the country have been equally faithful and earnest members of some branch of the Christian church. It is in the purpose of these sketches to give not only the formation and early growth of the various churches which have formed societies in Champaign County, but also to note the marked changes which may have taken place. The early settlers were distinguished for their hospitality and kindly consideration for others. Poverty, sickness and want were incentives to considerate help. The hardships and deprivations which many families endured, make us wonder at the pertinacity with which they maintained their ground. We are surprised to hear that there should be want when game was abundant, but it must be recollected that many of them had no fire-arms, or, having them, were unskilled in their use. Common dangers and common wants did away with all minor questions. The preacher of the Gospel, whatever his particular belief, was a religious teacher, and, as such, received a common consideration.

As the country increased in population and sects increased in number, the lines of demarkation began to be drawn. It was the instinctive teaching that sectarian divisions could be maintained in no other way. Before twenty-five years had elapsed, dogmatic theology entered largely into the pulpit discourses. Dogmatism was met with dogma, and Scripture quoted in proof that he who doubted was damned. The step was easy and rapid to censorious criticism. Harsh epithets and false statements were freely given and returned. It was sacrilege for one not to the "manor born" to be permitted to preach in another church than his own, and, if by any chance this happened, the preacher for the day took occasion to deliver a doctrinal sermon, with sharp thrusts at the heresies of his hearers, to be returned, with good usury, when the opportunity occurred. "Stand aside, for I am holier than thou," was the logical summing

up of the whole matter. The fact is, none of this class had any practical knowledge of the thirteenth chapter of Corinthians, and very little of the Sermon on the Mount. Unfortunately, the want of a generous recognition of the freedom of opinion transfused itself throughout the congregations. No one seemed to be willing to let another go to heaven or the other place, except after the mode prescribed by his own faith. This censorious judgment was not confined to any one denomination; it was a common failing. No one questions the integrity and honesty of purpose of these men and sects. It was simply inherited bigotry—a zeal without knowledge.

The latter half of the period since sectarianism asserted itself has revolutionized the acrimony of religious opinion. A little leaven of the old lump still occasionally asserts itself; but, with a single exception, the representatives of all meet on the same platform and extend to others the charity each asks for himself.

With respect to the multiplication of churches, material changes are very naturally being discussed. The most cursory observer cannot but have noticed the number of sects and the conflicting ideas which divide church-going people. This may not be wondered at when dogmatic theology ruled the hour, and each separate sect was endeavoring to pre-occupy the field. But, at a time when the essential features of Christianity are accepted by all, that the shadow of a difference should induce so many to drag along a precarious existence when consolidation would be the equivalent of life and vigor, is not so plain. Nor is the thoughtful man any the less puzzled when he sees a field already pre-occupied, with facilities amply sufficient to give religious instruction to every man, woman and child in the community—to see some distant missionary society resolve such a place to be one of the "waste places of Zion," and forthwith erect another "tabernacle," and thereby condemn the "faithful few" found there to a heavy burden and a meager religious pabulum from an illy supported preacher, and by the act cripple, to that extent, the established societies. We have a vague notion that the future will condemn the act as lacking in worldly wisdom, as well as in religious sympathy.

The M. E. Church.—The early records of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Urbana have been destroyed or lost, so that it is impossible to ascertain the names of those who organized the first society of Methodists in the then village. John Reynolds, John C. Pearson, John Goddard, Joseph White, Martin Hitt, Joseph Reppart, Samuel Hitt, William Sampson, Frederick Ambrose, Moses B. Corwin, Jonathan Chaplin, Henry Weaver and others were long identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church in this locality, and either were active participants in the organization of the new society, or early participants in the work. But in all new countries where religious denominations are wanting, the entire community are apt to become active co-workers, both by aid and personal attendance at meetings for public worship, to strengthen the efforts of others.

Urbana was originally part of Mad River Circuit, and the name of the town first appears in the "General Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church," in 1833; Urbana then being the chief point simply of a very large circuit, with Revs. R. Brandriff and O. Johnson as preachers. They were followed, in 1834, by George W. Walker and Michael Marlay. In 1835, Joshua Boucher and A. Morrow were appointed to the circuit, William H. Raper being then the Presiding Elder. In 1837, Urbana was made a "station," and Joshua Boucher appointed Pastor. He was succeeded by a long line of able and prominent ministers, including such men as J. L. Grover, William B. Christie, A. M.

Lorraine, Asa B. Stroud, Cyrus Brooks, Michael Marlay, I. S. Inskip, Granville Moody, J. T. Mitchell, M. Dustin, W. Herr, W. H. Sutherland, C. W. Sears and others whose names are not now recalled.

No data are obtainable concerning the first and second church edifice built in the town, reference to which is made on another page.

The present First Methodist Episcopal Church building was erected in 1836, and very largely through the efforts and liberality of the late John Reynolds, who might with propriety be called one of the early "merchant princes" of Ohio. The original subscription paper is still preserved. It is in the handwriting of Mr. Reynolds, who heads it with $500 as his own subscription. He is followed by John C. Pearson, with $200. Then follow, with smaller sums, John Goddard, William Sampson, Matthis & Wooley, R. Murdock, William C. Keller, Carter & Mosgrove, Joseph White, John Kiger, Daniel S. Bell, David Ogden, James Hunter, John Hamilton, David Sweet, Berry & Hovey, S. T. Hovey, Harry Marsh, David Vance, Henry Weaver, T. S. Hitt, W. H. Fyffe, A. and W. Patrick, O. T. Cundiff, E. B. Cavalier, W. and D. McDonald, F. M. Wright, P. B. Ross, A. F. Vance, Glenn & McDonald and many others. One peculiarity of the subscription list is, that a considerable number agreed to pay the amounts subscribed in lumber or work.

In 1855, the Second Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, with Rev. J. F. Chalfant, as Pastor. At that time the First Church reported a membership of 235, and the Second, 197, making a total of 432.

In 1879, the Second Church completed their new edifice on the corner of Main and Market streets, at a cost of about $25,000. In the same year, the First Church was refitted and refurnished at an expense of nearly $5,000. In that year, the membership of the First Church was 480, and that of Grace Church 310.

We are indebted to Rev. John F. Marley, present Pastor of the First Church, son of Rev. Michael Marley, who was Pastor in 1834–35, and afterward, for many of the foregoing facts.

The First Presbyterian Church.—General reference has been made to this church on another page. Like all religious societies of that day, in order to be self-sustaining as far as possible, the boundaries were made to take in a wide extent of territory, Buck Creek and Urbana constituting one society.

Among its ministers may be mentioned James Hughes and David Merrill. With the pastorate of Mr. Merrill two societies were organized, one called the Buck Creek Presbyterian Church, and the other the First Presbyterian Church of Urbana. In the Urbana branch ministered Rev. C. McGill, Edward Raffensperger, L. D. Long, John Woods, James A. P. McGaw, and others. At Buck Creek, Rev. Hugh Price, —— Melloy, T. B. Cross and W. F. Claybaugh. These two churches have pursued the even tenor of their way with little "flurry," save during the schism into "old and new school," the pastors for the most part serving acceptably until the opening of a more profitable field, or a conjecture of an end of their usefulness. The name of Mr. Raffensperger suggests an episode that terminated his pastorate quite suddenly. He was young, inexperienced, just from college, and believed to possess more than ordinary pulpit abilities. Part of the contract between him and the church was that the salary should be paid promptly, quarterly. On one occasion, pay-day fell on a Saturday, and the Treasurer happened to be absent. Next day, the congregation assembled as usual, and no preacher made his appearance. One of the session, after some time had elapsed, made a call at the "study," which is in

MARTIN NITCHMAN

MAD RIVER TP

MRS CATHERINE NITCHMAN.

MAD RIVER TP

the same building, and found the reverend gentleman very quietly entertaining himself with a book. Surprise, inquiry and explanation rapidly followed, when the committeman returned to the audience-room and reported cause of absence. A few minutes sufficed for some one in the congregation to move that the relation between that church and its Pastor be at once dissolved, which was carried without a dissenting voice, and no after explanations were of any avail. The reasonable supposition is that he went to his next charge a wiser man.

The ministerial relation between J. A. P. McGaw and this church was closed in July, 1880, Dr. McGaw accepting a call from the Central Church of Rock Island, Ill. The membership numbers 329, and the church sustains a large and flourishing Sunday school, with fine library, Woman's Missionary Society, and the usual benevolent offices of the church.

Lutheran Church.—This congregation was organized by Rev. Ezra Keller, D. D., assisted by Rev. Adam Helwig, in 1846. The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid in May, 1851. The society was incorporated as an Evangelical Lutheran Church, connected with the General Synod of the United States, which connection it has always retained. The pastors have been in the following order: Adam Helwig, A. M. Swath, Daniel Shindler, N. B. Little, J. D. Severinghaus, A. J. Imhoff, E. D. Smith, A. J. Kissell, E. W. Sanders and A. J. Imhoff.

This church has had times of prosperity and great discouragement. The first years brought considerable success, but, during the years of 1858–59, the membership was greatly reduced by deaths and removals, and, in 1862, came the resignation of Mr. Severinghaus. Disorganization was prevented through the trusteeship of Messrs. E. B. Gaumer, J. F. Rettberg, and others. In 1867, the Board of Home Missions appointed Rev. A. J. Imhoff, D. D., Missionary Pastor, who, on the 1st of April of that year, reorganized the congregation. Thirty-four of the former members were then living in the county, but, by reason of old age and distance from the church, a number never became members of the reorganized congregation. The new beginning was small, but was at once increased by persons who had moved into the town during the time the church was closed. At the end of two years the pastor withdrew from the support of the Missionary Board. Regular services have been sustained and attended by a constant increase in numbers and development for good. The membership numbers over a hundred, and the Sunday school about a hundred and forty. It has a weekly prayer meeting, and a Women's Missionary Society, and is in hearty sympathy with the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and its religious and reformatory work.

Church of the Epiphany.—This denomination was organized into a society in 1847, under the rectorship of Rev. Charles B. Stout, and the active support of Dr. Adam Mosgrove, Samuel H. Robinson, Abram Robertson, T. M. Gwynne, W. F. Slater and others, who purchased the lot on the corner of Scioto and Kenton streets, then the residence of John McCord, and under their auspices a house for worship was erected in 1849. This church, from the beginning, has been small in numbers, and necessarily drew heavily on the liberality of its members for its maintenance. The deaths of several of its prominent and efficient members in successive years, together with the financial embarrassment of the country, which unavoidably pressed heavily on all public enterprises, have interrupted the regular maintenance of a clergyman, and the present indications are that, without extraneous assistance, the society will hardly be able to maintain a separate and independent existence.

The United Presbyterian Church.—This society was organized in the fall of 1844 by Rev. J. S. McCracken. James Dallas, Andrew McBeth and Miles C. Beatty were elected Ruling Elders, and constituted the session. Rev. Thomas Palmer was first Pastor in 1845, who died Feb. 15, 1847, and was succeeded by L. H. Long in 1849, and by J. B. Findley in 1853. In 1856, the congregation was without a stated pastor, and continued so until 1861, though services were held by Revs. David Payne, T. C. McCaghn and Thomas Brown. W. S. Morhead preached for one year, but declined a permanent pastorate to labor as a missionary in Italy. In December, 1862, T. P. Dysart accepted a call, and died at the end of two years' service. He was succeeded by Rev. H. H. Thompson in April, 1865, who still remains the faithful, earnest and able Pastor of perhaps the smallest church in the city.

The house in which the congregation worships was built in 1846, and occupies a lot on West Market street, below Grace Church. The probability is that at no distant day this branch or section of the U. P. organization will merge in the First Presbyterian.

The Howard Weaver Mission.—This association is under the control of no sect, but is managed and directed by persons attached to the various religious denominations of the city, and, without a formulated creed, accepts the Scriptures as the word of God, and a rule of faith and practice. The Mission was organized as a Sabbath school in 1867, which was held in different places until 1875, when Mr. Lemuel Weaver built and donated to the society the brick house in the northern section of the city, now occupied by the Mission for school, temperance meetings and religious services. The building was opened on Christmas, 1875, when the "Mission Association" was organized, and the deed for the building executed by Mr. Weaver, and delivered to the Trustees, Milo G. Williams, C. P. Colwell and David H. Hovey. This neat little building is a fitting memorial of Howard Weaver, son of Mr. Lemuel Weaver, one of the earliest laborers in the city in missionary work among the destitute, and one of the founders of the Mission Sunday school. He died of consumption in 1874, aged about twenty-three years. The school and Mission have been in charge of Josiah Talbott, General Superintendent, under whose faithful services much good has been done, and multitudes have here received religious instruction who could not be induced to attend or enter other houses of worship.

The Baptist Church.—This organization in Urbana resulted from the action of a State society, organized for missionary purposes. In the early settlement of the State, the Baptists had confined their efforts to the establishment of churches in the rural districts. The country was reasonably well supplied, while the towns were overlooked. By the missionary society, which had for its object the building-up of societies in places that had been neglected, Urbana was believed to present a good field, and thither Rev. Enos French was sent in 1840. Until the necessary preliminary arrangements could be made, services were held in the court-room, and, in the meantime, by act of the Legislature, the society was incorporated with the usual rights and powers, Samuel V. Baldwin being named in the charter as one of the Trustees. Under the efficient labors of Elder French, the site was secured, and the erection of the present church edifice, on the south side of Court street, between Main and Walnut, begun. Mr. French's health failed, and he was succeeded by Elder Gorman. Mr. Gorman was a man of untiring energy. He not only was unwearied in his efforts to raise money to build the house, but with his own hands prepared mortar, and carried the hod and brick to the mason. Through his efforts the house was built and

dedicated, and the church prospered. He was succeeded again by Elder French. In 1852, came Elder Williams, who died that fall. After whom, came Elders Bryant, Agenbroad and Bonham, the latter in 1858, Elder Tuttle in 1863, Taylor in 1868, Clark in 1870, Harriman in 1872 and Stone in 1878. The Baptist Church, in this locality, has been fortunate in its selection of ministers. Most of them were men of more than ordinary ability and learning, and Revs. Albert Tuttle and George E. Harriman ranked with the ablest pastors of the city. The former had a love for his fishing-rod and gun, and was supposed not to be in perfect harmony with his congregation on certain questions of their own. The connection was dissolved, and he went to Minnesota. Rev. George Harriman was a ripe scholar, whose pulpit efforts showed thought and culture. To him, more than to any other one man, is due the credit of building up a demand for a higher order of literary excellence among the lyceum-going people of the city, and of the suppression of the hoodlum and the rough by the introduction of entertainments which shut off their attendance, or elevated their standard of amusements. In 1874, the society was weakened by the erection of a church at Hickory Grove, which drew heavily on the resources of the Urbana society. The latter, at no time strong in wealth or numbers, has met heavy pecuniary liabilities, and successfully prosecuted its work, yet the erection of a house of worship, which unavoidably draws on the territory and resources of the other, while it may not close the doors, must nevertheless cripple its usefulness. At this present writing, the pastorate of Rev. E. C. Stone, in connection with this organization, is dissolved, and the society are making efforts to supply the vacancy. The church has a flourishing Sunday school, and takes an active interest in the missionary and other benevolent enterprises of the day.

The Urbana Society of the New Church.—The New Church is a body of Christians holding to the religious doctrines set forth in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, a learned and pious Swede who lived from 1688 to 1772. The distinguishing features of the faith of this denomination are the following: I. That the Lord Jesus Christ, instead of being one of three Divine Personages, is Himself the one and only God, and that the Divine Trinity is not a trinity of persons, but of divine attributes; the Father being the term used in Scripture to denote the Divine Love; the Son, the Divine Wisdom or Word, and the Holy Spirit, the Divine Proceeding or Operation, and that this trinity resides in the Lord Jesus Christ like the trinity of soul, body and operation in man. II. That the Bible or Word of God is Divine truth, revealed to man in a three distinct planes of meaning, there being within or beneath the literal sense a spiritual and a celestial sense, and that these different senses are connected by a divine law of correspondence, according to which each thing in nature corresponds to something in mind, all nature being but a reflection of a mental or spiritual world, and the whole natural or literal sense of the Bible being but an outward symbol or parable of the inner meaning, which relates entirely to the soul of man and its world. III. That to redeem the world, God came into the world and took upon himself a human nature, and made it divine, even the Lord Jesus Christ, and that in so doing he combatted and subdued the powers of hell, and released mankind from their spiritual bondage, and made it possible for man to freely choose the way of life, and thus to be saved by living a life according to the commandments; and that in this divine humanity He is ever nigh to aid and succor all who trust and pray to Him. IV. That we are immortal spirits clothed with natural bodies, which at death we shall leave forever. We shall then enter the spiritual world in a real human form and substantial spiritual

body, and shall be judged by our life on earth ; if it has been good, we shall live forever as angels in heaven ; but if evil, we shall seek an abode with those who are wicked like ourselves. V. That the second coming of the Lord is a coming "not in person but in spirit," by revealing the "spiritual or inner sense" of His holy Word, whereby He has commenced a new outpouring of light and of love through His church into the minds of men ; that this spiritual sense of the Bible constitutes the doctrines of the new and lasting Christianity promised to the church under the figure of the holy city, New Jerusalem, seen by John the Revelator, descending out of heaven from God (Rev., xxi) (hence the New Church is often called the "Church of the New Jerusalem") ; and, finally, that the way to the attainment of this spiritual sense is found in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, a human instrument divinely raised up as were the sacred writers of old—for the communicating of a new dispensation of divine truth to the world.

The history of the society of the New Church (sometimes called "Swedenborgian") in Urbana, is of peculiar interest, from the fact that it can be traced back very distinctly and directly to the very origin of the New Church in America, as will appear from the following facts of personal history :

In the year 1784, Mr. James Glen came from London, England, to Philadelphia, bringing some volumes of Swedenborg's works with him, and he lectured in that city on the subject of the New Church, being the first avowed advocate of these doctrines in America. Leaving this country, he left behind him a number of these volumes, which afterward fell into the hands of Mr. Francis Bailey, of Philadelphia, a printer, who, with his wife and a Miss Hettie Barclay, became warm recipients of the doctrines. Mr. Bailey issued from the press the first volume of the New Church writings printed in America, and Miss Barclay was instrumental in forming a New Church Society in Bedford Penn., where she went to reside with her brother, in 1789. Some time prior to 1826, Mr. Thomas Gwynne came with his family to reside in Urbana. He was formerly of Cumberland, Md.; had there married Jane Murdoch. whose brother, Robert S. Murdoch, also came to Urbana to live, engaging with Mr. Gwynne in business. The brothers, John and William M. Murdoch, also subsequently came to live in Urbana. Mr. Gwynne was a New Church man, "having received the doctrines through Mr. Josiah Espy, of Bedford, Penn.," where, as we have seen, a New Church Society had grown up as the result of the interest and zeal of Miss Hettie Barclay. A nephew of Miss Hettie Barclay, Mr. Josiah Barclay, became the husband of Isabella Murdoch, a sister of John, Robert and William M. Murdoch, who also came to reside in Urbana, and another sister, Miss Maria Murdoch, was the wife of Josiah Espy, who subsequently resided in Columbus, Ohio, the father of Mr. Henry P. Espy, of Urbana. In 1826, Mr. John H. James came to Urbana from Cincinnati, and took up his residence in Urbana. His wife, Mrs. Abby James, was a daughter of Mr. Francis Bailey, of Philadelphia, mentioned above. Mrs. James' three sisters, Margaret, Lydia and Ellen Bailey, subsequently, from the year 1833, made their home with Mrs. James, in Urbana, and formed a conspicuous part of the little group of believers in those early days of the New Church in Urbana. In May, 1828, John Murdoch and his sister, Mrs. Isabella Barclay, came here to reside, and added to the number. In 1835, Mr. David Gwynne and family returned for permanent residence here. Mr. Richard R. McNemar, a receiver of the doctrines, had also settled here in 1833. The little circle of believers in the "Heavenly Doctrines of the New Jerusalem" were visited by ministers and missionaries of

the New Church from time to time. The Rev. M. M. Carll visited them in 1831; Alexander Kinmont in 1836 and 1838; the Rev. T. O. Prescott (Hiller) in 1842 to 1845; the Rev. Sabin Hough in 1847, and the Rev. James P. Stuart in 1848 and 1849. At this time the subject of establishing in Urbana a New Church College was set on foot, and for this purpose a meeting was called and the following persons came together, constituting the first assembly of New Church men in Urbana for purposes of co-operation in organizing the work of the church. There were present the Rev. James P. Stuart, of Twenty-Mile Stand, Hamilton County; Milo G. Williams, Amos C. Richards and David Prudon, of Dayton; John Murdoch and William M. Murdoch, of Springfield; the Rev. Sabin Hough, of Columbus; Richard S. Canby, of Logan County, and the Rev. George Field, of Detroit, Mich.

On November 8, 1850, the society of the New Church in Urbana was organized, and an act of the Assembly of Ohio incorporating the society was passed March 20, 1851. A constitution was adopted on December 28, 1851, and on January 3, 1852, the first Board of Trustees was elected, as follows: Messrs. John H. James, David Gwynne and William M. Murdoch. Mr. Milo G. Williams was elected Secretary. A resolution was passed looking to the purchasing of a building lot. The incorporators were Milo G. Williams, James P. Stuart, William M. Murdoch, David Gwynne, John H. James, Edward U. Blake, Thomas M. Gwynne and John Murdoch. Mr. Amos A. Richards had also brought his family to reside here, from Dayton. These families constituting the New Church community, were in the habit of meeting from house to house on Sunday evenings, and holding a simple service of divine worship, consisting of a chapter from the Word, a passage of Scripture chanted, the Lord's Prayer repeated, and a sermon selected from some New Church writer. In 1852, the number was increased by the families of Dr. Hamilton Ring and Dr. Joseph Howells. In 1855, a lot was purchased by the society on the corner of what are now South Main and Reynolds streets, and a plain structure of wood, 30x50 feet, known as the New Church Hall, was erected thereon, and was first opened for service on January 5, 1856, the Rev. James P. Stuart conducting the worship, and Mr. Willard G. Day, a student in Urbana University, delivering a lecture on the "History and Character of the Word."

On May 14, 1856, the Rev. James P. Stuart was duly elected Pastor of the society, which office he held for two years, resigning in 1858. From that time, the society has elected no Pastor, but has co-operated with the Urbana University in the support of public worship and preaching for the united benefit of the college and the society, the Professors of the college frequently being ministers of the church or students for the ministry, and officiating in the pulpit as part of their regular duty. The worship was conducted by Mr. John C. Ager in 1859. Rev. J. C. Eaton officiated regularly for this society and the New Church society in Bellefontaine in the year 1860; Mr. George Nelson Smith was leader in 1861, Mr. Charles Hardon and the Rev. A. J. Bartels in 1862 and 1863. In 1864, Mr. Charles Hardon was ordained, and entered into an engagement as minister of the society for the years 1864 and 1865. The Rev. J. M. Miller made monthly visits to the church in 1866, and the Rev. E. A. Beaman in 1867. The Rev. George Nelson Smith, having been ordained into the ministry, served the society and college as minister in the years 1868 and 1869. Mr. Milo G. Williams frequently officiated as leader in worship in the absence of a minister, and for many years served as Superintendent of the Sunday school of the society. In the year 1870, the Rev. Frank Sewall, having

been elected by the Board of Trustees President of the university, removed with his family to Urbana, and assumed the pastoral charge of the college and congregation, the society stipulating to contribute a stated sum toward the current expenses of the college. The Rev. Mr. Sewall still remains in this charge.

The total number of names enrolled on the list of members up to the present writing (1880) is 140. The present number of resident communicant members is about forty, and the general attendance at divine worship is from eighty to one hundred. There have been in all, since the foundation of the society, one hundred and twenty-seven persons baptized, infants and adults, of which number fifty-six have been baptized by the present minister, the Rev. Frank Sewall.

In the year 1879, the society voted to give into possession of the Trustees of Urbana University its house of worship, to be removed to the rear of the church lot and converted into a building for a school for girls and primary school, to be under the direction of the Trustees of the university, at the same time giving to the university a perpetual lease of the rear part of the lot required for the purposes of the school. This was done in consideration of a sum being raised sufficient to warrant the beginning of a new house of worship to be erected on the site of the former one. The required sum being raised, in the spring of 1880 the society released its former building, which was thereupon removed and converted into the school building, as above described, and, on July 1, the work of cutting and laying the stone of the new church edifice was commenced. The corner-stone of the church was solemnly laid with prayer and benediction, and a declaration of the faith of the New Church, the Rev. Frank Sewall officiating, on the 30th of July, 1880. The church is constructed entirely of Springfield limestone, from the quarry of Mr. A. Holcomb, the architect of the building being the Rev. Frank Sewall; the master builder, Mr. Thomas Allison, and the master mason, Mr. Laury. The new school building, being completed for the uses of the girls' and primary school of Urbana University, was formally opened and dedicated with religious services by the Rev. Frank Sewall on Sunday, September 12, 1880.

The following is the Declaration of Faith subscribed to by members of the Urbana Society of the New Church:

I. That God is one in essence and in person; that, from love toward men, he assumed humanity, and glorified it; and that He thus became God with us, the Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ

II. That the Word is divine truth proceeding from the Lord; that it is adapted to all the states of angels and of men, and that thus it is the divine medium by which men and angels are conjoined with the Lord

III. That the Lord alone is the source of genuine life, the precepts of which are the Ten Commandments; that these precepts are to be obeyed by man as of himself, with the acknowledgment that the power and the will to do so are of the LORD ALONE, and thus that men are regenerated and saved by the Lord by means of a life according to His precepts.

St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized about the years 1824 or 1825, by Rev. Moses Freeman, a missionary of the Philadelphia Annual Conference. When on a missionary tour in the West, finding a few colored persons living in Urbana, some of whom had been members of the church, he made known the object of his mission. He was gladly welcomed, and preached his first sermon in the house of Fanny Carter. After the services, he organized the first African Methodist Episcopal Church in Urbana, with Frank and Rachel Reno, Lewis and Susan Adams, John and Re-

becca Gamon, Elijah Brown and Fanny Carter. Elijah Brown was appointed Class-leader and local preacher until a preacher could be sent. The congregation, like all the pioneer churches, met from house to house until able to build a house of worship of their own. The first building was of logs, afterward weather-boarded, which was removed, in 1844, to make room for a brick house. They had then increased in numbers and influence. "The people had a mind to work." Many members of the church worked in the brick-yard to assist in the cause. Robert Reno molded the brick, Jeremiah Dempsy wheeled the clay to make them. This house was soon found to be too small, and, in 1866, under the administration of Rev. J. W. Steward, was torn down and the foundations laid for the present "Saint Paul's." The work was finished under the pastorate of David Smith, who followed Mr. Steward. June 1, 1876, Benjamin W. Arnett was appointed to the charge. Under him the church was finished, and was dedicated in the following September by Bishop Wayman, of Baltimore, assisted by J. A. P. McGaw, of the Presbyterian, George G. Harriman, of the Baptist, and H. H. Thompson, of the United Presbyterian Churches of the city.

The colored residents of the city and members of the church have good reason to be proud of their new St. Paul's. It is comfortable and convenient, and presents a fine appearance, with the appointments of rich and well-to-do societies. When the sittings become insufficient to meet the wants of the colored population worshiping in St. Paul's, instead of tearing down and building larger, they will be more apt to follow the example of Grace Church, and, on withdrawing from the parent hive, erect for themselves a "new St. Peter's."

"This church has been fortunate in receiving the ministrations of a number of able men. Among these may be named Jerry Thompson. Mr. Thompson was among the first in order of time, and inferior to none of his successors in natural ability. He was illiterate, but possessed a vivid imagination, and pictured to the fears of his hearers the wailings of the damned in the bottomless pit, and portrayed in as strong contrast, to the delight of the saints, the blaze of glory in the celestial city.

"His strength as a preacher was in his quaint, vivid and original descriptions, uttered with the impressiveness of conviction, and philippics against the sins of the times, too personal to be misapplied. With equal facility, he drew his hearers from the groan to the shout. To him hell was a material place, bubbling and hissing with molten fire and brimstone—where the worm died not and the fire was never quenched; and when he got on his 'high horse,' it was said he would 'dip up hell with a ladle,' and, having wrought up his congregation to a high pitch of excitement, would close with a powerful appeal to 'flee from the wrath to come.' It need hardly be said revivals were common in that church.

"The music, too, was usually of that emotional character that strongly impressed the audience. Improvisation was not unusual, after the manner of some of the Southern churches, where books are not used—a practice not infrequently in use on the old plantations, at their social gatherings, and on the Mississippi River steamboats, by the deck hands. A leader—sometimes a self-constituted chorister—would sing a line or stanza, bearing upon the salient points of the sermon, with words and music of his own composing, when the congregation would join in the chorus, not always appropriate, but suited to arouse the religious fervor of the assembly. Then, if the sermon had presented the fears and hopes of the Christian, a thought or sentence of the

preacher would be improvised into measure and sung in recitative, when the house would join in the chorus—

"'Oh! Gabriel's gwine to blow—gwine to blow—gwine to blow,
Gabriel's gwine to blow at that great day.'

"Many of the voices were rich and strong, the music abounding in quavers and slurs, but moving in perfect time and harmony, while the deep-toned voice of old John Gamrel, like the tones of a trombone, filled the house. While the singing was progressing, the preacher, at intervals, would improve the opportunity by a word of exhortation The pent-up feelings of the assembly were unloosed. 'Bless the Lord!' 'Amen!' 'Hallelujah!' 'Glory!' and other exclamations of similar import, were heard from various parts of the house. Sobs and groans mingled with shouts of triumph. Here might be seen one clapping her hands; near by, another, keeping time with his foot and swaying his body to and fro, and another, too full for restraint, would give play to his excited feelings in shoutings of delight, or one of the females, overcome by the nervous strain, would fall in a swoon, the crowd surrounding her in a circle, and a female friend kneeling at her side. High above all the demonstrations of religious fervor, the voice of the preacher might be heard in his impassioned exhortation, alarming the impenitent and encouraging the faithful, when, the song having ceased, the minister quieted the noisy worshipers into something like order with a few more words of exhortation, and the 'apostolic benediction' dismissed the meeting."

St. Paul's of 1880 is not the little log or frame church of 1840, though sometimes still the demonstrative spirit of the pioneer Methodist asserts itself, and the music has lost none of its wonted force, and we doubt not the influence of this church has been an efficient means to make the colored people of the city, who are numbered among its worshipers, peaceful, quiet and active citizens.

Second Baptist Church.—This church was organized in March, 1846, in a log cabin bought of J. H. Patrick by Washington Cheevers, and the members composing the first society were Elizabeth Cheevers, Elizabeth Farrow, Mary Ann Morse, John Clark, Bryant Clark and Lucy Clark. Mary Ann Morse is the only surviving member of this number. The Elders, in succession, were Rev. P. Young, L. B. Moss, Richard Meredith, Henry Reckhold, G. W. Curry, L. B. Moss. L. B. Moss has served the church for twenty-five years. The church has had a large membership since its organization, and occupies for its place of worship the brick building on the corner of Buckeye and Hill streets.

The St. Mary's Catholic Church.—The Roman Catholic Church of the city was organized by Rev. Augustus Groghan, in 1853. He continued with the church until his death, in 1859. His successor was Rev. James Francis Kearney, August 1, 1859. During the administration of Father Kearney, the church was enlarged twice; the first time, in 1867, the addition cost $14,010.64. and the second enlargement, in 1873, cost $6,263.53. He not only did a good work for his congregation, but was universally esteemed by all who knew him for his tolerant opinions and social character. He died in 1877, and was succeeded by Rev. M. W. Walsh. Under the administration of the latter, the brick building near Boyce, on North Main street, formerly erected for a seminary under the auspices of the Associate Reformed or United Presbyterian Church, was purchased and converted into a nunnery and parochial school. He died in 1878, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Donahue.

Rev. J. A. Henry, for several years, has been Assistant Pastor. The church is flourishing, with a large membership and a number of social organizations, or societies, for the promotion of temperance, social intercourse and general knowledge.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

In February of 1874, the ladies of Xenia, in Greene County, as a means to close the drinking saloons of that city, and thereby stop a prolific source of crime, want, suffering and degradation, agreed to go in a body to the several shops where intoxicating liquors were sold as a drink or beverage, and appeal to the men engaged in the traffic to abandon a business which their own moral sense condemned, and which was in hostility to the best interests of humanity and the country. As might have been expected, and probably by many was anticipated, the owners of the "Little Gem," "The Saloon," and kindred shops with fancy names and a suspicious record, turned a deaf ear to their entreaties and expostulations. A few were ready to argue the question; they were engaged in a legitimate business; the manufacture and distillation of highwines had already tied up a large capital and afforded an immense revenue; that the destruction or crippling of this industry would re-act on the body of the country in destroying a market for leading farm products of the State; that the manufacture of alcohol was essential to the prosperity of the mechanic arts; and that they did not solicit the patronage of their husbands, brothers and sons, and withal kept an orderly house. A few received them graciously, and were not to be outdone in politeness; some were surly and closed their doors; and a few were belligerent, and probably would have resorted to threats and violence, but there was a physical power back of the "crusade" which plainly indicated that acts of personal injury could not be attempted with impunity. Hundreds who doubted the wisdom of the effort sympathized in the work, and would have protected the ladies from injury. But they were in earnest. Many of them had every reason to hate the infernal traffic with a deadly and unending hatred. On the failure of the request, the next and natural movement was to appeal to Heaven in their behalf. Where permitted, the ladies would enter the saloon, and, no objection being made, one of the number would read a portion of the Scriptures, another lead in prayer, and all join in singing a hymn. If admittance were refused, they assembled on the curbstone and around the door, leaving ample space for passers-by and for going into or from the shop, and there continued their devotions. Having ended at one place, the body of earnest and devout women moved quietly and in order to another saloon, and there repeated the same. It was indeed a pitiable sight. In snow-storm, rain and biting winds, these bands of faithful women took up what one may readily conceive to have been a hard and painful burden, and, day after day, pursued their thankless errand of love. At the first, the crowd, when the singing and praying band had taken their places on and about the curbstone, gathered around them, filling up the street, some from curiosity, and others as a protection. Hats were raised and many an eye dimmed, as the blended voices rose in harmony or the impassioned prayer was uttered.

Several of the dealers engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks agreed to close their houses, and go out of the business altogether, but the majority closed their doors for the time, with the supposition that it would be only a temporary excitement, bringing a richer harvest when it was over.

The story of the "crusaders," as they were called, in their work at Xenia, spread over the State, and almost every important town followed their example,

adding to the example a more systematic work. An organization was effected in Urbana March 9, 1874, and shortly afterward similar societies in the other principal towns of the county. In this work, ladies of all the churches of the city took an active part. Two hundred and twenty-five agreed and pledged themselves "to perform, cheerfully, whatever work pertaining to the cause presented," and were called "recruits for the crusade." The recruits were formed into bands of fifteen each. A permanent picket corps was also established, a small number of which were assigned to guard each saloon, the guard being relieved at stated intervals. Sentinel duty to begin at 6 o'clock A. M. and close at 9 P. M.

An advisory committee was also appointed, composed of the clergymen of the city, together with a number of laymen. The first street-work was begun March 12, 1876, when, in accordance with the previously arranged plan, a band filed from the lecture-room of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and made their first attack on the "Little Gem" saloon, on North Main street, and nearly opposite the court house. When the reading, singing and prayers were ended, the band, sometimes singing as they went, but more frequently in solemn and impressive silence, moved on their line of march to the nearest point of the common enemy; and, at the same time, the band next in order filed out of the same room, and along the same beaten track, to follow up successfully any impressions that had been made. The sentinels faithfully stood at their posts of observation until relieved. Thus, day after day, for many weeks, without intermission, the work went on. To all appearances the saloons were dead —the blinds were down, the doors closed, and the few who entered found access through the back door—and he was considered a bold man, or insensible to shame, who, in mere bravado or for a drink of whisky, would pass the line of pickets. After weeks of zealous, courageous and persistent work, the pickets and recruits were called in, and, having elected a new board of officers, were dismissed from further duty, subject to call, whenever the emergency for a renewed effort shall be manifest.

The Temperance League is now known as the Women's Temperance Union, and meetings for prayer, consultation and work are still regularly held. The tactics are being changed, but the resolve to triumph is invincible. No efforts are spared to foster a public sentiment which, in the end, by its extent and character, shall declare the use of intoxicating drinks immoral, and their sale a crime. Without this public sentiment pervading the community, no amount of zeal and no prohibitory law will avail aught, for public opinion is the sanction to all law.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In no feature of the city interests have greater changes taken place, or more marked progress shown, than in the methods of extinguishing fires. This, after the manner of all towns and villages, in the earlier settlement of Urbana, was by means of voluntary labor. A common danger gave a common interest. On the cry of fire, the person nearest the court house, or, if in the night, the person giving the alarm, hurried to the court house, calling fire! fire! as he ran, and rattling on some of the doors along the street. The ringing of the bell aroused the sleepers generally, who rushed into the street, sometimes dressing as they ran, carrying an empty bucket, and shouting fire! In a cold, stormy night, no cry is more appalling than that of fire! beneath one's window, accompanied by the noise of men's feet clattering on the pavement. When the burn-

ing house was reached, by common consent, two lines were formed to the nearest well or pump, and the filled buckets passed along one line to persons who had courage to stand on or in the building, while the empty buckets were returned by the other line to the well. Relays stood at the pump, and persons at the house were relieved from time to time. When the well was at a distance and hands scarce a single line was formed, which did double duty in passing the buckets, or several lines formed to the various water supplies in the locality. Not only the men worked with a will, but the women turned out generally in force and rendered efficient service. Two things aided materially in the avoidance of many and serious fires. The number of houses was small and these were detached, and the consciousness of danger made people careful of fire. We are also surprised at the success with which fires were extinguished, and at the want of pre-organized effort on the part of the town to be ready for active work when the alarm should be given.

In 1833, the town felt large enough to maintain a fire company. About the same time, a volunteer company was formed to "run the machine," under the name of the "Champaign Fire Company." The engine was called the "Champaign." No record being found, the names of officers are not ascertained, but Judge Patrick and William Rianhard were active members and among its first officers. The company was insufficient for the labor necessary to work the engine, and relays were made by calls on the bystanders to lend a helping hand. The engine and company were a step in the right direction, but they too plainly did away with the zeal and effort so conspicuous under the line-and-bucket system.

In the winter of 1854–55, a company was organized with the following officers: James V. Guthrie, President; T. G. Keller, Secretary; and John T. Zombro, Treasurer. This company was organized under the name of the "Molunkee" Fire Company. In 1857, the third company was organized and called "Young America," and in 1865 there was added to the Fire Department a hook and ladder company, called "Hercules," organized with J. D. Gugenham, Foreman; Samuel Warnock, Secretary; and G. F. Pence, Treasurer. Both of the latter named companies are in operation at this time. The Young America company have now about eighty active members. Their officers at present are: B. F. Conklin, President; S. F. Wherritt, Vice President; William Helmick, Foreman; Eugene Dwieior and H. B. Fisher, Foremen Hose Division; F. M. Ambrose, Treasurer; J. C. Edmonson, Secretary; H. H. Williams, George B. Hunter and W. W. Lewis, Trustees. They have an engine house on North Main street, opposite the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The Hercules Company is now in the hands of the colored men; their building is in the rear of the city hall building.

A steam fire-engine was purchased in 1866, and was for several years operated by volunteers, who became tired, and horses were purchased and some paid men employed, viz., engineer, driver and fireman. "Molunkee" was the name given the steamer, after an Indian killed on King's Creek, as "tradition" has it. In 1873, a paid fire department was organized. The steamer has not been in use since the building of the Holly Water Works. There are now seventy-three hydrants in the corporation, and the fire department consists mainly of hose reels. There are two engine-houses other than those of the Young America and Hercules companies referred to above, namely, one in the First Ward, situated in the city hall building, and the other in the Third Ward, situated on Russell street, near Gwynne street. In the former is kept

the steamer and one hose reel, and in the latter one hose reel, each a one-horse reel. Ten men are employed, five at each house, one driver and four hosemen to each reel. One of the number sleeps at each house. They have now about two thousand five hundred feet of serviceable hose. The cisterns are kept full, and the engine in reserve. Aaron Wiley is chief of the fire department; S. J. Dixon, driver of hose reel, and D. H. Brown, E. A. Hill, J. H. Pratt and Jack Cavenaugh, hosemen in the First Ward, and in the Second Ward, William McAnnally, driver, Thomas Berry, Mat Whalon, Walter Groves and James McAnnally, hosemen. The other companies are volunteer.

URBANA WATER WORKS.

The subject of water works was brought prominently before the citizens early in 1877, and the matter finally took shape by the organization and incorporation of the Urbana Water Works Company April 7, 1877, with a capital stock of $100,000, by Messrs. Matt Weaver, R. R. Colwell, James Taylor, John H. P. Stone, Henry Fox, Dr. J. H. Ayers, F. Houston, C. H. Ganson and G. M. Eichelberger.

On Monday, May 21, 1877, the City Council concluded a contract with H. P. Clough and T. J. McGowan, as H. P. Clough & Co., wherein the city agreed to furnish the right of way for ten years and protect the same by ordinance, and to pay annually the sum of $6,000, one-half payable April 1, and the second payment October 1, beginning in 1878, for sixty hydrants, and $75 per annum for each hydrant above the number of sixty, and other provisions. Clough & Co. were to build a power house and well, and furnish the necessary machinery, etc. The work to be commenced in May, 1877, and completed by November 1, 1878, and to sell the works to the city at any time for the sum of $75,000.

A special election was ordered by the Council for a vote of the citizens to confirm or reject the proposed enterprise, to be held Monday, June 25, 1877. The vote stood—yeas, 822; nays, 35; total vote, 857. At a meeting of the City Council, held Monday evening, July 2, 1877, the plans and specifications were agreed upon; but, on July 31, 1877, a new contract was entered into for the reason that the laws of the State (Burns law) forbid a municipal corporation to enter into binding contracts for a period of ten years. The new contract provided for the erection of a power house, to be supplied by triplicate machinery, to furnish 1,500,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours; seven miles of pipe; sixty hydrants at $100 each per annum, and such additional hydrants as the city should require, at $75 each per annum; one hydrant at the U. S. Rolling Stock Company's yards and the public buildings to be supplied free; the cost to private individuals not to exceed that charged in Cincinnati in 1876, and a provision that the city might at any time purchase the works for $85,000, or for such sum as might be agreed upon by arbitrators.

The work of laying pipes and mains was commenced August 14, 1877, but had not proceeded far before operations were brought to a sudden stop by the insolvency of the McGowan Pump Company, of Middletown, Ohio, and they were forced to abandon the contract. We quote from the *Citizen and Gazette* newspaper:

"Under this state of affairs the prospects were slim indeed. But just then there arrived on the ground Mr. T. T. Flagler, President of the Holly Manu-

facturing Company, of Lockport, N. Y., who stepped into the place of Mr. McGowan. There immediately followed a re-organization of the Urbana Water Works, with T. T. Flagler, President; J. H. Ayers, Vice President; H. P. Clough, Secretary; L. C. Hovey, Treasurer; Messrs. Flagler, Clough, Ayers, James Taylor and Joel Read, Directors; E. G. Wiley and Joel Read, Trustees."

A contract, supplementary to the first, with the City Council, which provided for the substitution of the Holly machinery for that of McGowan. Under this new arrangement, work was resumed, and went forward rapidly, and the time for the completion of the works extended to January 21, 1878. They were done at the time agreed. The power buildings, well and reservoir are located in the southwest of the city, within the corporate limits, and are all as complete, substantial and handsome as could be desired.

A final test of the works was made under the direction of the city authorities, January 29, 1878, and, at the next meeting of the council, the works were formally accepted on behalf of the city, and plans entered into for a grand Water Works opening and jubilee on the 22d of February following. With their usual vim and hearty good will, the citizens prepared for the occasion. The officials and prominent citizens of neighboring towns and cities were invited and every preparation made for a thorough test of the works, and a day of rejoicing that should exceed anything ever before held in the city. When the day arrived, many of the invited guests came, and the city put on its holiday attire. A street parade began at 1 o'clock P. M., in the midst of a lively shower, and was composed of military and fire companies, bands of music, civic societies, officials, etc., and paraded the principal streets. This was followed by a display of the powers of the water works that elicited the greatest praise and admiration of all. An evening entertainment was held in the city hall. J. H. Young opened with an excellent speech, and was followed by George W. Wilson, Senator of this District; Thomas A. Cowgill, D. W. Todd, W. R. Warnock, G. Ellis, J. F. Gowey, O. E. Lewis, President of City Council, and S. D. Clayton. Excellent music by the bands, and a select choir of singers were interspersed. Thus closed the rejoicing of Urbana's citizens over one of their best improvements and most useful and permanent enterprises.

THE OLD STAGE COMPANY.

Among the earliest enterprises in which the citizens of Urbana took stock, was what is called, at this day, the "Old Urbana Stage Company," organized about the year 1833. Urbana was practically "in the woods," and connected with the outside world with indifferent mail facilities. It was proposed to organize a stage company or daily line of coaches, for the transportation of mail and passengers from Cincinnati to Sandusky, and a very considerable number of the citizens of the town took stock in the venture. For a time, all went swimmingly. Substantial and elegant coaches, each drawn by four superb horses at least, gave an air of business and prosperity. The driver cracked his whip and blew his horn with all the importance of the old time "king of the footboard."

In an unlucky moment, it was concluded to extend the line from Springfield to Wheeling. The same reckless spirit of management attended this branch as had been made part of the other, and in the enterprise the company became competitors of an old, well established and skilled company, known as Neil, Moore & Co. Competition was strong, business good, management bad,

expenses enormous, and, in a short time, the bottom dollar on the subscription-roll had been reached, with a big debt accumulating. It was a day when the limited-liability clause was not inserted in contracts and partnerships; and when the company collapsed, and the stockholders found themselves individually responsible, to the extent of their means, for the entire indebtedness, property suddenly and mysteriously changed hands. Long and troublesome lawsuits followed. Many, who had not learned the tricks of worldly wisdom, paid the penalty of their simplicity; and some, who thought themselves pretty "well-to-do" in the world, still found it necessary to peg away at the last or hammer on the anvil.

The mischief resulting from the failure of the stage company was undoubtedly long continued. The direct pecuniary losses might be repaired, but the failure and its consequences aroused a spirit of suspicion, broke down a confidence in worthy enterprises, and is still made to give point to the adage, "Look before you leap."

OHIO MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

This organization was the result of an accidental meeting of a number of the citizens in Urbana, in the fall of 1872. The question of life assurance happened in the course of common conversation. During the hour, the expense of the ordinary modes of life insurance, and the uncertainty of the issue in schemes of speculation to which large accumulations of money are invited, and into which the strongest and best-managed life companies are drawn, were canvassed with careful scrutiny. The statistics and published tables of the leading insurance companies gave sufficient data on which to form conclusions. The actual cost of insurance for a series of years, weighed by the estimated risks, as shown by the bills of mortality, plainly showed that the insured who lived long were heavily taxed, and it was proposed that a new plan of relief be presented to the public.

Other meetings were held; plans and suggestions considered, which resulted in the following general features: First, the membership to be divided into two general divisions, of which the first contain those who should obligate to pay each $1 into the treasury, for the use and benefit of the representatives of a deceased member of the division; and second, those who should pay $5 each for the same purpose and class.

These divisions were further subdivided into three classes, entitled A, B and C, the acceptance of a member into a class being determined by the age of the applicant.

Every member has the assurance that, in the event of his death, his family or legal representative if he were a member of the first class, will receive from the association the multiple of $1 by the number of members in the first class, and of $5 for the number of members in the second class.

Terms of membership were: In the first division, the payment of $3 admittance fee; $2 annual dues, and $2 into the relief fund. In the second division, the amount required was fixed at $25, in advance, to be divided among the several funds of the association, in the same ratio.

In the payment of current expenses in the first division, each member pays $2 annually, and, in addition to the sum taxable on the death of a member, an additional assessment of 25 cents. In the second division, the annual dues are $10 per year, and 50 cents additional assessment on the death of a member.

The association has been eminently successful in its business. Among those who have taken an active interest in its affairs are P. B. Ross, J. H. Patrick, H. H. Thompson, J. F. Shumate, Dr. J. H. Ayres, Dr. D. M. Vance, S. L. P. Stone, Dr. B. A. Rose and John S. Leedom.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY GRANGE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

In May, 1877, the "grangers" of the county organized, under what is called the "Granger law," under the above title, to insure against loss of farm property by fire and lightning. The form of policy issued was substantially the same as other fire insurance companies, but limited to farm property, excluding churches, schoolhouses and Grange halls; confined exclusively to Champaign County, but admitting all farmers, whether members of the Grange or not; policies to continue five years; cost of membership, $2; liability, a pro rata assessment on all policies for payment of losses.

The incorporators were Simeon Taylor, John Richardson, E. J. Garrett, John W. Ogden, Isaac Bull, Darius Taylor, P. L. Stickley, Lemuel Hoak, L. D. Johnson, John M. Niles. Simeon Taylor was elected President; J. W. Ogden, Secretary; and William Thomas, T. B. Price and E. J. Garrett, Directors.

As this "institution" is not covered by a patent-right, has nothing of clap-trap or humbug belonging to it, demands only a nominal fee for membership, and is not "run" for the purpose of private speculation, the probability is that before the time fixed for the first policy to expire, the books will be closed and the organization wound up.

URBANA PLOW WORKS.

Among the important manufacturing industries of Urbana is the plow works of Messrs. Henry Borger & Co., situated on West Court street, near the depot.

The works were established in 1874, by Borger & Rauch, as a manufactory of plows, and after about two years they added to their business the manufacture of spring wagons, farm wagons, harrows, wrought-iron fencing, etc., increasing their facilities and machinery to meet the growing demand for their work. In 1879, Mr. Rauch retired from the firm, and the business was continued at the old stand by the firm of Borger & Co. This is the largest and only manufactory of the kind in this county. Their Eureka plows, Little Giant shovel plows and Scotch harrows have earned for this firm a widespread reputation, and they sell extensively to dealers in western and northern Ohio and Pennsylvania. Their machinery is varied and extensive, and runs by steam power. The firm own the buildings they occupy, and represent a capital of some $8,000, with a business prospect that is flattering to their superior work and excellent management.

THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY.

This company was chartered in the State of New York, in the year 1871, and was formed for the purpose of manufacturing, selling and leasing locomotives, freight, box and flat cars, etc. The general offices are located at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine street, New York City; works and storage yards, in Chicago,

Ill., and Urbana, Ohio. A. Hegewisch is President and General Manager; D. M. Monsso, Treasurer and Secretary, and C. F. Jauriet, General Master Mechanic.

In May, 1875, Messrs. J. W. Hodgskin, President of the company, with Mr. C. F. Jauriet, Master Mechanic, came to Urbana in search of a suitable location for their branch shops, and broached the subject to prominent citizens, who, ever ready to take up with an enterprise so beneficial to their city, at once favored the project. These gentlemen, with a committee of three prominent citizens, held a meeting at the Exchange Hotel, where the matter was duly discussed, and resulted in selecting a committee, consisting of Messrs. John H. Young, James Taylor, R. H. Cheetham, Lemuel Weaver, John B. Smith, H. T. Niles, E. W. Stafford, J. H. Patrick, John Kirby, H. H. Thompson, H. N. Benjamin, W. R. Warnock, Matt Weaver, J. S. Leedom, C. G. Smith, H. McDonald, Edward Jennings and Dr. J. H. Ayres, who united in calling a meeting of the citizens at city hall on Tuesday evening, May 25, 1875. At this meeting, the matter was duly discussed and the propositions of the visiting gentlemen considered; whereupon a committee of fifteen prominent citizens was chosen "to see the citizens of this city, and learn what they are willing to give toward this enterprise." The latter committee held a meeting on Wednesday evening, May 26, and started a subscription for shares of stock, also a subscription for donations. This proved a success, and the necessary funds were readily secured and the enterprise started in a manner that assured success.

On Tuesday, June 15, 1875, the subscribers held a meeting at the law office of Warnock & Eichelberger, and elected as Trustees E. W. Stafford, C. G. Smith and Matt Weaver, who collected and managed the subscribed funds, and began negotiations for suitable grounds upon which to locate the works.

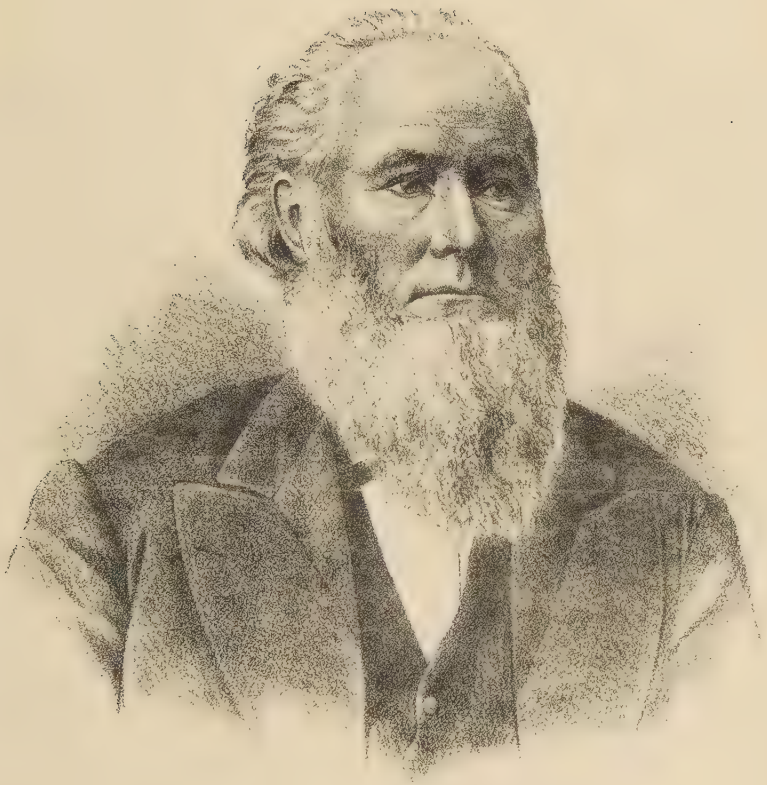
Several tracts of land were considered, and were examined by Messrs. Jauriet and Thompson, who finally selected a tract of forty-seven and one-half acres, known as the Ross and Hagenbuch land, lying west of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad track, east of North Main street. The tract consisted of a square lot of ten acres, on the east side of North Main street, and adjoining the north corporation line, and thirty-seven and one-half acres lying in a strip east of the said ten-acre lot, and extending south to the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad tracks. This property was duly purchased by the Trustees for about $12,000, with the understanding that when certain conditions were complied with, the same was to be deeded to the United States Rolling Stock Company.

On Monday, August 16, 1875, the company broke ground here and began the work of construction, and pushed their buildings to completion in compliance with contract. We need scarcely add that this was satisfactorily accomplished, and the property duly conveyed to the company as a donation from the enterprising citizens of Urbana.

The present buildings of the company consist of two sheds, each thirty feet wide by 750 feet long, and one shed 60 feet wide by 750 feet long, used as workshops; one repair shop, 30 feet wide by 800 feet long; blacksmith-shop, 40x150 feet; storehouse, 30x150 feet, with an office and minor structures.

There are about eight miles of track laid in these yards, of which about one and one-fourth miles are under roof.

Mr. C. F. Jauriet, the General Master Mechanic of the company, has supervision of the works, and Mr. B. F. Leonard acts as Foreman, with other foremen and managers in the various branches of the business.



Yours Truly
R. R. McLaughlin

MAD RIVER TOWNSHIP

The company employs here an average of 175 men the year through, having at present a force of 260 men engaged in the various departments, styled respectively the wood-working shops, machine-shops and paint-shops.

The principal work done in this great establishment has been the repairing of all kinds of railroad rolling stock; but in the past year about 150 freight cars have been turned out in addition.

For the past year, ending June 30, 1880, some $68,000 had been paid for labor, and about $135,000 worth of material used in the business.

ASSOCIATIONS.

The city is prolific of associations, having for their object social intercourse and improvement or pecuniary advantage, and, in some cases, both social and pecuniary benefits. Among these may be mentioned several of the so-called secret orders, making the payment of a fixed sum to sick or disabled members, the care of the sick, payment of certain amount of funeral expenses, and life assurance the substantial basis of their operations.

Among the former may be mentioned two organizations in the Roman Catholic Church, or perhaps more properly of members of that church; one composed of married, the other of unmarried women, and which are known as "the Sodality;" the essential features of which are understood to be the cultivation of sociability and mental improvement.

The same church organization has also a Temperance Society, and a social and benevolent association called the "Hibernia Society." These societies contemplate care for the sick and funeral expenses.

Among the associations of the city, of a purely monetary character, are the loan and building companies, having for their objects the character of savings banks, and the purchase of property to be paid for by small installments of money. These companies have been popular, and have accomplished a good work. The following may be specially mentioned:

The Industry Loan and Building Association, was organized March 1, 1875, and by the terms of the charter, will expire March 1, 1883. The capital stock of $250,000 is divided into 1,250 shares of $200 each. Subscribers pay into the treasury 25 cents weekly on each share of stock subscribed. In the loan of funds collected, the borrower bids a certain premium for precedence in taking a loan. This premium is deducted from the face of the stock, and the balance is paid in cash as an advanced loan, on which the borrower pays interest at the rate of 6 per cent in weekly installments. The loan is further secured by mortgage on real estate. This organization will close at the expiration of eight years from date of incorporation, unless loans are made on all shares paid up prior to that date. Of this society, P. B. Ross is President, and T. D. Crow, Secretary.

The City Loan and Building Association, J. F. Brand, President, and H. D. Crow, Secretary. Incorporated February 19, 1878, with capital stock of $150,000, divided into shares of $200 each. Conducted on the eight years' plan, same as similar associations, except for first three years a limitation is fixed on the premium. For first year, the limitation is $96; for second year, $90; and for third year, $86. When two or more borrowers bid the maximum premium, precedence is determined by lot.

The Perpetual Savings and Building Association, Joel Read, President; and John M. Russell, Secretary. Organized in 1879, capital stock $400,000,

divided into 2,000 shares of $200 each. Premiums for loans are limited. Business conducted on the same plan and by same methods as similar organizations, but differ from others in having no period designated for its final closing. Subscriptions may be taken at any time, and entire amount of stock subscribed by one may be received.

The Urbana Loan and Building Association, J. H. Patrick President; George M. Eichelberger, Secretary. Substantially the same as the foregoing, and conducted on the eight years' plan. Has been successful in its management, and, having been the advance association, contributed materially to the building up of other organizations having the same objects in view. This association will close by articles of agreement in 1881.

The Golden Rule Aid Company.—This company was incorporated, under the statutes of Ohio providing for loan companies, July 20, 1880. The plan of the organization is secured by copyright, granted to A. G. Richards by the Librarian of Congress, in January, 1879. The right for Champaign County was purchased July 27, 1880, by A. J. Imhoff, J. E. Clark and C. F. Powell. The leading object of the company, is to enable persons to purchase property and pay for it in small payments, on long time, at low rates of interest; especially to assist them to purchase homes. and pay for them with the same money with which they pay rent, and to liquidate oppressive mortgages.

The money of this company is procured by the payment of dues or loan shares, and is loaned to the shareholders at 3 per cent per annum. The borrowed money, principal and interest, is paid in 125 equal monthly payments. As each borrower has always 125 months time given him from the date of his loan share certificate, the organization is perpetual in its character, and becomes one of the permanent institutions of the county. A. J. Imhoff, President; C. F. Powell, Secretary; J. E. Clarke, Treasurer; D. E. Sullivan, E. V. Rhoads and H. C. Pearce, Directors.

Other organizations have been effected, having partially a social character, but whose main object is in the nature of a life insurance.

The Royal Arcanum was organized in 1877, and proposes "to give moral and material aid to its members, and those dependent on them," and, out of a "widow's and orphan's fund," to pay a sum, not exceeding $3,000, as the member may direct. This society is national in its operations, and numbers 20,000 members. The local organization, besides its proportionate tax in maintenance of the general fund, also has a separate fund for the uses and benefit of the home society, kept up by annual dues, and distributed in weekly sums to sick and disabled members. Membership is restricted to persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, and the assessment for "widows' and orphans'" fund is graded with the age of the member at the time of becoming a member.

The Knights of Honor.—This society is similar in character and purposes to that of the Royal Arcanum, which it claims is an offshoot and imitator. It is also national in its workings, and in its beneficiary operations numbers 100,000 members. This society, in its national capacity, is specially entitled to commendation for the beneficent work it accomplished during the plague of the yellow fever, during recent years, in the Southern States.

Knights of Pythias.—This society, founded on the well-known legend of Damon and Pythias, has for its purposes a fraternal interest and the advantages which result from pecuniary relief and care of the sick and disabled. The association was first instituted by J. H. Rathbone, of Washington City, D. C., who still lives. The Urbana Lodge numbers sixty members, who, with black

cloth uniforms and the paraphernalia of the ancient knights errant, present a graceful appearance on parade. The Urbana lodge was established June 14, 1877, with twenty charter members, namely, W. A. Brand, George M. Eichelberger, James F. Shumate, J. F. Gowey, John Mayse, C. A. Ross, R. C. Horr, C. W. Clarke, C. L. Stough, A. P. Ross, H. D. Crow, H. W. Crow, G. T. Seibert, J. J. Blose, Frank Chance, G. W. Hitt, T. T. Brand, J. F. Brand, J. C. Brand and J. C. Roof.

GRAIN WAREHOUSES.

Champaign County is essentially an agricultural county, and has, consequently, always produced more than was necessary for home consumption. The surplus was, as is stated elsewhere, hauled to distant markets by wagon, the teamster bringing back, in exchange for his grain, groceries and other articles of household consumption. The construction of the railway leading to Sandusky in 1848, and the Little Miami to Cincinnati about 1847, encouraged the erection of elevators or grain warehouses in Urbana, for the storage, purchase and shipment of grain. The advantages over the old mode were so many and great that the elevator was not long in securing popular favor. The amount of grain received and shipped necessarily fluctuates, but is estimated to be, annually, from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat, and an equal amount of corn. Shipments were made mainly to the Eastern markets. Grain received in store, for six months, without charge; when to be closed out at the market price, or chargable at the rate of one cent per bushel a month. Grades of wheat and corn have not been established. In other words, purchases are or have been made of all as third-class grade, substantially offering a premium on dirt, as there is no inducement for the farmer to put his grain in first-class order, when the slovenly dealer receives as much pay per bushel for his badly cleaned seed as is received for the prime article. The inequality of the system is curing itself, and more recently a graded valuation, based on a threefold classification, is governing the local market. The shipped products of the county find depots for the receiving of grain at all the stations on the several lines of railways; St. Paris and Mechanicsburg, more particularly, being considerable grain centers.

Urbana contains three grain warehouses, which are amply sufficient for the requirements of the grain trade which naturally tends to this market. Two houses were opened at about the same time, in 1848, on the line of the then Mad River & Lake Erie Railway (now called the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad), at the mouth of Miami street; one by Erastus Sheldon; the other by A. & L. H. Magrew. The Sheldon house soon changed hands to John A. Mosgrove, William Wiley and S. A. Winslow (Mosgrove, Winslow & Wiley). The death of Winslow changed the style and firm to Mosgrove & Wiley, who conducted the business many years, and a few years since disposed of their interest to Irving Blose and John Edmonson, under the firm name of Blose & Edmonson. This concern wanted "ballast" and did not continue any considerable time and were succeeded by Messrs. Woodcock & Co., which firm, after a year's work, changed into the hands of E. T. Woodcock, by whom the business is now conducted.

The house of Magrew, in 1854, changed proprietors and became Magrew & Sons (Matthew, Lemuel and Merrill Magrew). In 1861, the firm name was L. H. and M. Magrew and S. B. Payne. In 1868, M. Magrew having died, the firm became Eichholtz, Payne & Magrew, by whom the business is still carried on.

The third house erected within the past twelve years, on the line of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, and usually known as the "elevator," though strictly the work in all the warehouses is performed on the plan of the elevators, was built by Messrs. E. M. Bennett & Co. The firm changed to Ross, Bennett & Co. Afterward to Blose, Bennett & Co., and to-day is conducted by E. M. Bennett.

On the grounds attached to this elevator, about the same time, was opened a cattle and stock-yard, for the monthly sale of stock. Much expense was incurred, and every possible facility offered to make the enterprise a success. The business opened prosperously, and for a time was well patronized, but after a faithful trial for about a year, the support received growing continually less, the scheme was abandoned. The explanation of the failure is not difficult. A similar organization in an adjoining county had proved a success for years, and took precedence, and the raising of cattle in Champaign County had been gradually changing, from being largely a special pursuit into other departments of agriculture. To which may be added, farmers as a class, are tenacious of running in the old ruts, and are not in favor of any "new-fangled notions," or speculative theories until they have been demonstrated by those who are able to run the chances of success or loss, the reason for which is plain. Agriculture is slow work, and the annual returns do not justify unnecessary risks.

MANUFACTURES.

The village, like all other towns and villages of the country, was largely composed of artisans who had for the most part served an indentured apprenticeship and traveled as journeymen mechanics to perfect themselves in their trades. Cabinet-makers, carpenters, hatters, shoemakers, masons, blacksmiths, weavers, potters, brick-makers and all the mechanical pursuits were represented long before the town had reached half its present population. In proportion to the population, there was the same tendency to engage in the so-called "liberal professions" then as now, the schoolroom being usually made the medium to the law, medicine and theology. In the settlement of the country we are impressed with the fact that the early pioneers almost without exception, were skilled in some mechanical trade. It not unfrequently happened that there were several of the same name who were distinguished one from the other by their employment, thus Mason Downs, Carpenter Downs, Nailer Bell, Weaver Bell, Teacher Bell, Lawyer Bell, etc. Each man plied his trade with little or no help from machinery, save such as he made himself. Machinery now has largely taken the place of the skilled artisan, and "trades," with few exceptions are no longer taught. While the invention of machinery has, perhaps, increased the demand for labor and diminished the cost of the product made, it has turned out a more finished article, but at the personal skill and independence of the workman.

Projects have been entertained at various times for the erection of factories and machine-shops, some of which have been carried into operation, and some of which have been sad failures. The shops which were opened from time to time, maintained by the industry of the proprietor and the few hands with him as apprentices, gave stability, attraction and reasonable prosperity to the growing village. But as time ran on, invention and labor-saving machinery, demanding capital and enterprise, began to make inroads on manual labor.

There have never been wanting men in Urbana who have had the sagacity to see that by effort and concert of action the town might be made a prominent

mechanical center. The incredulous are apt to question this from the lack of water-power and the absence of the two great elements of civilization, coal and iron. But, on the other hand, other manufacturing districts have been built up under equal disadvantages. Transportation facilities abound, and the wonderful fertility of her lands, with a superabundance of cheap food, presents a prime factor in the result. At an early day, a project was advocated to make a canal from Mad River to and beyond the town as a tangible mode of securing ample water-power for all conceivable purposes. The only feasible route was from the northwest, beginning at a point some miles above town. The general scheme and plans were extensive and complicated, and now unnecessary to be detailed. Mr. John H. James, who was understood to have fathered the plan, gave the matter much thought and advocacy. The question was one which demanded legislative intervention and sanction. In connection with this is a bit of unwritten political history not commonly known. Charles Anthony, of Clarke, John H. James and Abram R. Colwell, of Champaign, were candidates for the Legislature. For the three to remain in the field was equivalent to the election of Anthony and the consequent defeat of the contemplated improvement. With either of the two candidates from Champaign, Anthony could be defeated. Israel Hamilton and William Patrick, discussing the situation, agreed to call upon the candidates from Champaign and urge the withdrawal of either from the contest. They went at once to Mr. Colwell, who saw the certain defeat in a triangular fight, but said he would leave the matter to Mr. James to say which of the two should withdraw. The committee then called on Mr. James and stated the condition in which all parties were placed, when Mr. James promptly surrendered in favor of Mr. Colwell. The result was, Colwell was elected to represent the district, and the canal project from some cause was lost. Unfortunately, there will always be found men in every community who are "wiser than ten men who can give a reason," who saw a "cat in the meal." "It would ruin Mad River;" "it would make the country unhealthy;" "it would make Mr. James very rich!" This latter, it was asserted, was the chief source that dried up the canal. That somebody should make money out of it was an enormity not to be overlooked. There were those stupid enough to believe, or stupid enough to act on the supposition that men would give their time, talents and means to promote a great public enterprise for the simple glory of it, ignoring the universal fact that all men work for the "almighty dollar," and that all public enterprises everywhere have this same complexion. Somebody will make the larger pile; the whole community are permanently benefited. Mad River still pursues its winding channel, with but a single mill in the distance of many miles.

In 1879, an organization of the citizens of town was effected for the purpose of inducing capitalists, in connection with mills and factories in search of a location for business, to settle here.

The want of space forbids any lengthy account of enterprises which were begun and failed, and of others which have been a success. A simple notice or two may be sufficient. About 1850, D. and T. M. Gwynne started a stave factory, and, after a few years' operation, transferred their means to a machine actory. Both concerns closed doors, mainly, it is believed, from a want of experience in the economical management of such establishments. The stave, factory was resumed under the auspices of David Hovey and Royal Winder, with a like result. About the same time, Allen and Jacob Minturn began the manufacture of the Huzzy reaper in the southeastern part of town. Lacking

capital, they associated with them, in 1856, Jacob Kauffman and James A. Nelson. The machine was of excessive draft, requiring four horses. After many experiments and considerable expense, the reaper was vastly improved, and the enterprise bid fair to be a permanent success, when some one claimed a patent right on the machine superior to claims which had been bought. The "capital" of the concern saw no money in the enterprise with an annoying lawsuit, though successful in the issue, and closed the factory. Not many years after, the Hurd brothers opened a spoke and hub factory in the northwestern part of the city. The works were prosecuted with vigor and success for some time, but the "hard times" and general stagnation of business prompted a temporary closing of the works, which promised to be permanent. We elsewhere refer to the Urbana Machine Shops. Greatly embarrassed for a time by the depressed condition of the country, and still further damaged by the want of experience, under the return of general prosperity and a broad experience, it has, perhaps, laid the foundation for an extensive establishment. Down on Miami street, where the "town branch" crosses the street, on the north side, many years ago an iron foundry was erected. During the decade of 1830, it was successfully managed by David Parry, then by Gordon, afterward by Messrs. Morris and Crane, and now by Marcus Crane. Stoves of many varieties, patterns and purposes, and light castings, constitute its general manufacture, and the "foundry" may be considered one of the fixed institutions of the town. On the southeastern portion of the city, the "woolen-factory" always catches the eye of the stranger. As early as 1814, John Reynolds and Elisha C. Berry built a flouring-mill hard by, which was soon after enlarged and changed into a carding and woolen factory. In the sixty-six years which have elapsed, the establishment has passed through a number of hands, successful in its purpose when managed by experience and skill. It is now the property of and managed by Messrs. Henry Fox & Co., who are turning out cloths which compete with the boasted mills of the country, and which, brought in competition at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, won for Mr. Fox the prize medal. The "factory," too, may be considered one of the permanent fixtures of the city. Within the last few years, two establishments have been built for the manufacture of corn-brooms, both near the mouth of North Main street, one by Messrs. David Perry & Bros., the other by J. J. Robinson & Sons. The two establishments work from thirty to forty hands, turning out sixty to one hundred dozen brooms a day, which are shipped to Pennsylvania, Western and Northern Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Dugan Prairie has a reputation for raising an unsurpassed quality of broom-corn—J. W. Ogden, David Carey, David Perry, Mark Higbee, Freyhoff, Dalhousie and perhaps others living on the prairie making a specialty of the crop and illustrating the first principles of commercial prosperity—the bringing of the producer and manufacturer side by side.

The enterprises thus begun on the returning tide of prosperity, conducted within control and under the hand of experience, bid fair to become manufactories of magnitude and importance.

Of other enterprises, we make more special mention.

Messrs. C. G. Smith & Co.'s Tannery.—On South Main street, where the town branch crosses the street, will be found this establishment, which, in a small way, was begun by John and William Glenn in the early settlement of the town. The abundance of raw-hides and tanbark made the tanning and dressing of hides a profitable occupation. The Messrs. Glenn were quiet men,

took no part in politics, never wanted an office, attended to their own business and prospered, and under their hand the tannery became a "fixture." In later life, Mr. John Glenn, on a summer day, might be seen in front of the little brick adjoining the tannery building, then his residence, and have a kind word for every boy who passed, and generally offer his snuff-box to cement the good-will. The establishment has been greatly enlarged and improved, and the proprietors no longer look exclusively to Champaign, either for hides or bark. They have also connected with the tannery and finishing-house, an extensive harness manufactory. Few persons know of the extent and capacity of this establishment, in its various appointments, which may also be put down as one of the permanent manufactories of the country.

The Urbana Machine Works.—This company was organized in 1870, by about thirty citizens of Urbana, on the stock plan, with a view to manufacturing the Dougherty water-wheel, the Excelsior steel plow and the Excelsior grain drill. The water-wheel, being found insufficient to stand the test to which it was subjected, was abandoned, and shortly afterward began the manufacture of Small's turbine wheel, designed and patented by E. S. Small, of Urbana. The Excelsior plow was soon known as a valuable pattern, and steadily grew in popular favor. In 1872 and 1873, less than 200 were manfactured. In the next year, 900, and in the year following, 1,400 were made. The company also undertook the manufacture of the Burn's corn-planter, a sulky breaking-plow, and mill gearing, shafting and pulleys, and, in connection with their shops, had a foundry for the casting of the machinery used in their manufactures.

The recent commercial panic and financial depression affected this establishment, as it did hundreds of other houses throughout the country. The company also suffered from the want of experience, which too frequently attends enterprises of this character, and which losses and time alone can remedy. The resumption of specie payment by the Government, and the returning tide of prosperity to all departments of industry, will be equally felt by this factory in its continuance of work.

The Saunders' Glue Factory.—In the southwestern quarter, just within the city limits, stands the glue factory of Mr. Robert Saunders. This establishment was begun about twenty years ago, on a small scale, but with indifferent success. William F. Mosgrove, David Hovey, William B. Moore and Newton Ambrose each, in turn, being interested in the business with Mr. Saunders; but not proving as profitable as probably had been anticipated, they disposed of their interests, the whole concern ultimately falling into the hands and management of Mr. Saunders. Through the years of national financial troubles, he "stuck" to his business, and, with returning general prosperity, there is a great probability that the works will be equally prosperous. The factory turns out 500 pounds of glue daily, which is shipped to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis or Cleveland, and the material used brought partly from distant markets, but supplied to a considerable extent by the tannery of Messrs. C. G. Smith & Co., of Urbana. In connection with the establishment is also a soap factory, which manufactures several qualities of soap for laundries and wool factories. These are partly molded into bars, as are found at the stores, but mainly in barrels, for shipment to factories.

We hope to see Mr. Saunders, at no distant day, connect with the above the manufacture of a commercial fertilizer. Tons of crude materials are sold at nominal cost, by the cord, which, chemically "doctored" by the admixture of sand and clay or other cheap material, sells readily at from $30 to $40 a

ton. This factory having maintained itself for so many years, in times of great financial depression, we may readily conclude that it may be set down as one of the permanent industries of this locality.

BANKS.

In the year 1814, an association was formed in Urbana for the purpose of carrying on a banking business. It was chartered in 1816, and was known as the Urbana Banking Company. The building in which this, *the first* bank was opened, was situated on Miami street, a little west of the present site of the Weaver House. John Reynolds was its first President and William Neil its first Cashier. This bank was in operation until about the year 1841, when it broke, never to be repaired.

At about this time, the Mutual Insurance Company was engaged in the banking business.

In 1857 or 1858, the first private bank of Urbana was organized. Its proprietors were William Wiley, James Clark, S. A. Winslow, Thomas M. Gwynne, David Gwynne and J. M. Mosgrove. Its Cashier was James Clark. It was known as the Farmers' Bank, and was opened on the south side of Monument Square, and afterward moved to North Main street. It was succeeded by Armstrong's Bank, which was succeeded by the Citizen's National Bank, now in operation. The latter is located on the northeast corner of Monument Square and North Main street. It was organized in 1865; chartered February 14 of that year. Its first President was Amos Whitely; Cashier, E. G. Wiley; Directors, Abner Whitely, David Blose, William Wiley, John H. Blose and Edward Jennings. On the resignation of Mr. Whitely, as President, soon after its organization, J. B. Armstrong became President, whose resignation was tendered in February, 1874, at which time Oliver Taylor was elected President, who is now in office. W. W. Wilson is its present Cashier, and John Mayse, Assistant Cashier. Oliver Taylor, I. B. Thomas, J. M. Mosgrove, S. L. Robinson, Allen Loudenback, James Taylor, Orville Noble, C. F. Colwell and John S. Kirby, Directors. This bank withstood the panic of 1873, did not suspend payment, is in good condition, having a capital of $100,000, with a surplus of $10,000.

There are two other national banks in Urbana—the Champaign National Bank, formerly the Champaign County Bank, and the Third National Bank. The former was organized and received its charter in the spring of 1865, and is located on North Main street, near Monument Square. Its officers are as follows: President, P. B. Ross; Cashier, H. P. Espy; Directors, J. A. McLain, Lemuel Weaver, J. M. Patrick and H. P. Espy. It has a capital of $100,000; surplus, $20,000.

The Third National Bank was chartered in 1873. It is situated on North Main street, No. 22, between Monument Square and Court street. John H. Young was its first President; J. Hill, Vice President; E. J. Wiley, Cashier; A. F. Vance, Jr., Assistant Cashier; Directors, Joseph Hill, William Wiley, C. W. Marshall, David Loudenback, J. C. Coulson and Frank Chance. There has been no change in officers since its organization. Was not affected by the panic of 1873. Has a capital of $100,000.

LODGES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Urbana Lodge, No. 46, I. O. O. F.—Charter granted August 2, 1845, charter members being Erastus Sheldon, John Crim, John A. Mosgrove, Francis M. Wright and Samuel H. Robinson, of whom Mr. Mosgrove alone survives. This lodge first met in an upper room in a brick building on the corner of Monument Square and Miami street, which now forms part of the "Weaver House." When the house was remodeled, the lodge removed to the third-story room of Anderson's drug store, on the corner of Monument Square and Scioto street. Being cramped for room, and financially prosperous, they purchased the lot on South Main street, and removed one of the old landmarks of the city, a frame building, occupied many years by Daniel Harr as a tavern, known, to a later generation as the "Ohio House," kept by Mr. Scott. On this lot the present house, known as the Odd Fellows' Building, was built at a cost of about $20,000, and contains the post office, Young Men's Christian Association and general audience-room. Total membership, 243.

Harmony Lodge, No. 8, A., F. & A. M., Urbana, is more particularly mentioned in the general county notes.

The Champaign Encampment, No. 29, I. O. O. F.—Charter granted September 2, 1848; instituted October 22, 1848, by John D. Harrison; charter members, John A. Mosgrove, J. H. Patrick, W. F. Slater, F. D. Bonham, Samuel H. Robinson and Hiram S. Camp. Membership, 120.

Goff Lodge, A., F. & A. M.—Is composed of colored citizens organized by David Jenkins, D. G. M., and Grand Master of the State, March 26, 1866, and has a membership of forty-five.

Benjamin Lodge, G. U. O. O. F.—Lodge of Odd Fellows, is composed of colored citizens, and was organized by B. W. Arnet, September 15, 1876; is made of good material and doing a good work. Membership, fifty-five.

Improved Order of Red Men.—This organization is of American origin, and claims to have been instituted in the latter part of the last century. Its purposes are social and beneficial, and, in its jurisdiction, it comprises lodges in all the States. The division is into councils and tribes. The unit of organization is called a tribe. The several tribes within the boundaries of a State constitute a State Council, and the several State Councils constitute the Great Council. The following-named persons, in the organization of Mineola Tribe, No. 37, at Urbana, March 4, 1868, were charter members, viz., George W. Collins, Joseph S. Carter, J. C. Jones, S. M. Perry, L. Shyrigh, W. A. Brand, D. W. Happersett, C. W. Roof, C. H. Ward, S. S. P. Stone, J. D. Kirkpatrick, George Satterthwaite, R. J. Winder, Hiram Norris, George Sollers, James K. Landis, F. M. Ambrose, John Emerson and John Gump. This lodge has rapidly increased in membership, numbering 120, and occupies the commodious and finely frescoed room in the upper story of Weaver's Block, corner of Scioto and Monument Square.

Other associations exist, of which it is unnecessary to make any extended notice, among which are the medical profession, the bar, Young Men's Christian Association and the Urbana Library. The Y. M. C. A. has a reading-room in the I. O. O. F. building, which is open every night to all who wish to use it. The association is doing a good work, but does not receive the encouragement and support it deserves. The town in 1830 had a circulating library, which was kept in the court house, in the public square. On the removal of that building the books were scattered and lost. The present library is kept in

the Weaver Block, northeast corner of the public square; has a fair list of good books, which are annually increased. The mistake is that it is not free, and that the city does not provide a library room for the use of the city and for a cabinet for the Scientific Association.

ACCIDENTS BY WIND, FIRE AND FLOOD.

Tornado, 1830.—From a report of William Patrick, we make the following abstract: Monday, March 22, 1830, in the early morning, was mild and pleasant, but at about 10 or 11 o'clock sprang up fitful southwestern breezes, with flitting clouds, until about 2 o'clock, P. M., when a small black, dense cloud was seen low down in the western horizon. Spectators were attracted by its marked singularity in many respects. It moved in quick, darting swoops and zigzag gyrations, up, down and horizontally, with rapid, whirling evolutions, and seemed to emit dazzling electric scintillations, producing a fringe-work of inconceivable splendor. In a few moments, all nature was hushed—not a breath of air stirred. The heavens seemed to hang out a dark pall, and all to be immersed in one general gloom. The deathlike silence and breathless calm suddenly changed to an appalling spectacle. The whole heavens at once were in tumultuous commotion. The storm-king, in awful grandeur, howling, shrieking and terrific, carried in its course trees, lumber, roofs, fences, haystacks, everything within its reach, in wild fury. It is impossible to give an adequate conception of the awful sublimity of the scene. In less time than the story can be told, the tornado seemed to dash like the forked lightning on the town, picking up and demolishing a small brick building on the northeast corner of the homestead lot of John A. Mosgrove, occupied by Richard Baker; unroofing the Luce House, on the corner of Miami and Russell streets; dipped into the Town Branch, in the present foundry yard, cleaning out the water and sediment in its course; then ascending, whirled and scattered the frame house of J. B. Eaker, near the front yard of the residence of J. M. Gardener, unroofing a log house of old James Hulse, in the rear of the present Lutheran Church, and destroying all the stables in the vicinity. The storm then leaped over two or three small frames nearly opposite the present Presbyterian Church, occupied by Jonathan E. Chaplin and others, demolishing in front a pillared market house, then seizing the hip roof and brick steeple of the Presbyterian Church, erected on the site of the present court house, crumbled the brick walls to its foundations, carrying steeple and timbers long distances, hurling portions of them against the Hamilton House, which was partly unroofed and prostrated, and unroofing the brick dwelling just beyond the latter. Here the tornado divided into two currents—one struck and unroofed a log house occupied by William Downs, drawing out as by suction the north wall of the old brick Methodist Episcopal Church, which it laid out in a straight line, without even separating the masonry to any extent. The other struck the house of Rollin J. Harvey, which it prostrated, then whirled into fragments a new frame house occupied by George Bell, a little east of the present residence of Dr. Houston. Mrs. Bell was hurled several rods, maiming her for life; four children were killed and their bodies carried a long distance, and a little girl, a daughter of William Smith, who was playing with the Bell children, dangerously injured by the splintered timbers.

Here the two currents again united, leaving the residence of Jerry Mathis, which stood in the front part of the lot of Jerry Denets, untouched, picked up

the brick residence of Charles Mathis, which was on the spot where Mrs. West now lives, and crumbled it to the lower floor, leaving Mrs. Mathis sitting with a small child in her arms, unhurt. The storm then wheeled to the north and demolished the oil-mill of John Mathis, leaving not a vestige of his stock of castor beans. Here the tornado left the town, pursuing its devastating course through the Ryan woods, on a line a little north of the old burial-ground, across the rising ground where the public high school buildings are, twisting, uprooting and hurling headlong the largest trees; yet onward it sped, ascending and descending, touching the earth here and there, at unequal distances, in a track from four to six rods wide, when it came in contact with the earth, across the State of Ohio, nearly destroying a small town in Richland County and reaching a town in northeastern Pennsylvania at about 5 o'clock the same day, at the speed of about 150 miles an hour.

Immediately after the storm had passed, the citizens of the town, with the assistance of many from the country, met, and inaugurated measures of relief for the suffering, and on the following morning began the reconstruction of the buildings. Men of all trades became carpenters, brick masons and plasterers; some furnished shingles, glass, nails and other material, and in the course of a month all of the unfortunate families were provided with homes.

The terror inspired by the tornado of 1830 left a permanent impression on the minds of the then residents of the town, and for many years the gathering storm prompted an early retreat to the cellar, as the place of safety.

For many years the county has escaped the ravages of the storm. The years 1879 and 1880 have been more marked by violent wind-storms than any period since that above named. In November of 1879, a whirlwind passed over the eastern portion of the body of the county, inflicting material damage and loss, but without loss of life. In the spring of 1880, several heavy storms passed over the same general route, one of which, with the force and violence of a tornado, did much damage in its course, and particularly in the village of Cable. And afterward, in June, during the afternoon, a funnel-shaped cloud drove over the same route, high in the air, revolving as it went, like a huge monster, dipping down to the earth for an instant and darting back again, fortunately carried on the fierce war of the elements beyond the reach of human habitations. Those who witnessed the dark and driving mass, and heard the rush and noise of the mighty wind, were terrified lest it strike the earth in its onward sweep. When it had passed, dark and gloomy clouds covered the sky, and, though scarcely 4 o'clock, many outside the track of the storm-cloud lighted lamps for half an hour.

Fire.—Loss and damage by fire in Urbana have been unusually small. At a rough estimate, $5,000 would pay the entire loss from this cause, from the first settlement of the town until the date of the fire on Miami street. The last-named fire occurred in the winter of 1876–77, and spread from the northwest angle of the public square—the first building being occupied by Decatur Talbott, as a hat store—thence to the south corner of the block, and passed down the street to the brick house on the southwest corner of the block, which stopped further progress. The house on the corner of the square was not materially damaged. One or two old "landmarks" of town were destroyed. The fire began about the middle of the block, and was suspected to be the work of an incendiary, and threatened to become a general conflagration. The loss was covered mainly by insurance. While the owners suffered a considerable loss, the improvements which followed added materially to the value of the property and the general appearance of the street.

Water.—Located away from a stream of any magnitude, and washed only by a "pleasant run," scarcely ten feet wide, accidents by flood might be supposed to be the one item which should be omitted. But the "Town Branch" has on several occasions become a resistless torrent, once about the year 1842, once in 1847, and once in 1868. The increased volume of water was caused by the breaking of the embankment of the factory pond or reservoir, from which the creek is in a measure supplied, which, together with heavy and continued rains, made the little stream for the time overspread its banks. On one occasion, Lewis Hunter was standing on the bridge, near the tannery, looking at the surging waters whirl beneath the bridge. The arch was too small, and the pressure of the pent-up stream was too great for the structure, and, as he was looking, the whole concern was swept away, and he was carried down the torrent with the floating timber, but, at the bend of the stream at the foot of the block, he was thrown out on the land, without material injury.

FIRST ELECTION.

The election of Urbana Township, given as the first election held in the township, was held in Urbana October 8, 1811. Zephaniah Luce, William Stevens and William Glenn were Judges, and Joseph Hedges and Daniel Helmick, Clerks of the election. At this election, eighty-seven votes were cast, the names being, Lawrence White, Joseph Gordon, W. H. Fyffe, Samuel McCord, George Hunter, James Robinson, Benjamin Doolittle, Nathaniel Pinkard, Daniel Helmick, George Fithian, Joseph Hedges, Zephaniah Luce, William Glenn, Nathaniel Morrow, John Rigdon, John Huston, Alexander Allen, Joseph Ford, John Williams, Britton Lovett, James Askin, James McGill, Jacob Arney, Hugh Gibbs, James Dallas, Samuel Hoge, James Elmore, John McCord, William Stevens, Anthony Patrick, Henry Bacon, Simon Kenton, David W. Parkison, Nathan Fitch, Frederic Ambrose, William Powell, Jacob Slagel, James Fithian, David Moody, Daniel Harr, Isaac Robinson, Edward W. Pierce, John Thompson, John Thomas, John Shryock, James Wilkison, Enos Thomas, Isaac Shockey, William Bridge, John Reynolds, John A. Ward, John Trewitt, William Sargent, William Rhodes, Joseph Ayer, Sr., Allen Oliver, Thomas Wert, Nicholas Carpenter, John White, John Glenn, John Sargent, Daniel Sargent, Jacob Pence, Curtis M. Thompson, Andrew Richards, Job Clemons, Timothy Giffert, Sanford Edmonds, Thomas Moore, John Rhodes, Alexander McCompsey, Robert Noe, John Ford, Francis Stevenson, Robert Tabor, John Frazell, Tolson Ford, Thomas Ford, Job Gard, James Davison, Samuel Clifton, John Stewart, Thomas Trewitt, Benjamin Nichols, John Fitcher, Joseph Pence and Nelson Sargent.

The election of 1811 shows the choice of Zephaniah Luce, William Glenn and William Stevens, Trustees; Treasurer, Joseph Hedges; Overseers of the Poor, John Reynolds and Charles Stewart; Fence Viewers, William Bridge and William Powell; House Appraiser and Lister, D. Vance and Daniel Helmick; Supervisors, William Rhodes and William Parkison.

For the next four years we find the same names, but few occupying the same office longer than two years, Daniel Helmick being Clerk.

In 1815, John Rhodes was Township Clerk; John Reynolds, Treasurer; Samuel McCord, C. H. Case and Benjamin Doolittle, Trustees; Daniel Helmick, Fence Viewer. For the next four years Daniel Helmick was Clerk, and John Reynolds, Treasurer.

1820—William Patrick, Clerk; John Wallace, Treasurer, John Hamilton, Frederic Ambrose and William H. Fyffe, Trustees; George Hite and E. C. Berry, Overseers of the Poor; John Hamilton and John McCord, Fence Viewers. For the next five years the same Clerk, Trustees and Treasurer.

1825—Township Clerk, William Patrick, Treasurer, E. B. Cavilier; Trustees, James Smith, William H. Fyffe and Andrew Kirkpatrick; Fence Viewers, Thomas Gwynne and Edmund Conner; Appraisers, John Goddard and Enos Thomas.

1830—Township Clerk, William Patrick; Trustees, Fyffe, Smith and Kirkpatrsck; Overseers of the Poor, Matthew Magrew and George Hite; Treasurer, John Wallace; Fence Viewers, Joseph S. Carter and John H. James.

From 1825 to 1851, William Patrick was chosen clerk.

1852–53—S. V. Baldwin.

1854—Levi Geiger.

1855–60—Decatur Talbott.

1863–64—Decatur Talbott.

1865–74—D. W. Todd.

1875–80—R. C. Horr.

1825–35—Trustees, Smith, Fyffe and Kirkpatrick.

1840—F. Ambrose, W. H. Fyffe and James Dunlap.

1845—W. H. Fyffe, John Hamilton, Joseph White.

1850—J. H. Patrick, Joseph White and William Sampson.

1855—J. H. Patrick and H. Chew.

1860—William McDonald, R. R. Colwell and William Sampson.

1865—Patrick Colwell and James P. Pindar.

1870—R. H. Cheatham, C. F. Colwell and T. M. Todd,

1875—J. H. Patrick, J. A. Mosgrove and John G. Logan.

1880—J. A. Mosgrove, Ed A. Hill and James W. Fulton.

Under another paragraph is given the aggregate number of enlistments and deaths of those who enlisted in the Federal forces in the civil war. Herewith are published the names of the enlisted men from Urbana City and Township:

[KEY.—¶ Colonel, § Lieutenant Colonel, * Major, ‡ Captain, † First Lieutenant || Second Lieutenant, (ov) Com. U. S. N.]

Ambrose, James,‡
Armstrong, Jacob H.,
Armstrong, Robert W.,
Anderson, John J.,
Anderson, Norval W.,
Armstrong, James,§
Allen, George,
Ambrose, Frank,
Ackerman, Charles,
Ayres, Lemuel M.,
Allen, William,
Atchison, C. W.,
Anthony, James,
Athey, James,
Allen, Ezra I.,
Armstrong, James W. M.,
Armstrong, W.,
Bennett, Joseph W.,
Bartlett, Edward B.,
Benjamin, Horatio N.,||
Brosman, Charles D.,
Branstetter, Adam,
Baldwin, Frank,
Baird, I. L., ‡
Baldwin, William,‡
Bowe, James C.,
Bowe, John,
Bell, William,
Brush, Stephen,
Brand, William A.,†
Brand, Thomas F.,
Barr, James N.,
Buckels, Archibald,
Banes, James F.,
Banes, William L.,
Bennett, P. S. H.,
Barnes, Henry,
Bennett, John F. S.,||
Brush, Reed,
Brand, Joseph C.,†
Broughey, Bennet,
Baldwin, John R.,
Barchus, Levi,
Baylen, Moses C.,
Brace, James,
Boyer, Andrew,
Bush, John,
Berryhill, A. S.,‡
Brown, Samuel,
Brown, Elijah P.,
Burns, James,
Condiff, John M.,
Campbell, Stephen M.,
Corwin, William,

Clary, William,
Chatfield, David H.,
Collins, George A.,
Collins, Frank,
Collins, Charles E.,
Condiff, Edmund B.,
Colwell, Ress,
Clark, Amos,
Clary, Patrick,
Candy, Charles,‡
Clark, Samuel H.,
Coughlin, Martin,
Clagman, John,
Clapsaddle, Jacob,
Chapman, Calvin,
Cline, Isaiah,
Cline, Moses,
Coughlin, James L. W.,
Clark, John,
Clark, William H.,
Castle, Orlando,
Carter, James,
Coulter, James R.,
Cowan, Alexander,
Casky, James,
Crabb, William H.,
Coleman, Thomas,
Chinty, Hugh,
Corwin, Harvey B.,
Chatfield, John,
Cleveland, Albert,
Colwell, William V.,
Curns, Thomas A.,
Cassil, John,
Connel, Patrick,
Delany, Thomas,
Dolbo, George,
Daffy, George,
Duffy, James,
Darkin, Michael,
Davies, E. C.,
Durnett, Augustus,
Darrow, Nathaniel,
Durye, Thomas,
Delany, John,
Dolson, Isaac H.,
Doty, Stephen J.,
Daly, William,
Edmunson, John C.,‖
Eccles, Thomas G.,
Elbin, John,
Elberts, W. T.,
Eawright, Michael,
Fyffe, Joseph P., (ov)
Febiger, John, (ov)
Fisher, Alexander,
Fost, James,
Fennesay, Thomas,
Faulkner, Charles W.,
Fissler, Israel,
Flago, Thomas B.,
Flago, William C.,
Fisher, William,
Funk, Henry C.,
Fulton, Charles E.,*
Fulton, Joseph,‖
Francis, Eli C.,‡
Fyffe, E. P.,¶
Fitz, George,
Gurnea, John,
Grove, Shepherd B.,
Gearhart, John N.,
Gearhart, Charles E.,
Gingery, Samuel,
Grove, John B.,
Ganson, Benjamin F.,†
Goudy, William,
Green, Isaac,
Green, William,
Goudy, James H.,
Gearhart, H. T.,
Gearhart, Joseph M.,
Gumper, John,
Gadskesen, Nysemas,
Gruber, William S.,
Gowdy, Harper,
Gurnea, John B.,
Gregg, Cyrus,
Harlay, James K.,‖
Hitchburn, Henry,†
Hoover, George,
Hitt, Daniel W.,
Hollingsworth, Charles,
Hitchburn, Charles,
Hitt, Joseph W.,
Hamilton, William,†
Hill, Joseph,*
Houston, Archibald,‖
Happersett, D. W.,
Houtz, Jacob B.,
Houtz, John W.,
Hoss, George,
Henderson, Samuel,‡
Houston, William M.,‡
Heller, Andrew,
Heller, Henry,
Heller, Amos,
Hamilton, Samuel H.,†
Hedges, Samuel H.,
Hennesy, Patrick,
Hefflebower, John S.,
Humphreys, Thomas H.,
Hunter, George B.,
Hefflebower, Abram,
Hefflebower, Adam,†
Hamilton, Alanson,
Hopkins, Chauncey,
Hovey, Edward H.,
Hodges, Jonas, Jr.,
Hill, Patrick,
Horr, Benjamin,
Hunter, William O.,
Hartshorn, D. W.,*
Johnson, John,
Jamison, Samuel S.,
Johnson, Rufus,
Johnson, E. C.,
Jackson, Osker,
Johnson, W. B.,
Jones, John,
James, John Henry,‡
Kearney, John,
Keith, Henry,
Kimber, George E.,
King, James L.,
Keller, Theodore G.,
Kernery, Peter,
Kenaga, P. B.,
Knight, John P.,
Kenaga, O. B.,
Kelch, David B.,
Kimber, Emmor,‡
Lynch, Martin,
Lowe, Joseph,
Leutz, John,
Landes, B. H.,
Luce, D., Jr.,‡
Lamar, Frank,
Logan, Samuel P.,
Light, J. C.,
Lee, Levi,
Lemon, O. T.,
Long, L. H.,‡

McGill, James,
Mathis, William,
McDarrh, Barney,
Mulchay, Jerry,
Murphey, Cornelius,
Montoney, Eli,
McQuirk, Michael,
McClelland, William,
McDarrh, Henry,
Monzer, Thomas K.,
McConnell, Thomas,
McNally, Patrick,
McDermott, John,
McDermott, Thomas,
Mooney, Martin,
Maher, Michael,
McRoberts, W. C.,
McRoberts, Uriah S.,
Maloney, John,
McCoy, James,
Minturn, John O.,
Minturn, Charles,
Minturn, Smith E.,
Miller, Lewis H.,
McGill, Conrad,
Marks, Patrick,
Merrill, James H.,
Mooney, William,
McCrea, Tully, (ov)
Miles, Christopher,
Miles, Benjamin K.,
Murdoch, Robert N.,
Maddock, John,
Moore, Augustus E.,
Martin, Henry F.,
Mast, Elhanan N.,
Muldowny, Richard,
Mathis, James,
Madigan, Patrick,
McComsey, William,
McFerridge, Michael,
Mayse, William,‖
Mahan, William N.,
McDonald, D. A.,
McDarrh, Charles D.,
Marquet, David,
Murray, William,
McCormick, Lawrence,
Morrow, Isaac L.,
Mitchell, James M.,
McGown, John B.,

McNemar, Richard R.,
Mayse, Jacob,
Mayse, Andrew,
Maxwell, Peter,
McCue, Terrell,
McCafferty, Couda,
Morrison, Thomas,
Newcombe, Charles W.,
Newcomb, John G.,
Newcomb, Asa B.,
Nagh, Ernst,
Nagle, Charles,
Northcutt, Joseph P.,
O'Briant, Isaiah,
O'Haver, Harvey,
O'Brian, Patrick,
Organ, B. S.,
Outram, Timothy,
Oakly, Francis,
O'Brian, Edward,
Poffenborger, C. A.,
Palmer, I. G.,‡
Pangle, James F.,
Purcell, George W.,
Porter, William,
Poffenbarger, Ira M.,
Powell, Jepha H.,‡
Pence, John D.,
Poorman, George H.,
Price, David S.,
Prettyman, S. P.,
Poland, Jacob,
Patrick, William M.,
Pearson, John S.,
Poysell, William W.,
Quine, Franklin,
Richard, Edwards,
Ryan, Christopher,
Redback, William,
Richards, Charles W.,
Ryan, Simon,
Riley, Philip,
Reynolds, Joseph L.,
Ross, William R.,
Renkle, Ben P.,¶
Ramsbottom, Howard,
Rhodes, Charles H.,
Rawlings, D. W.,
Richardson, Amos,
Rickets, William A.,
Russell, John M.,

Rhodes, William,‡
Rees, John W.,
Steven, Allen C.,
Snyder, Jacob,
Smith, Charles H.,
Stone, Thomas,
Snoffer, Jacob,
Snoffer, John,
Stump, Adolphus,
Stump, Harvey,
Sampson, William A.,
Shanley, Henry,
Stewart, Daniel W.,
Sears, C. B.,
Sears, C. W.,‡
Stansberry, Marcus L.,†
Singer, Frederick,
Stansberry, Theodore,
Sweet, James C.,
Smith, William F.,
Scudder, Thomas,
Sigman, Thomas,
Sigman, John,
Shephart, Gandolph,
Shyrigh, Burdett C.,
Shellhone, Edward,
Shyrigh, William B.,
Tough, David,
Talbott, John H.,
Thompson, Albert,
Taylor, John,
Travis, Ezra D.,
Terrey, Michael,
Thompson, John,
Teester, George,
Tabor, Harrison,
Tritt, John H.,
Tucket, Robert,
Thoma, Richard C.,
Ulrick, John,
Vinyard, Harvey,
Voke, Ambrose,
Vance, William W.,
Vance, Joseph C., (a)
Way, George B.,*
Warnock, Robert,
White, Norman,†
Ward, William A.,
Wallace, Squire H.,
Winn, Martin,
Whalen, Michael,

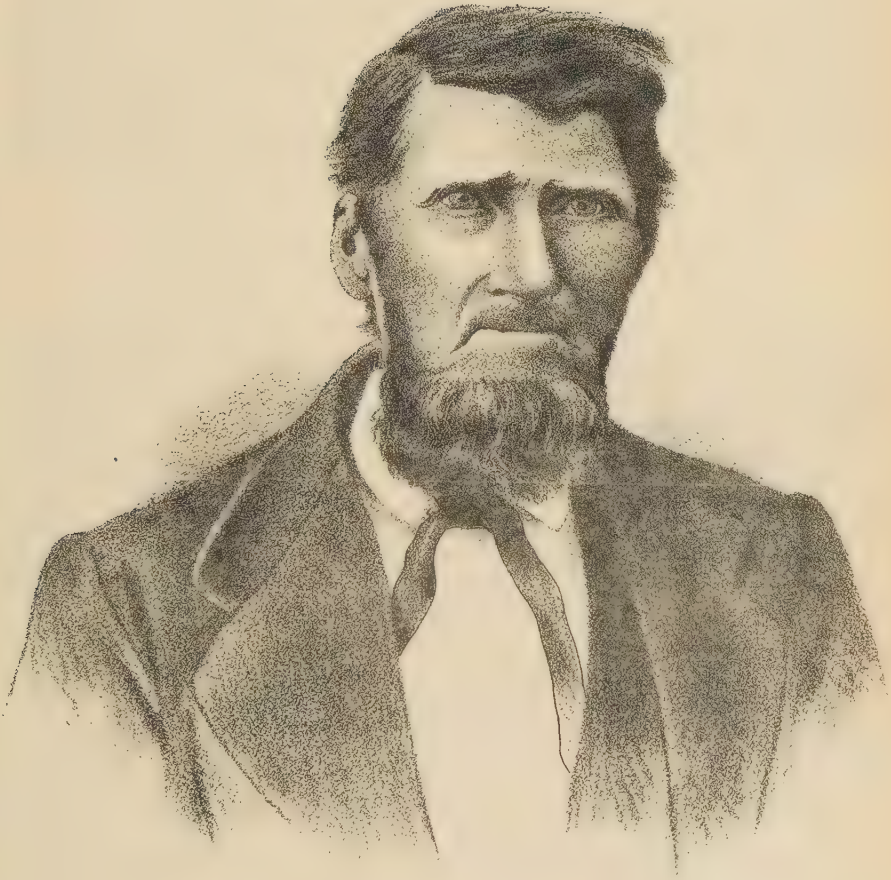
Willis, Charles P.,
Wilkins, Ridgley P.,
Wentworth, Frank,
Whalen, Patrick,
Whalen, Thomas,
Wooley, James J.,
Wooley, John C.,
Wright, Martin,†
Warnock, William R.,‡
Wright, Moses B.,*
Wolfkill, W. R.,
Wolfkill, Robert F.,
Ward, Cyrus T.,
Weaver, Charles,
Willshire, Joseph W.,
Wiley, Harrison,
Wade, George B.,
Ward, William J.,
White, Edward,
Young, Robert,
Young, William N.,
Yeazel, James W.,
Yeazel, Samuel,
Zombro, William H.,
Zombro, Abraham.

We had hoped to give a list of the merchants and professional men who have resided in Urbana, together with the changes which have taken place. Several lists have been made at various times, but they have been inaccurate, and any attempt to make a full list now would be equally imperfect. Until 1840, and perhaps later, many, or perhaps all, the stores were of the character of "all sorts stores," carrying miscellaneous stocks of dry goods, groceries, hardware, school-books and notions. In more recent years, the various departments of mercantile trade have been subdivided, and the tendency is to make specialties of certain classes of merchandise. As town and city, there has never been any lack of dry-goods dealers and grocers. In addition to these, shops and stores abound for the sale of merchandise, which formerly was sold in the "all sorts store," as boots and shoes, clothing, hats and caps, furniture, clocks and jewelry, hardware, glass and queensware, agricultural implements, drugs and paints, books and stationery, stoves and hollow-ware, meat-shops and green-grocers. No class of men in the community are more public-spirited, or contribute more to the advancement of the public good. To enumerate the names of a portion might appear invidious; to mention all would be the equivalent of a directory.

There has been no time in the history of the town when there were not sufficient physicians to "doctor" the sick. These represent the various schools and modes of practice, and the most fastidious may make his choice. We are indebted to Dr. James M. Mosgrove, now the oldest practicing physician in the city, for a paper, which is believed to be the most complete list to be made of the physicians of the county, and which will be found in the general notes on the county.

On another page, will be found the names of the members of the legal profession, and a list of the citizens of the city and township of Urbana who enlisted in the late war. Those who survive of these are the industrious, busy men of to-day. In the foregoing pages, as well as throughout the entire volume, will be found scattered names and lists. The descendants of these are the active, earnest men of the present, as intent on making money, acquiring knowledge, developing the resources of the country and holding office, as their forefathers were.

In closing these pages, the names and faces of many of the old citizens come up unbidden, whose virtues and good deeds live after them, who played their little part on the stage of life, and the world was made the better that they lived in it. We cannot omit the name of one, Judge William Patrick, who still lingers among us, older than the century, whom the city has delighted to honor, and who, in the varied career of his life, has won the highest praise of men, that of "the man of integrity." The friends who know him will heartily respond to the sentiment of Horace, *Redeat sero in Cœlum*, and when the change shall come, that he walk forth from the winter of life into the everlasting morning.



Mr. Arrowsmith

(DECEASED)

The sketch we have undertaken to write, we are aware is both rude and imperfect. As the work progressed and the story of the times that tried and made men was unraveled, we were the more convinced that the narrative demanded, not the pleasurable occupation of a few months, but the labor of years. The captious and critical may recall much that should have been recorded, but it may be well to remember the vastness of the work which shall include the whole. The scandal-monger who shall hunt for a story of wrongs and crime will be disappointed. Not that these things have not been, for recent years have shown too clearly how the confidence of men may be betrayed, and home and honor lost. Over these we would drop the veil, and with the more pleasure record that during a period of almost eighty years the annals of the county have been singularly free from the stain of great crimes. In looking over the past, we may reasonably conclude that Urbana will never be a city of great circumference, but a home where culture and taste may delight to dwell; and that the county of which it is the center will, in the coming century, become the garden of the State.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the southeastern part of the county, being Township 4, in Range 11, including one tier of sections in Range 10. It is bounded on the north by Wayne Township, on the east by Goshen Township, on the south by a portion of Clark County, and on the west by Urbana Township. About two-thirds of the township is military land, and the remainder Congress. It is drained by Dry Run and Buck Creek, the former stream watering the northern part of the township, and the latter running diagonally across the township from the northeastern to the southwestern corner, passing through the little village of Mutual, lending unto the inhabitants thereof the murmur of its ripple as it gently wends its steady course toward the waters of the deep.

It is principally an agricultural district, there being but one village in the township.

The soil is fertile and the lands well improved. The Urbana and Mechanichsburg pike runs east and west through the center of the township, the Urbana and North Lewisburg pike running northeast and southwest through the northern part of the township, and the Catawba pike passing east and west through over one-half of the southern part of the township. These pikes are intersected by others of not so much importance, and by numerous dirt roads.

Through the southeastern part of the township passes the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, affording to the farmers excellent means for marketing their products.

The population, as given at the last census (1880), is 1,588.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

To whom is due the honor of being the first settler of this township is not definitely known. We mention the names of Joseph McLain and Stephen Runyan as the first inhabitants of whom there is any authentic record. McLain was born in Virginia in 1775. Accompanied by Stephen Runyan and their families, he left Virginia in 1801. The party traveled to Wheeling, W.

Va., by wagon. In descending the precipitous hills, it was necessary to check the velocity of the trip downward. This was done by fastening small trees to the wagon. Their heavy weight served to detain the progress of the conveyance. Upon arriving at Wheeling, they chartered a flat-boat, on which they floated toward Cincinnati. In the fall of the same year, they entered lands in the military section of this township. The fact that he occupied military lands was not disclosed to him (McLain) until some time after. When he ascertained the true condition of things, he purchased one hundred and seventy-seven acres of land of one Lugham and removed thereon. Squire James A. McLain was born July 9, 1804, and was the first white child born in the township. The Squire well remembers the two horses that were brought from Virginia. These horses performed many years of faithful service, and died at an old age. The Squire's youthful aspirations consisted in riding one of the horses, called Fox. The land was planted with corn, and in the fall a small crop was realized. McLain devoted much of his time in searching for bees and honey. With the money realized from the sale of the honey he paid for his land. He brought with him from his native country several hogs. These hogs increased in number, and erelong the entire neighborhood was supplied with them. They were inferior in quality, and the cognomen of "wind-splitters" was usually applied to them. Corn-dodgers, venison and pork were their principal diet.

Barton Minturn, a native of New Jersey, entered a part of Section 28, at $2.25 per acre, in the spring of 1803. With him came his father, Jacob, the Joneses (Donald, Abram and Jesse), Donald Baker and John Clark. These men were all of the State of New Jersey, but, with Minturn, had removed to Virginia at an early day. They owned no lands in the latter State, and lived in poverty. Becoming dissatisfied with their lot, they concluded to remove to a new country in the West. They came down the Ohio River, and traveled from Cincinnati to this county by wagon. They were pleased with the inviting aspect, and concluded that "it was good to live here." They settled chiefly on prairie lands, which were in a fair state of cultivation. Jacob Minturn, who was the tax collector for a number of years, died in 1818. Barton departed this life in 1868. Two of his children still survive, viz., Jacob, a resident of Urbana, and Edward, born in 1805, who lives on the old homestead.

Jesse C. Phillips, a native of Virginia, came to the county in 1813, and settled in Salem Township. In 1835, he purchased fifty acres of land in the northwestern part of this township. By strict economy and industry, he has accumulated a farm of 400 acres. He has represented his county in the Legislature, and was a Justice of the Peace for twenty-one consecutive years. He is now eighty-one years of age, and enjoys a life of peace and comfort.

Joseph Diltz, a Virginian, settled in the northern part of the township. His descendants still live on and around the old homestead, and thus perpetuate the name of an upright man and a good citizen.

Samuel Harper left Virginia with his wife and five children in 1802. His Virginia farm was poorly drained, and the land was barren. To avoid living a life of poverty and privation, he concluded to seek a new home in the Buckeye State. The journey was made by a wagon, to which six horses were attached. Six weeks after the commencement of the trip, they arrived at Fairfield County in this State, where they purchased a tract of land. In 1816, Harper sold his property and removed to this township, settling on a tract of land near Pisgah Church, and now owned by J. Jones. The land he purchased of Samuel Culver. Two of his sons, John and H. C., still live in the township. The former is eighty-one years of age.

Among the early settlers of Union Township, we take pleasure in recording the name of Benjamin Cheney. This gentleman, a Virginian by birth, came to this township in 1805. Himself and wife traveled the long journey on horseback. He assisted in the erection of the first cabin erected in Urbana. He settled on a part of Section J, which is still in the possession of his heirs. At first he devoted his time to splitting rails, but afterward paid more attention to the raising of cattle. During the war of 1812, he was employed as a spy by Hull. He received his discharge on the day preceding Hull's surrender. While pursuing this vocation, he became thoroughly acquainted with the country. When peace was declared, he began driving cattle to Detroit, where he disposed of them at a profitable margin. It is said that he drove the first herd of cattle from this vicinity to Detroit. Buying and selling proved to be a very lucrative business, and at his death, which occurred in 1834, he had accumulated 2,000 acres of land. The circumstances connected with his death were peculiarly distressing. His son Zachariah, aged twenty-two, upon returning from a trip to the lakes, was seized with typhoid fever. Several members of the family were taken ill with the same disease. Zachariah died on July 23; his mother followed him on the 14th of August. On the 1st of September, the body of the father was laid beside those of the wife and son. Five children —all boys—were left alone to struggle with the wicked elements of the world. For some time, they were in a truly pitiable condition, but in time the wound was healed, and they grew reconciled to their irreparable loss. Mr. Cheney represented this county in the State Legislature, to the full satisfaction of his constituents. His son Jonathan was also a member of that body. Of the eight children which were the issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cheney, but three survive, viz., Samuel (residing on a part of the old farm), Benjamin (residing north of Samuel) and John (a resident of Indiana).

Jacob Van Meter was born on the South Branch of the Potomac, in the State of Virginia, in 1784. When but a boy, he came to this State and settled in Clark County. Here he lived for several years, when he removed to this township, settling on the farm now occupied by his son Jacob. He died February 22, 1867. He had eight children, five of whom are still living, viz., Joseph (living near the home farm), Jane (who married ——— Bredney, a resident of Kentucky), Mary (residing in Urbana), Lavina (living in Clark County) and William (who occupies the home farm).

George Wolfe was born, in 1803, in Jefferson County, Va. He left his native land in 1820, and came to Clark County, in this State, where he remained until 1852, excepting a short period, during which he resided in Logan County; then came to this township, where he continued to reside.

Samuel Humes came to this township in 1826, and settled on Section 36. He came from Virginia accompanied by his wife and one child—Elizabeth—who is now living in the State of Illinois. Of the 180 acres which he purchased, 100 were in a state of cultivation. When he arrived, the country was but thinly settled, and log cabins predominated.

John Lafferty came in 1810, and settled on the land now owned by George Wolfe. His descendants are living in various parts of the township. The Valentines, Bidwells and Cartmills were among the very early settlers. We append the names of a majority of the residents of the township in 1816; Schrock owned a farm near Texas, and lived in a brick house; John Lafferty owned the farm of George Wolfe, and occupied two cabins, which were erected on spots now used in connection with the pike. West of Texas was the farm

owned by David Marsh; adjoining this farm was a tract of land owned by William Paul, and containing 670 acres; south of this was the farm of Squire Jones, a prominent man, who was Justice of the Peace for twenty years. West of these lands was a quarter-section owned by James Reed; adjoining this were the lands of Jesse Egmon, Samuel Hedges, ——— Ward and Allen Minturn. These farms constituted the western line of the township. Immediately north of the Hedge farm lived William Dunlap, whose farm was adjoining to that of Nathan Reese, on the north, and James Hayes, on the south. North of the Reese farm, Joseph Rowell resided. Jacob Reese lived east of the latter. One Smallwood owned land north of Reese, and north of the former lived Martin Reynolds, a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. East of Reynolds was a large tract of land, containing 600 acres, in the possession of Solomon Voss; east of this was another tract of 400 acres, the property of Neil Gun. North of this land lived Thomas Harfor. John Taylor owned 300 acres at King's Creek. The farm now owned by Wesley Diltz was in the possession of Joseph Diltz. Lewis Kinsley occupied the present John Harper farm. North of Harper lived —— Robinson. Pollock, Samuel Hayes, Francis Robinson and Isaac and John McAdams were also neighbors of Kinsley. A large tract of land, containing 1,400 acres, immediately east of the McAdams estate, was owned by the heirs of one Ruffian; this extended to the Lafferty farm. East of Lafferty were the lands owned by Benjamin Cheney; adjoining him were the Pierce and Cartmill estates. Thomas H. Humes, a land agent, controlled the land west of Cartmill. Andrew Sawyer, John Bridge and —— Hudson, owned farms on the east of the Paul estate. Abner Barrett lived south of the Taylor lands; east and south of these were the farms of Hiram M. Curry, Paul Huston, Judge Runyan and Joseph McLain. They were joined on the west by the lands of Barton Minturn and the Jones brothers. That section of the country known as "Turkey Ridge" was inhabited by James Templeton and family. Adjoining him on the south were the Van Meter lands. Many of these lands are still owned by the descendants of the original settlers. Others have passed into the hands of strangers. They have been improved and are productive. Most of the large tracts have been subdivided into smaller farms, to accede to the demands of a steadily increasing population.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The pioneer, upon entering the land of his future home, was speedily apprised of the fact that he had many dangers to encounter. Of these, the hostile demeanor of his red neighbors was the most formidable. When the first settlements were made, numberless Indian families were encamped in the different parts of this township. The men devoted their time chiefly to hunting and fishing, while the women raised a small crop of potatoes and vegetables, and begged of the settlers. They were generally inclined to be peaceable. The land now owned by James A. McLain was a favorite rendezvous for the savages. In 1807, a report that the Indians had taken up arms against their white neighbors reached the settlement. Everybody, thoroughly alarmed, hurried to the block-house, located on the site of Squire McLain's present residence. This block-house had been erected some time previous as a matter of precaution against any designs on the lives of the settlers. The Indians, however, traveled farther northward, and left the people unmolested. After a stay of six weeks, during which time two children were born, the pioneers concluded that all danger was past, and left for their respective homes.

Several years ago, over one hundred human bodies were exhumed from the gravel-pit on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway, just west of Catawba Station. Prof. Moses, of the Urbana University, pronounced them European skeletons. It is conjectured that, during the eighteenth century, a number of Frenchmen came from the shores of Lake Erie and entered this land with the view of making it their permanent home, and that the entire party was massacred by the redskins. In this same locality are a number of Indian mounds. Some of them have been opened and skulls taken therefrom.

Simultaneously with the immigration of the whites, began the exit of the savages. They turned their steps westward in search of wild and impermeable forests. Their departure was gradual, and not until the year 1825 did the last trace of Indian life disappear.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

For a number of years before to the first actual settlements were made, tilling the soil was the only vocation of the inhabitants. But, as time passed on, and the number of cultivated acres were increased in number, the yield of corn and grain increased also. The process of home "corn-cracking" became irksome; too much valuable time was also consumed in conveying the wheat and other products to the far-away mills. But not until 1821 was this difficulty overcome. In that year, Daniel Roberts erected a flouring-mill in the southern part of the township. The machinery of this mill was propelled by water. Burton Minturn operated a distillery in early times. The distillery was located on the lands of one Glenn. Several years ago a steam saw-mill was erected on the land just south of Mutual. This mill is now being successfully operated by Runyan & Price. Another saw-mill, located in the extreme southwestern corner of the township, is owned by James L. Crain. John R. Moody is an extensive manufacturer of Darby Plain Cheese.

EARLY CUSTOMS, INCIDENTS, ETC.

For a number of years, corn was the only production of the soil. Later on, an experiment in raising wheat proved successful, and subsequently more attention was given to the production of this article. Cattle, hogs and horses were fed in large numbers; the latter were bought by the agents of Eastern firms and driven to Baltimore. The diet of the pioneer consisted mainly of corn dodgers, venison, etc. Salt was obtained from Cincinnati or Sandusky City. They would take a wagon loaded with produce to these cities, and were fortunate in returning with a barrel of salt. For flour they usually received $5 per barrel.

Great excitement was caused in 1848 by the report that suit would be instituted against the property-holders of the tract of land known as the Lee Military Survey. This land was sold to various persons by the Sheriff, in default of a payment of taxes. In the year just mentioned, William S. Sulivan, an attorney of Columbus, purchased of the heirs of Lee their full claim to the land, and at once brought action against the land-holders, holding that their claim to the property was invalid. The court sustained him, and the residents had to purchase their lands a second time.

In 1844, a brutal murder was committed in this township. A swarm of bees were stolen from Felty Jacobs. He accused William Shamlin, a person of

questionable habits, of being the thief. This maddened the latter. At a favorable moment he struck Felty, crushing his skull and killing him almost instantly. Shamlin was arrested, and confined in the county jail, but escaped by the assistance of his wife, who had obtained employment in the jail.

While the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad was being constructed, a curious incident occurred. The grade, in portions of this township, is about eighty feet higher than the surrounding country. Just as arrangements were being made to lay the iron, the entire amount of gravel used in constructing the grade, together with the ties, disappeared as if by magic. Investigation disclosed the fact that the whole mass had sunk into the depths of the earth. The spot was filled with numerous eyeless fish. A new grade was made of oak lumber and gravel, which has been perfectly substantial to all appearances.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

With one or two exceptions, the first settlers of this township were members of the Presbyterian denomination. They usually held services at the cabin of James McLain. John Woods was the first minister—came here in 1807. Following him came Archibald Steele and Joseph Stephenson. James Hughes was the first regular minister; he began his work of love in 1813. A log house of worship was erected on the site of the present building (near Mutual), in the same year. This building was destroyed by fire in 1827, and the present edifice erected soon after. The church organization is now in a flourishing condition.

The Methodists organized a society shortly after the organization of the Presbyterians. Lafferty's cabin, on the site of the Wolfe estate, was the first preaching place. The house was always crowded during the services, and it frequently became necessary for the women to take off their shoes and stand on the beds. A circuit rider generally put in his appearance once a month and conducted the services. Crume, Miller and Mitchell are mentioned as being among the first of these "traveling preachers." Of Mitchell it is said that he was an uncompromising opponent of collegiate education. Both Miller and Mitchell were extremely vulgar in their language. Quarterly meetings were generally held in a barn on the Minturn farm. In connection with this early organization we cannot forbear publishing the following incident, related to the writer by Mrs. Mary Jones: "Johanna Minturn was an exemplary Christian and a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. One Saturday night, an angelic vision revealed to her that she would die on the noon of the coming Monday. On the day following, she requested her friends to pray for her. Monday was a rainy and cheerless day. She felt indisposed, and a number of friends called on her. Her person became chilled, and she requested to be removed to the fire-place. On feeling worse, she was placed in bed; here she died at just 12 o'clock." Services are now held on each alternate Sabbath. Rev. E. C. Smith, present minister.

Pisgah Methodist Episcopal Church, situated three miles southwest of Mutual, on the Pisgah Pike, was organized in 1830 by Rev. Brandriff, and consisted mainly of late members of the Mutual Methodist Episcopal Church. The building was erected shortly after the formation of the society. At present the church is in a weak condition, many of its old pillars having departed to a better world. Services are now held on each alternate Sabbath.

The Buck Creek Presbyterian Church is located on Section 31, in the southeastern part of the township. The first building was built of logs, and was

destroyed by fire. In about 1830, a brick building was erected at a cost of $1,000. Some time later, this building was torn down, and a substantial brick erected; $3,000 were spent in defraying the cost of this structure. The original log church was built in 1815, on land donated by James Robinson.

Diltz Chapel (Methodist Episcopal) was organized in 1838 by Wesley Diltz, Wesley Yocum, Amos Jackson and Mrs. Sarah Bidwell, at the house of Wesley Diltz—now occupied by Wesley Yocum. Rev. George W. Walker was the first officiating clergyman. They at once proceeded to erect a log building, 26x22, in which services were held for upward of twenty years. In about 1850, the present frame structure, 20x26, was erected. Rev. J. T. Bail preached the dedicatory sermon. The church now consists of about seventy members, who dwell in unity together. Services are conducted every Sabbath by Rev. Smith.

SCHOOLS.

The first school of which we have any account was at a period prior to 1810. Our knowledge of this is very limited, however; from tradition, we are satisfied it was taught in a log house that stood in Section 28, on the present site of the house of Edward Minturn, Esq., who is probably the only one now living that received instruction within its apartment. George Minturn was the instructor. About the year 1810 or 1812, a schoolhouse was erected on the Runyan farm, taught by John Owens, and afterward by one —— De Long, the pupils receiving instruction in Webster's Speller and Pike's Arithmetic. The latter was a subscription school, as very likely was the former, for at that early period such was the only mode of supply.

The schools on the subscription plan were the only ones conducted for years. At a later day, independent schools sprang up among those of the townships which fortune had most smiled upon. This was some little time prior to 1830.

The first brick schoolhouse was built by John Ward, in the southeast corner of the township. There are now eleven schoolhouses in the township, costing on an average $2,000 each. All are in good condition. Of these, the one at Mutual is the largest. It was built in the year 1878, at a cost of $3,100. It is a brick structure, 30x46 feet, and is two stories in height, having one room on each floor. It was opened with an attendance of seventy-eight scholars, under the instruction of T. J. Keller and Caroline Saxbe. The house is well finished. Each room has a seating capacity of sixty pupils. The building is considered, for its size, the best house in the county. The teachers now holding the reins are John W. Pearce and Miss Crable.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The early records of the township having been lost, we give, from tradition, 1805 as the year in which the township was laid out. James McLain was one of the first Trustees, and Jacob Minturn was the first Collector of Taxes. At an early election, held October 8, 1811, the poll-book makes the following exhibit: John Gutridge, Sr., Joseph McLain, Jacob Minturn, Benjamin Cheney and John Owens, Clerks of this election, were severally sworn as the law directs, previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices.

NUMBER AND NAMES OF ELECTORS.

1. Hiram M. Curry,
2. Wesley Hathaway,
3. Jacob Minturn,
4. John Price,
5. Solomon Scott,
6. John Sayre,
7. John Lafferty,
8. Jonathan Brown,
9. Alexander McCorkle,

10. John Ross,
11. Isaac Tucker,
12. Jesse Gutridge,
13. Joseph McLain,
14. John Gutridge, Sr.,
15. Moses Gutridge,
16. James Walker,
17. Paul Huston,
18. Isaac Titsworth,
19. John Kelly,
20. Barton Minturn,
21. Charles Harrison,
22. James McLain,
23. Abner Barritt,
24. Philip Miller,
25. Adam Miller,
26. John Owen,
27. William Kelly,
28. Benjamin Cheney,
29. Israel Marsh,
30. Gabriael Briant,
31. David Vance,
32. Abijah Ward,
33. Enoch Sargeant,
34. Joseph Cummons,
35. David Marsh,
36. Thomas Pearce, Jr.,
37. Obed Ward,
38. James Maryfield,
39. Emmanuel Maryfield,
40. Alexander Ross,
41. James Lowry,
42. Stephen Runyon,
43. Allen Minturn,
44. William Valentine,
45. Daniel Jones,
46. Richard Runyon,
47. Daniel Neal,
48. John Neal,
49. Justus Jones,
50. John Elefrits,
51. Henry Vanmeter,
52. William Ray,
53. Ebenezer Cheney,
54. John Clark,
55. Richard Carbus,
56. James Owen,
57. Adam Rhodes,
58. Francis Owen,
59. Jeremiah Tucker,
60. William Cheney,
61. James Mitchel,
62. David Osburn,
63. Thomas Pearce, Sr.,
64. John Runyon,
65. Thomas Sayre,
66. Daniel Baker,
67. Jacob Reese,
68. George Sergeant.

It is by us certified, that the number of electors at this election amounts to sixty-eight.

ATTEST:
BENJAMIN CHENEY, JOHN OWEN, *Clerks.*

JOHN GUTRIDGE, JACOB MINTURN, JOSEPH MCLAIN, *Judges.*

Goshen and Union Townships were formerly one (Union Township); a division was made in 1820.

The following is a list of the principal officers of the township from the year 1848 to 1880 inclusive:

1848—Trustees, Joseph C. Brand, John Lafferty, Jonathan Cheney; Clerk, S. C. Runyan; Treasurer, William S. Taylor; Assessor, Samuel Williams.

1849—Trustees, Joseph C. Brand, John Lafferty, Jonathan Cheney; Clerk, S. C. Runyan: Treasurer, William S. Taylor; Assessor, Samuel Williams.

1850—Trustees, Joseph C. Brand, John Lafferty, Jonathan Cheney; Clerk, D. V. Runyan; Treasurer, William S. Taylor; Assessor, Samuel Williams.

1851—Trustees, Samuel Williams, John Lafferty, J. C. Phillips; Clerk, S. C. Runyan; Treasurer, William S. Taylor; Assessor, Samuel Williams.

1852—Trustees, John H. Runyan, Samuel Williams, S. B. Bailey; Clerk, D. Roddebaugh; Treasurer, W. S. Taylor; Assessor, Samuel Williams.

1853—Trustees, Jonathan Cheney, Isaac W. Spencer, J. C. Phillips; Clerk, Benjamin Clark; Treasurer, W. S. Taylor; Assessor, Samuel Humes.

1854—Trustees, Jonathan Cheney, J. C. Phillips, James H. Buncutter; Clerk, Benjamin Clark; Treasurer, Isaac W. Spencer; Assessor, J. C. Phillips.

1855—Trustees, Jonathan Cheney, James H. Buncutter, R. M. Woods; Clerk, Benjamin Clark; Treasurer, Washington Allen; Assessor, A. Fox.

1856—Trustees, Jonathan Cheney, John H. Runyan, J. C. Phillips; Clerk, Benjamin Clark; Treasurer, Isaac W. Spencer; Assessor, A. Fox.

1857—Trustees, Samuel Williams, J. H. Runyan, J. C. Phillips; Clerk, John H Clark; Treasurer, Isaac W. Spencer; Assessor, George Bane.

1858—Trustees, Samuel Williams, J. H. Runyan, J. C. Phillips; Clerk, John H. Clark; Treasurer, Isaac W. Spencer; Assessor, George Bane.

1859—Trustees, Samuel Williams, J. H. Runyan, J. C. Phillips; Clerk, H. C. Pearce; Treasurer, Aaron Rollins; Assessor, George Bane.

1860—Trustees, J. H. Runyan, Samuel Williams, Joseph Miles; Clerk, O. T. Moody; Treasurer, Aaron Rollins; Assessor, W. B. Cheney

1861—Trustees, J. H. Runyan, Joseph Miles, G. Wolfe; Clerk, O. T. Moody; Treasurer, A. Rollins; Assessor, W. B. Cheney.

1862—Trustees, G. Wolfe, Simon Ropp, A. A. Hull; Clerk, O. T. Moody; Treasurer, Aaron Rollins; Assessor, J. W. McBeth.

1863—Trustees, George Wolfe, J. D. Hedges, M. D. Moody; Clerk, O. T. Moody; Treasurer, J. H. Runyan; Assessor, J. W. McBeth.

1864—Trustees, George Wolf, J. D. Hedges, Ferguson Bowen; Clerk, James Bailey; Treasurer, John H. Runyan; Assessor, M. N. Moody.

1865—Trustees, George Wolfe, R. N. Alexander, H. C. Harper; Clerk, H. Munger; Treasurer, J. H. Runyan; Assessor, M. N. Moody.

1866—Trustees, George Wolfe, H. C. Harper, W. H. McFarland; Clerk, S. C. Runyan; Treasurer, J. H. Runyan; Assessor, C. H. Young.

1867—Trustees, George Wolfe, W. H. McFarland, James M. Westgate; Clerk, S. M. Harper; Treasurer, John H. Runyan; Assessor, John Earsom.

1868—Trustees, George Wolfe, James M. Westgate, W. H. McFarland; Clerk, John Lafferty; Treasurer, John H. Runyan; Assessor, M. N. Moody.

1869—Trustees, George Wolfe, W. H. McFarland, Amos Fox; Clerk, John Lafferty; Treasurer, John H. Runyan; Assessor, H. C. Harper.

1870—Trustees, George Wolfe, W. H. McFarland, Amos Fox; Clerk, S. M. Harper; Treasurer, John H. Runyan; Assessor, H. C. Harper.

1871—Trustees, George Wolfe, M. N. Moody, H. C. Roberts; Clerk, S. M. Harper; Treasurer, John H. Runyan; Assessor, W. J. Given.

1872—Trustees, George Wolfe, John Earsom, John H. Dilts; Clerk, S. M. Harper; Treasurer, John H. Runyan; Assessor, Charles Fox.

1873—Trustees, George Wolfe, John H. Diltz, W. H. McFarland; Clerk, S. M. Harper; Treasurer, John H. Runyan; Assessor, S. R. Humes.

1874—Trustees, W. H. McFarland, James T. Woodward, Samuel Cheney; Clerk, C. R. Humes; Treasurer, John H. Runyan; Assessor, S. R. Humes.

1875—Trustees, George Wolfe, Samuel Cheney, H. C. Robert; Clerk, E. K. Humes; Treasurer, John H. Runyan; Assessor, S. R. Humes.

1876—Trustees, John R. Moody, Samuel Barnett, L. B. McFarland; Clerk, James Guyton; Treasurer, John H. Runyan; Assessor, E. K. Humes.

1877—Trustees, Samuel Guyton, L. B. McFarland, Isaac N. Evans; Clerk, James Guyton; Treasurer, John H. Runyan; Assessor, E. K. Humes.

1878—Trustees, Isaac N. Evans, S. M. Hodge, Ferguson Bowen; Clerk, James Guyton; Treasurer, John H. Runyan; Assessor, E. K. Humes.

1879—Trustees, G. A. Sceva, D. S. Perry, S. M. Hodge; Clerk, James Guyton; Treasurer, John H. Runyan; Assessor, R. L. Earsom.

1880—Trustees, S. M. Hodge, G. A. Sceva, L. A. Ganson; Clerk, James Guyton; Treasurer, John H. Runyan; Assessor, R. L. Earsom.

Justices of the Peace—1849, Isaac W. Spencer; 1851, Jonathan Cheney and John Diltz; 1852, J. C. Phillips and Isaac W. Spencer; 1854, Jonathan Cheney; 1855, Isaac W. Spencer and J. C. Phillips; 1857, Jonathan Cheney; 1858, Isaac W. Spencer and J. C. Phillips; 1861, Isaac W. Spencer and Harry C. Pearce; 1864, Isaac W. Spencer and J. W. Jones; 1866, John Earsom and R. N. Alexander; 1867, O. T. Moody and John W. Jones; 1869, John W. Ogden, F. H. Snyder and John H. Hodge; 1870, John Earsom; 1872, John W. Ogden and John Lafferty; 1873, Aaron Myers; 1874, A. A. Hull; 1875, John W. Ogden and John Lafferty; 1876, David S. Perry; 1877, S. M. Hodge and W. F. Rock; 1878, John Lafferty and John W. Walker; 1880, W. F. Rock.

Township Hall, situated in the village of Mutual, is a brick building two stories in height. It was erected, in the year 1879, at a cost of $2,200. The first floor is used as Clerk's Office and store-room, which is occupied by T. M. Stone as a wareroom for buggies. The township business is also transacted on this floor. The second floor is used as a public hall.

MUTUAL.

The village of Mutual, formerly called Texas, is situated in the center of the township, on Buck Creek, with the Urbana and Mechanicsburg pike passing through it. The first lots on the site of the village were sold about the year 1840 by William Lafferty, who, probably, tired of the "Buck Creek" region, gave the neighboring people to understand that he was going to Texas; but instead, it was soon discovered that he had moved into a little cabin adjoining the settlement, when the people ridiculously called it "Lafferty's Texas;" hence the name of Texas as applied to the present village of Mutual. It was laid out in July, 1846, but no original plat was ever made and recorded until July, 1869.

The first house was built by David Conklin on the present site of Smith's blacksmith-shop. The second house (a part of which is now standing) was built by John Sargent, and is now owned by Isaac Stone. These houses were built about the year 1840. The first tavern was erected about the year 1842 or 1843 by Stephen Runyan. It is still numbered with the structures of the village, but no longer furnishes a retreat for the hungry and weary traveler, for it is now occupied by P. Gardner as a wagon-making shop. While on this subject, we will add that the first wagon-making shop was carried on by Daniel Conklin, who was also one of the earliest tavern-keepers. Jacob Lands is another name to be added to the early tavern-keepers of the village.

John Sargent was the first blacksmith, but, while first, he was not the only "smith" whose hammer against the heavy anvil rebounded and broke the quiet of the peaceful village, for it seems that, above all things, "Mutual" has ever been famous for its abundance of blacksmiths. The first to venture in mercantile business was Michael Huston. Runyan & Price put up and operated the first steam saw-mill.

In 1843 or 1844, the post office was established, with Francis A. Morrison as Postmaster, who was followed by Isaac W. Spencer, S. B. Bailey, Jacob Bailey, R. N. Alexander, F. M. McAdams, E. D. Cheney and John Lafferty, the present incumbent, who took possession July 17, 1871.

The first mail route was by horseback from Urbana to West Jefferson, which was carried once a week. Later, the railroad was built through Mechanicsburg, when the mails per week were two. At one time, the mail was conveyed by means of a hack running from Urbana to Mechanicsburg via Mutual; however, that was discontinued, and at present a carrier is employed and two mails per week are received from Urbana.

The village is blessed with two churches, both orthodox—one Methodist, and the other Presbyterian—further mention of which is made in the history of the township. A fine school building with widely opened doors daily welcomes the young of the village which it so gracefully beautifies. A full description of the building is given under "schools."

On the petition of the following men, the village was incorporated May 4, 1869, with a population of about 200: W. H. McFarland, C. A. Brandon, N.

Adams, William Sullivan, S. McCoughey, A. J. Lessinger, Warren Freeman, J. W. Fay, Joseph Roberts, F. H. Snyder, P. Gardner, J. Bailey, Sam Roberts, G. Smith, O. T. Moody, John Applegate, H. Sullivan, H. Vanosdol, O. B. Fay, William Reinsmith, Calvin Roberts, Henry Fay, F. M. McAdams, W. K. Wilson, Isaac Lafferty, C. W. Reed, Enos Guyton, George W. Brigham, James Guyton, W. H. Vermillion, George Conrad and Philip Conrad.

The officers of the village elected in 1870, were: F. H. Snyder, Mayor; S. M. Harper, Clerk; T. M. Stone, Treasurer; P. Gardner, W. H. McFarland, W. R. Applegate, S. McCoughey, James Downey and John W. Walker, Councilmen. In 1871, Warren Freeman, John Lafferty and E. D. Cheney, Councilmen. In 1872, W. H. McFarland, Mayor; S. M. Harper, Clerk; T. M. Stone, Treasurer; P. S. Parsell, John W. Walker, Elisha Gayton and A. J. Lessinger, Councilmen. In 1873, Christian Goul, A. J. Lessinger and Samuel Roberts, Councilmen. In 1874, W. R. Applegate, Mayor; James Guyton, Clerk; T. M. Stone, Treasurer; B. S. Parsell, F. H. Snyder, J. T. Price, J. S. Price and Daniel Powell, Councilmen. In 1875, W. R. Neal, Mayor; W. H. McFarland, Elisha Guyton, G. M. Smith and Daniel Powell, Councilmen. In 1876, Warren Freeman, Nathan Adams and J. L. Hawk, Councilmen; James Guyton, Clerk; and J. S. Price, Treasurer. In 1877, John Lafferty, Mayor; Ferguson Bowen, E. Guyton and A. J. Stone, Councilmen. In 1878, T. M. Stone, Treasurer; James Guyton, Clerk; P. Gardner, M. Cartmill and H. S. Creston, Councilmen. In 1879, John Lafferty, Mayor; F. Bowen, Samuel McCoughey and Nathan Adams, Councilmen. In 1880, W. H. McFarland, Preston P. Gardner and M. Goul, Councilmen.

CATAWBA STATION.

Catawba Station is located in the southern part of the township, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, & Indianapolis Railroad. It consists of a depot, water-tank and telegraph office. About a quarter of a mile south of the station is a grain warehouse, built for the benefit of the surrounding country. An extensive business is carried on by the proprietor. Some days there are over one thousand bushels of wheat unloaded and shipped to the East.

MAD RIVER TOWNSHIP.

This township includes all of Township 4, Range 11, and one tier of sections on the north side of Range 10, and contains 42 square miles, or 26,880 acres. On the north it is bounded by Concord Township, on the east by Urbana Township, on the south by a portion of Clark County, on the west by Jackson and Johnson Townships. The beautiful and fertile Mad River Valley, whose lands furnished homes for the first settlers of the county, is located on the east, and from one to one and one-half miles in width. The township is drained on the north by Nettle and Spring Creek; on the south by Chapman and Storm Creek. The extreme northeastern corner is crossed by Mad River. The many tributaries of these streams provide sufficient drainage and afford excellent agricultural facilities. West of the Mad River Valley, the country is undulating. The C. C. & I. C. Railroad crosses the northern sections, and thus provides for the exporting of grain and other productions of the township. Inland travel is facilitated by the Mad River Valley and Anderson Creek Pike, extending north and south, and the Urbana and Piqua and

Urbana and Troy Pikes, extending east and west, which are connected with a complete network of "dirt" roads. With these advantages, many of them the work of nature, it is a matter of no surprise, that Mad River Township attracted the attention of the early seekers of new homes.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

It is universally conceded that William Owens is the first white person who settled not only in the township but in the county as well. Of him but little is remembered. He was a native of Virginia, where he lived on a rented piece of ground, in comparative poverty. A desire to better the condition of himself and family, induced him to leave forever the land of his birth. The trip was made by wagon, and, as it was necessary to cut the way, it required much valuable time. Late in the fall of 1779, he arrived in this county and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 15, in this township. He purchased of one William Ward, 240 acres of land, a part of which is now located as a portion of Section 9, the remainder as the northeast quarter of Section 15. In consideration of his leading the way into this vast wilderness, the land was sold to him at the nominal figure of $1 per acre. A beautiful and inexhaustible spring was perhaps the chief inducement that caused him to select this land. The Indians were his only neighbors, and with them he became very intimate. Because he raised a number of swine, they applied to him the cognomen of Kosko Elene (Hogman). Of the first four-horse wagon, that plied between Cincinnati and the settlements, he was the proprietor. As an individual, he was very eccentric. At times he professed a firm belief in the religion of Jesus Christ, and again would indulge in the most profane epithets that he could command. He became a member of the Baptist Church at an early day. He was an habitual soliloquizer. One day the Indians' horses broke into his cornfield. Patience, which had been taxed to its utmost capacity, ceased to be a virtue, and he was heard repeating to himself, "Old Billy can swear a pretty good hickory yet." While removing a family to Indianapolis, he contracted a disease from which he never recovered. He died in the year 1818. Though his life was not characteristic of any imitable traits of character, he will nevertheless be remembered as one of the early pioneers who suffered innumerable privations that future generations might live in peace and plenty. *Requiescat in pace*. His family consisted of eight children, who lived the life of noble citizens, but have long since crossed the dark valley to enter a land that is always new, and where the struggles and trials of pioneer life are unknown.

At the beginning of the present century, several families emigrated to the lowlands of this township and settled on the different sections, paying the first installment, and commenced building and clearing. The Government required that each installment be paid when due or the land was declared forfeited. Of necessity they, or many of them, failed. They were compelled to clear the land, and then, from the products of the soil, realize enough to pay for it. It is not strange that some of them lost all the money invested with the lands and the improvements thereon. The injustice of a too stringent Government cannot be denied. But few countries were settled under greater disadvantages, yet the fine soil and healthy climate presented an inviting aspect to home seekers, and they came.

At the mouth of Storms Creek, near what is now known as Tremont, Clark County, Charles Rector, with his brother-in-law, Christopher Weaver, settled

in 1801. Nature had fitted these men for a life in a new country; they were honest, sober and industrious. In addition to this, they exercised good judgment in the selection of lands. They were natives of Kentucky. They lived the lives of Christians, and when death knocked at their doors, he found them prepared. One of Rector's sons (Conaway) lives near the old homestead—Section 12—and is honored and respected by all who know him.

William Ross, a man of wonderful strength and physical endurance, also settled on the southern part of the township, near Tremont.

William Weaver, a brother of Christopher, was born in 1759, at Bucks County, Penn., near Philadelphia. He participated in the Revolutionary war, and was an eye-witness to Cornwallis' march from Yorktown. In 1783 or 1784, he was united with Mary Kiger, a native of Maryland. The couple removed to Kentucky in 1792, and, in 1802, they emigrated to Ohio. They settled in what is now known as Clark County, where they rented of William Chapman eighty acres of land, a part of which was prairie land. Here they lived for five years, when they removed to Section 24 in this township, on land now owned by William Weaver, where they resided until death. Henry Storm is remembered as the only man who lived in the neighborhood prior to the arrival of the Weavers. Fifteen children were born to the couple. Of those yet living, William was born December 25, 1795, in Kentucky. He has been a resident of this State since 1802, and has never been beyond the State boundaries, nor has he ever been aboard of a train of cars. At the advanced age of eighty-five years he enjoys good health, is robust and is never so well satisfied as when the condition of the weather permits him to work in the garden. The bountiful supply of vegetables found in his garden attest to his skill as a gardener. He is a kind and benevolent gentleman, courteous to strangers and an indefatigable worker in the Lord's vineyard. We wish to add that, to our knowledge, he is the oldest resident in the township now living. Nancy was born November 6, 1801, was married to Erastus Wilson and is still living.

Nelson, born December 22, 1817, the youngest child, lives on a part of the old homestead. Thomas Redman, a Kentuckian, settled just above Falling Springs, but remained a short time only, and, in 1811, returned to his native State.

The Pences, fifteen in number, settled in different portions of this county. Three of them, John, Louis and Abraham, settled in this township. John purchased a quarter-section of land on Section 9, of one Terman, but soon disposed of it to his brother, Louis, and emigrated West. Abraham came from Virginia in 1811, and purchased portions of Sections 4 and 10. The land is now owned by his son David. He was called out as a scout during the early Indian troubles, and stationed in what is now known as Logan County. He was a faithful member of the Baptist Church, and held the position of Deacon for many years. He died in 1838. One of his daughters, the widow of David Loudenback, is living in the township and is now eighty-eight years of age, and without exception is the oldest living resident in the township. Several of his brothers lived to be fourscore years of age.

Another Kentuckian, named Abraham Shocky, settled on Nettle Creek. Of him, it is said, that he was muscular in form, weighing about one hundred and seventy-five pounds, and of a sandy complexion. As a pedestrian, he was without a peer. Rev. William Haller well remembers of seeing him start with good trotting horses and keep ahead. A tract of land, still in the possession of Uncle Sam, was well timbered with poplar. Shocky was in the habit of

hauling the timber to his mill. One evening as he was coming in with a log, he met Judge Runkle, who said to him: "You cannot haul any more logs from that land, for I have sent Joe Sims to Cincinnati this morning to enter it." But Shocky realized the real worth of the land and determined to have it at all hazards. He borrowed the necessary money, and on that same night started, on foot, for the Queen City. On the morning of the second day, as Sims was going to Cincinnati, he met Shocky going home, who revealed to him that he had entered the land in question. The fact was confirmed, and Sims and Shocky went home together, one on foot, the other on horseback. On another occasion, Shocky offered to bet that he could walk from Urbana to Cincinnati in one day, but met with no takers. He accomplished the feat, however, to the great delight of the settlers. At another time, he undertook to make better time than the Xenia and Urbana stage. In this, also, was he successful.

Up Nettle Creek, on the northwestern part of the township, there was a neighborhood of Shenandoah Valley; Virginians, consisting of the Wiants, Kites, Loudenbacks, Runkles and Jinkinses, most of them enterprising citizens. John Wiant was a tanner, and highly useful in his day. His sons are yet among the living, and one a talented and prominent figure in the Baptist Church. Adam Kite settled here in 1807, one-half mile east of the present residence of his son George W. He entered 200 acres at the Cincinnati Land Office. He died in 1842. Although the lowlands of the Mad River Valley could be purchased at a more reasonable figure than the highlands of this section, it was supposed by the Virginians that a land on which grew the trees of the forest could not be utilized into a grain country; therefore, they settled on the highest lands in the township.

Thomas Kenton (Simon's nephew) was a native of Virginia. He came to the Mad River Valley in about 1801. Was well made and of splendid stature, and noted for his great endurance and energetic industry. The first election held in the township, in 1805, was held at his house. He lived to a ripe age and possessed a remarkable memory up to the time of his death. Ezekial Arrowsmith, a brother-in-law of Kenton, emigrated from Mason County, Ky. They left on the 3d of December, 1801, and arrived in the township in the same month. His actual settlement was made in Concord Township some years after.

John Kain entered a tract of land in the river valley in the year 1808. In 1810, he sold it to one Hill, and left for the West. On the western boundaries, settlements were made by William Hendricks, Jessie Goddart and a man named Dibert. Jacob Arney, a native of North Carolina, settled near the site of Terre Haute. Two Kentuckians, John Rouse and Elijah Standerford, were his nearest neighbors. The locality settled by Owens received, in the period of 1801 to 1806, the families of Mark and William Kenton and of William and Elijah Harbor. Henry Ritter was another early pioneer; he afterward removed to Adams Township.

A Pennsylvanian named Archibald McGrew settled on a fine tract of land and was a valuable addition to the enterprising class of settlers.

Basil West settled near the town of Westville in 1805. When he came he was poverty stricken. He negotiated for a cow and agreed to pay for her at a stated time in the future. When the time expired, he paid the money as promised, remarking that it would certainly have been impossible for him to support his family had it not been for the cow.

We close our catalogue of early settlers by mentioning the names of John Hamilton, Christian and John Normand, John Norman, Robert McFarland, Christian Stephens, Thomas Redman, William Rhodes, Joseph Renolds, ——— Clark, Thomas Pierce, John Wiley, Joseph Diltz, Adam Wise, Thomas Anderson, Henry Newcomb, Wm. Custor, Hugh McSherry, George and John Steinbarger, George Faulkner, William and Henry Bacom, John Taylor, Arnold, Abraham and William Custor. There are others who deserve honorable mention, but space forbids.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF LATER ARRIVALS.

John Haller was a native of Pennsylvania, but left for Kentucky in 1796, when quite young. He is described as being a spare, active man, weighing about one hundred and thirty-five pounds. His hair was of an auburn color, his complexion medium. He married a lady who was a Virginian by birth, but who was brought to Kentucky when a child. The nuptials were celebrated in 1798. Haller, in company with others, came to Ohio on foot, in 1796, to look at the country—then an Indian wilderness—and was delighted with the rich valleys of Miami and Mad River. In 1807, he again explored the Mad River Valley. He was well pleased with the country, and proposed to emigrate; but the dark war-cloud was gathering between this and the mother country, and, as it was certain that the savages would unite with the British and resent the intrusion by the pale-faced emigrants, he hesitated. Finally, he resolved to brave the danger, and, in October, 1812, bid adieu to Kentucky friends and landed in Urbana. In Urbana, he remained until 1814, when he removed to the mouth of Nettle Creek, in this township, following his trade of blacksmithing. At about thirty-five years of age, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was rigid in the observance of discipline. He opposed the use of alcoholic drinks, and would not allow any one to indulge in them while on his premises. For many years he filled the office of Justice of the Peace. His decisions were just, and never failed to give satisfaction. He finally disposed of his real estate and removed to near Defiance, where he passed his declining years. He died peacefully and without pain, fully prepared to meet his God. William, his son, was born in 1801. Until recently, he was a prominent resident of this township. A few years ago, he removed to a farm near Kingston, in Salem Township. In his early days, he made a covenant to lead the life of a Christian. Has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. He enjoys the love and esteem of his fellowmen, and, when death calls for him, hovering angels will exclaim, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!" He is now in his seventy-ninth year, but still retains the vigor of manhood, and possesses an excellent memory. To him are we indebted for much valuable information.

Lewis Cook was born in Vermont in 1777. Here he lived until twenty-one years of age, when he removed to the western part of New York, where he remained until 1812. Up to this time, he had enjoyed a life of single blessedness, but now, at the age of thirty-five, concluded that it was not well for man to live alone, and took unto himself a helpmate in the person of Miss Annie Peck. A short time after, accompanied by his bride and father-in-law, he started down the Ohio on a flat-boat. The party landed at Cincinnati, and the men obtained employment with Gen. Harrison. In 1816, he and his brother-in-law, Earthman Warren, emigrated to this township with their families, and

settled on Section 13. Upon their arrival, they saw nothing but a dense mass of forest trees. They proceeded at once to erect a place of abode. A large oak was cut down, poles were placed in the ground parallel with the fallen tree, and the two were connected by a roof of boughs and some lumber which they were fortunate enough to obtain. Deer were roaming through the woods in large numbers, but were never molested by Cook, he being no hunter. He was very poor, and exerted himself night and day in endeavoring to retain the land permanently. His wife died in 1823, and, two years after, he was united with Bodaisa Fay. She died in 1830. In 1832, he again took unto himself a wife, Mary Hartwell being the chosen one. In after years, he sold the old homestead, and, with his son Lewis, took a trip to Illinois. While there, he was taken suddenly ill, and erelong was a corpse. He was buried where he died. His wife also died while on a visit to the same State some years after. Three children survive, viz., Percy (wife of George Enock, now a resident of Kansas), Calvin (who possesses the "home farm") and Louisa (wife of Nicholas Shafer, residing in this county).

John Lee was born in Maryland. In 1810, he came to New Lancaster, in this State, with his wife, nee Elizabeth Lomond. They lived there two years, and then removed to this county, settling on a tract of land located three miles northeast of Urbana. Mr. Lee died here two years later. In 1818, Mrs. Lee, with four children, settled on the northeast corner of Section 19; the land they purchased from one Glover. Mrs. Lee was married to Philip Stout, in 1827, with whom she lived happily until her death, which occurred in 1848. William Lee, her son, now occupies the homestead; has accumulated considerable property, and is a well-known and influential citizen. Of the remaining surviving children, James is a resident of Oregon; Richard resides in Iowa; Fannie, now Mrs. Thomas, lives in Indiana.

Benjamin Gard was born in Clark County in 1814. In after years, he removed across the line to this township, where he now lives, enjoying the fruits of economy and industry. During a recent conversation with the writer, he remarked that he had traveled over nine States; but had found no locality so attractive as the beautiful Mad River Valley.

David Loudenback, Sr., a native of Virginia, settled here in 1817; lived here five years, then removed to Concord Township, where he died in 1851. His son, David, Jr., returned to Mad River Township in 1829, beginning his career as a pedagogue. He made a permanent settlement in 1832. In 1842, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and continued in office until the year 1878. During his long term of office, he dispensed justice in accordance with the law, and, with one single exception, never had a case reversed by a higher court. He has now retired to private life, but his time is much given to the settlement of estates and other legal matters. He has still in his possession a chair made by him in 1829.

John Lutz, a Virginian, settled on the southwest corner of Section 18, in 1829. After living there ten years, he removed to ———, his present place of abode. He has accumulated a farm of 140 acres, which is in a state of cultivation.

Peter Baker, accompanied by his wife and nine children, came here from Virginia in 1816. Prior to their entrance to this township, they stopped at Columbus, as they had been informed that cheap homes could be purchased in the vicinity of that city. The land had been reserved for Revolutionary soldiers, however, and Baker was foiled in his attempt to settle there. The farm now

Respectfully Yours

Oliver Taylor

CONCORD TP

owned by his son, Simon, was entered December 24, 1816. Peter settled on the land now owned by Joseph Rhodes. When they came to their future home, the land was found to consist of one dense forest of green beech-trees. Simon erected a cabin on his tract, and covered it with a shingle roof—the first in the settlement. Peter died at the age of ninety-four. His son, Simon, is still occupying the old farm. His fellow-citizens have elected him repeatedly to all the township offices, except Justice of the Peace. He erected the brick building which he now occupies, in 1835.

Joseph Rhodes came from Virginia with his uncle, John Craybill, in 1835, performing most of the journey on foot. He located in this township, and pursued his trade of shoemaking. A few years later, he removed to Urbana Township, and there erected a mill, which was afterward destroyed by fire. Growing restless, he again left, and this time settled in the State of Indiana. In 1853, he settled on a portion of Section 26, where he resides at present. His brother, Noah, came here in 1856, and purchased a part of the farm. Mr. Rhodes is seventy-one years of age, and never left the state of single blessedness.

John Jenkins was born in Shenandoah County, Va., about the year 1789. In 1811, he was united with Polly Burkholder. They left for Ohio in 1832, traveling on two horses. Several children were born before their departure. A son named Morgan walked the entire distance; thirty-one days were consumed in making the trip. When one-half the journey had been completed, they found themselves in need of provisions. They stopped at the house of a German and asked permission to wash their clothing, inquiring also of the family if they had butter to sell. The people received them very ungraciously, and, in the German language, ridiculed them. Finally, Mrs. Jenkins addressed them in German, which had the desired effect. They were accorded a cordial reception and all their necessary wants supplied. The little knowledge of the German dialect possessed by Mrs. J. had changed the state of affairs. The Jenkins family settled at Wilmington, Clinton Co., in this State, at which place they remained until the year 1835. Thence they removed to the immediate vicinity of St. Paris, in this county. Here they remained for a number of years. The father finally removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where he died. Of eleven children, but two are now residents of this township—David and Morgan L. David has been married four times, and is now living happily with his fourth wife. Morgan has been a resident of Terre Haute for nearly forty years. He follows his trade of shoemaking, and keeps a general store. He is classed as one of the representative citizens of the village.

David Miller is a native of Virginia, and was born in 1813. His father died when he (David) was but seven years of age, and he was adopted by an uncle named Good. At the death of the latter he was taken into the family of his son. At the age of sixteen he left his native land, accompanied by the Goods, George Serkle and the Kesslers—Abe and Jacob. The party traveled in wagons which were drawn by four horses. The party settled on different sections in this township. Two years later, Miller removed to Clark County, where he engaged himself to a wagon-maker as an apprentice. In 1836, he erected a wagon-shop on Storm's Creek, near the present village of Terre Haute. There was no other establishment of a like nature in the country, except those located at Urbana. Mr. Miller now resides in Terre Haute, leading a life of quietude, free from business cares, and enjoys the fruits of his own personal industry. He is one of the enterprising citizens of the village, and has con-

tributed largely to all legitimate schemes offered for the public good. He is a stanch supporter of the proposed railroad, having subscribed a large sum to further its construction. He is an exemplary Christian and a good neighbor, honored and loved by all who know him.

When the earliest pioneers made their *entree* into the dense forests of this township, a beautiful, but discouraging sight was exposed to view. A picture more sublime than that produced by nature's artist cannot be imagined. The beautiful river valley, with its streams of living waters flowing through the green and mossy surface, presented an inviting aspect to the seekers of natural scenery. But to the seeker of a home, which was to be secured by the productions of the country, a picture differing largelv from the one just described, was presented. It is true that the beauties of nature filled his soul with admiration. But gazing and admiring these beauties promised no remuneration. The normal condition of the lands, the inferior facilities for preparing the soil and the wolf that threatened his door admonished him that years of toil were in store for him. That self-same spirit of determination which had induced him to separate from home and friends, and which had accompanied him on the perilous and tedious journey to the wilds of Ohio, did not forsake him. With the ax, brought from the land of his nativity, he erects a rude cabin for himself and family. The frugal meal of corn bread and venison is eaten with relish. He proceeds at once to fell the trees surrounding his cabin. Day after day, the echo of the never-failing ax resounds in the forest. An occasional arrival of a new family who have determined to seek their fortunes in these wilds, fills his heart with joy. In the spring following, all the pioneers of the neighborhood assembled to engage in "log-rolling." When the task is completed at one place, they proceed to another, and so on until all the trees that have fallen victims to the ax are removed. Then the ground is upturned with the aid of the wooden mold-board plow. Slowly but surely is the work executed. In the autumn, he has the satisfaction of seeing his first crop of corn and wheat. The products consisted in addition of potatoes and a few other indispensable necessities. The corn was crushed by the "family corn-cracker," an implement well remembered by the older residents, and which is described in another part of this work. The wheat had to be conveyed to Sandusky City, where it was taken in exchange for salt, coffee, etc. A few years later, we discover that a change has taken place. Much more land is being cultivated, mills are springing up in the vicinity, settlements are being made rapidly, and an era of general prosperity seems to have reached the community. And yet much was still to be accomplished. Roads were to be cut out, schools established and religious societies organized. The improvements were made slowly. The first brick house built within the township limits was not erected until the year 1823. This house was built by Charles Rector, and is now owned by Benjamin Gard. Mr. Rector lived in a double log house previous to the time in which the brick was erected. The log building was destroyed by fire. In 1832, but one-fourth of the land was cleared, and very few farms boasted of frame or brick dwellings, though some of them were roofed with shingles. The continual tide of immigration effected constant changes and improvements, and though a period of but fourscore years has passed away, scarcely a vestige of the former scenes of pioneer life remains. They have been buried under the waves of oblivion, in their stead have appeared all the improvements of modern times. In the language of Tupper, in his veneration for old haunts, the surviving pioneer exclaims:

"Old faces, how I long to see
Their kindly looks again.
Yet these are gone—while all around
Is changable as air.
All anchor in the solid ground
And root my memories there!"

INDIANS.

We scarce need mention the fact that, four score years ago, the denizens of the forests predominated in this country. When the first boat of European adventurers landed on American shores, they found that the newly discovered continent was inhabited by a race of uncivilized people whom they called Indians. Year after year the latter were driven back to the dense forests to make way for the increasing white population. Centuries passed away, and the red man had learned to look upon the pale-face with a deadly hatred, and after a desperate resistance only could he be induced to migrate still further westward to the deep recesses of an endless forest. Prior to the beginning of the nineteenth century, the section of the country now known as Champaign County was inhabited almost exclusively by Indians. One by one came the Virginians and Kentuckians, and took up their abode with the red men. For a number of years they were left unmolested; the male portion of the tribe devoted themselves to hunting and fishing, while the women cultivated a small patch of ground and begged whisky of the whites. In the year 1806, the Indians manifested a hostile disposition, which continued for a number of years. No encounters took place in this township, but rumors of Indian depredations in the surrounding country became rife, and the pioneers made preparations for self-protection. To provide for a place of safety in case of an attack, it was determined to build

A FORTIFICATION.

Of this fort, M. Arrowsmith, in his contribution to the "History of Champaign and Logan Counties," says:

"To the best of my recollection it was in 1807 that the settlers in the valley on the north side of the township, from their exposed condition to the savages, erected a fort by inclosing about one-fourth of an acre with buildings and pickets. It was erected at the residence of Thomas Kenton, on the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 4, Range 11. It was quadrangular in form. His two cabins stood about ten feet apart. The space between was to be used as an inlet for any needed purpose, and protected with a swinging gate of split timber. These pickets were made of split logs planted in the ground and reaching ten or twelve feet high. These flat sides (for they were doubled) were placed together, thus shutting the joints completely, and formed the north side. The east and west sides were made with log buildings, the roofs slanting inwards and high enough on the inside for a doorway into them. On the outside, about the height of the inner eave, was a projection sufficient to prevent the enemy from climbing up, and a space of a few inches was left between the lower wall and jut that could be used for port-holes in case the Indians were to come to set fire to the buildings or any like purpose. There was one building about the center of the south side, and the other spaces were closed with pickets. There was a well of water within the inclosure. Fortunately, they never had need to use it for the purpose for which it was erected."

The following incidents are obtained from the above source: In those early days, an Indian came to Thomas Kenton to buy a horse. His horses were out running at large, as was the custom at that time. They went together to hunt them, and when they found them my father's horses were with them, and one —a fine young horse for that day—took the Indian's eye. He would not even notice any of the others. After inquiring whom he belonged to, he came to my father to see if he would sell him, and what was his price. Father asked $80. He offered $70. After parleying awhile, the Indian held up both hands seven times and one hand once, and on that proposition they traded. He had but $74 to pay down, but promised to be back at a certain time to pay the other, which he did at the time promised. This is written to show that there was honor and honesty with the Indians.

About 1818, it was a common thing for the Lewistown Indians, with their families, to come to this neighborhood in the summer. They would make camps covered with bark, in some pleasant shady grove, where the squaws with their papooses would stay. The men would hunt deer or lie about their camp. Their squaws were generally busy making or peddling their baskets among the people around about for something to eat. Amongst them, on one of their visits, was an old acquaintance of my father's named Coldwater. He came to our house to buy some bacon on credit, and promised to pay at some time in specie, for he said he had specie at home. At that time the banks, or many of them, had failed; so it was necessary in dealing to know what kind of money was to be used in the trade. He got the bacon, but, unlike the other Indian, never paid for it. These two Indians exemplified an old man's expression when speaking of the different religious denominations, 'I *hope* that there are *bad* and good amongst *all* of them.'"

During the time of Indian hostilities, a drove of hogs were attacked by bears while feeding on the land at the head of Chapman's Creek. The noise and commotion was observed by the settlers, who imagined the hogs were being killed by Indians. It was supposed that the latter, after enjoying a supper of fresh pork, would attack the settlement. The people acting on the strength of this supposition and without making any investigation, repaired to the Kiser Fort, near Tremont. The excitement was great, and the entire neighborhood flocked to the fort for protection. Careful investigation disclosed the fact that no cause for alarm existed. On this occasion, a number of pioneers obtained shelter in the McBeth Fort. On the morning of the following day, Mr. Kiser, the Commander-in-chief of Fort Kiser, stationed the men on the immediate front of the fort and commanded them to fire by platoons. The report of the guns was heard by the occupants of Fort McBeth, who were now in a state of great fear, as they supposed that the Indians were engaged in open battle with the whites. They fastened the entrance of the fort securely, using the utmost precaution. When they finally discovered their mistake, there was much rejoicing. The precaution against intrusion had been so well planned and executed that fully six hours passed away before the last obstruction could be removed.

When this township was yet in its infancy, no system of drainage had been adopted, and, as a natural consequence, much of the Mad River Valley consisted of large bodies of water which were fed by the innumerable springs. Around these lakes the Indians were wont to gather. The land now owned by John Kiser, was a favorite resort for the savages. In 1812, a battle took place between the Indians and a party of Kentuckians on the land just mentioned—

Section 7. The savages obtained a position on a mound from whence they could command a view of the surroundings, and arrange their position accordingly. After a short and decisive battle, the whites beat a retreat. They returned to Kentucky, obtained re-enforcements and again attacked the savages. This time the former occupied the prominent positions. The savages fought desperately but the fates were against them. They were shot down from every side and massacred almost to a man. But few escaped to tell the story.

Some twenty years ago, Mr. Kiser found on his farm an ancient ornament, which was probably attached to a flag-staff. Mr. K. took it to Springfield and it was at first conjectured that the ornament was made from pure gold, but careful investigation disclosed that this supposition was unfounded. Historians contend that the flag-staff was brought to this country by the British, and that it afterward fell into the hands of the Indians, and was lost by them during one of the encounters just described.

With the death of Tecumseh came peace and prosperity. Disheartened and driven back the poor savage was compelled to seek a home in the forests of the West, leaving behind him forever the scenes of his former greatness.

CHURCHES.

An inducement to settlers worthy of note, was the outgrowth of privilege to worship according to conscientious views granted with readiness. At first it was found expedient to unite irrespective of predilections, and worship harmoniously together. The little bands would worship in their respective dwellings, until each acquired sufficient strength, when societies were formed. Soon rude log meeting-houses were constructed, from which songs of praise reverberated in the forests.

The first class was organized at Ezekiel Arrowsmith's, Rev. Robert McFarland serving as Class-leader. About thirty members constituted the organization. Of these, Rev. William Haller is the only one yet living. Verily, time has wrought its changes. It is related that one Van Meter married a lady named Reynolds, who was a member of this class. Van Meter attended the meetings, but not through choice, as he was strenuously opposed to worshiping in the small, heated room in Arrowsmith's dwelling. Becoming disgusted, he, one Sabbath, crawled through the aperture in the wall while the brethren were engaged in prayer. The surprise and horror of the latter when they discovered that the bird had flown, can be more easily imagined than described.

A log meeting-house was built on the land of William Ross, by the Methodists. The Baptists erected a house of worship on Nettle Creek, which was also of logs. In 1820, a log church was built by the Methodists on the land of Christian Stephens. These buildings were uncomfortable, and, as soon as circumstances would permit, more commodious houses were erected. In connection with this brief sketch of pioneer religious organizations, we cannot forbear to mention the names of those who brought the glad tidings of peace and good-will to the disconsolate. They deserve a place in history, and should be held in everlasting remembrance. Following we append the names of some of the Baptist ministers: John Thomas, John Gutridge, William Harper, Moses Frazee, Willis Hance, Daniel Bryant, Thomas Price, John Norman, Samuel Williams, William Fuson. Of the brethren of the Methodist Church, we mention: Henry B. Bascum, Moses Trader, Adjet McGuire, Robert, James and John Findly, John Strange, Russell Biglow, John Collins, W. H. Raper, Augustus Eddy,

George Marley, George Walker, Michael Marley, Leroy Swormstead and Daniel D. Davidson. All of these have long since departed this life and gone to their reward.

Rev. William Haller, in an interesting communication to the "History of Logan and Champaign Counties," furnishes a brief description of the personal appearance of the most remarkable of these men, together with their peculiarities. We extract the description *verbatim :*

"I take the Baptist brethren first. John Thomas was a small, light man, dark hair and complexion, deliberate, cautious, not venturesome, and possessed of great strength and endurance for one of his size. Gutridge was just the opposite—fluent, bold, assuming; would dash ahead if he did run against a stump, which he sometimes did. He cared for his stomach. In a travel once, he stopped with a sister for dinner on wash-day. When seated at table, the lady said they had a plain dinner. 'Yes,' said Gutridge, 'it is plain fare, but wholesome diet.' The lady replied: 'If you are a good man, it is good enough; if not, a thousand times too good.' Frazee was prized by his brethren for his adherence to his doctrines, and had considerable ability to defend them. Willis Hance was acceptable amongst his brethren. Daniel Bryant is still living. [He has died since the above was written.—THE AUTHOR.] I have heard him when young and since he has become aged, and feel it just to say that I consider him among the talented in any branch of the Christian church. For originality he is not surpassed by any of his brethren that I have heard. Thomas Price has been esteemed by his brethren for his piety. I would say a zeal, but not according to knowledge. James Dunlap was an old-time preacher; was popular in his day. I have spoken of my Baptist brethren that I had known in early youth and manhood. I may now speak of my Methodist brethren, of whom I know more and can say more. Bascum was among the first; somewhat foppish in appearance, and of medium stature. He had great command of language. At the time, his audiences were spell-bound, but soon the enchantment would evaporate, and you had only to fall back on the occasion. Trader was able, but contentious, and seemed to say, 'I am watching you.' McGuire was able, benignant, and wished you to see the purity and appropriateness of the Gospel system. Old Robert Findly had great ability, even when aged; was strict, rigid in law and order, and drilled his flock. John Findly was mild, persuasive and logical. James Findly was a large, muscular man, bold, defiant, ready for combat, and was a Boanarges, and would awe into reverence. You would think he intended to try and shake creation, and yet sometimes he would touch the sympathies of his hearers. Rupel Biglow was quite small, and homely almost to deformity. When he preached, he would lay his premises as carefully as a skillful general would arrange his forces for battle. He would comprehend the obstacles to be overcome, see that his forces were sufficient, every officer in his place, men and munitions properly arranged, and then the word would be given. Shell and shot, large and small arms, grape and canister, as though the heavens and earth were coming together, and in the consternation he would charge bayonets and complete the destruction. Such seemed to be his power over men. John Collins was spare, light and sprightly. His method was conversational. With rich, mellow voice, a heart throbbing with tender emotions, he would commence talking to you, his kindness would win on you till you would be in his power; then he would deal out some circumstances so pathetically given, that the whole audience would weep in perfect response to the preacher's wish. After you were seated, and had listened awhile, you could

not leave if you would, nor you would not if you could. Augustus Eddy was a fine-looking man, and had a clear, strong, musical voice. The intonations seemed to have a magic power over you, as he would urge you to pause and think, and you would be likely to promise.

"John Strange I had forgotten. He was a slender, tall, man, prepossessing in appearance; when speaking, he would throw out his strong, shrill voice, till he would arrest attention, then he would hold you in a kind of suspense as though some commotion in nature was in expectation. The sinner would be in a state of alarm; then he would summon all his strength and pierce the wicked as though a well-aimed gun had sent a ball to pierce the heart, and sometimes sinners would fall as if shot in reality.

"William Raper was perhaps as fine a looking man as ever I looked upon. The attention of the audience would never fail to be attracted by the noble dignity of the preacher, and the inevitable conclusion would be: "That you are a finished gentleman, and a wise counselor," and you would cheerfully take a seat near the speaker; his clear logic and profound thought so modestly given, would prepossess you in his favor; you would begin to desire his companionship, and thus he could lead you against your pre-conceived opinions.

"George Marley was the most remarkable for native eccentricity of any in my knowledge. He had good preaching abilities. His audience would alternate between laughing and crying, just at Marley's pleasure, and it was perfectly natural—it may have been unavoidable. He was desired to preach once at each conference.

"George Walker was a large, stout man with a strong voice, and vehement in his manner. His assaults were made as by storm; his spirit was kill or be killed; not comprising, nothing daunted or impeding, but onward to victory. His mantle has fallen on but few.

"Leroy Swormstead traveled here when a young man, or rather, a white-headed boy; he was medium in stature. I only remember that he was quite able. Daniel D. Davidson was a lean, long man, of good size, and very fine voice and good preaching abilities—a faithful Pastor and able divine.

"Michael Marley, was a well-made, hardy man of good size. His appearance indicated a man of thought and fixed principles, and seemed to say: "Treat me and my views respectfully, for they are sustainable by the highest authorities." And when put to the test, he never failed to make good his purpose. I think I have never known the man who could go into the depths of theology equal with Michael Marley, and he was a student to the end of his life. He would remind one of a man stationed at divergent roads in the wilderness, all unsafe but one, and a departure would hazard life, and it was his business to set them in the safe way. He was able to reconcile apparent conflicting passages of Scripture, showing their meaning as they stood connected with other passages of Scripture, thus clearly bringing out and presenting truth; and, when in his strength, he had great ability to force and apply his logical conclusions.

"On hearing Alfred Cookman, I thought he might be equal to Marley in this respect, but I only heard him twice, and in this, he seemed quite able to bring up to those deep thoughts that seemed beneath the surface, and to apply them; and I regret that these great men have gone, and that we can hear them no more.

"The difference between them as it strikes me is this: that Cookman would point to the safe road, all strewn with flowers and beautified with evergreens, and make the impression that all the flowery paths were paths of peace, and

then he would go out with that grateful smile and thus win the misguided to that peaceful way; while Marley would describe the safety and security of his way, and then point to the danger of those divergent roads, and send out its thrilling, warning voice, showing the dreadful results, reaching out through countless ages, so as to alarm the fears of the guilty."

In the preceding pages, we have endeavored to describe the manner in which religion was introduced into the pioneer homes, referring also to the characteristics of some of the most remarkable proclaimers of Gospel liberty. It is now our pleasant task to record briefly, the histories of the different churches now in existence.

Westville M. E. Church.—This church is the offspring of the first religious organization of the township. In 1801, a sermon was preached under a sugar-tree, on the land of Ezekiel Arrowsmith, by Rev. James Davidson. This, the first Scriptural discourse, was listened to by a large concourse of people. Soon after, a society was organized, and meetings were held in the log houses of Christian Stephens, Arthur Elliott and Mr. Brockmyer. The society prospered favorably, and, in 1820, erected a log house of worship on the land of Stephens. In this building they continued holding services until 1826, at which time the increasing membership demanded the erection of a more commodious structure. A neat one-story brick, 45x60, was built at Westville. The material for the same was obtained at a nominal figure, and the total cost of the church did not exceed $1,000. Rev. Lewis White was the minister at that time. This building served the purpose for which it was erected until the winter of 1877–78. When it was destroyed by fire. In the spring of 1878, a new building was erected at a cost of $5,000. This building is a neat one and one-half story edifice, and well furnished within. Services are held regularly, and, altogether, the society is prospering in intelligence and membership.

Terre Haute M. E. Church.—Diligent research has failed to trace the origin of this church. We will, however, endeavor to portray with as much accuracy as possible the career of the organization. That portion of the membership connected with the original society, residing in the southern part of the township, proceeded to erect a building on the land owned by William Ross, which was located in their midst. A desire to overcome the obstacles in the way of attending a church located so far from their homes was the object of this step. The house was built in 1814, and of logs. William Weaver was elected as one of the first Trustees, and has been continued in that office to this day. The society was re-organized in 1835 by Rev. Joshua Boucher, and, immediately after, the present edifice was erected at Terre Haute. Formerly, this was one of the most prosperous churches in the county. The many churches in the neighborhood have had their detrimental effects, and the society is now hovering between life and death. Rev. John Black is the present minister.

The Baptist Church—Located one-half mile south of Westville, on the Valley Pike, is recorded as one of the oldest in the township. In 1806, some of the members of the King's Creek Church, in Salem Township, obtained letters of dismissal, and at once proceeded with others to effect an organization in this township, at the dwelling of Henry Pence. The Mad River Baptist Association was formed in 1812, and this church connected itself with the same. The primary meeting of this organization was held at the house of Abijah Ward. In 1819, a log building was erected on the site of the present building. A few years later the society concluded to put up a brick edifice, which was occupied for a number of years. The present building was afterward erected.

Recently, a new roof was put on the structure, and it was also remodeled within. Since its organization the following ministers have proclaimed the glad tidings of eternal life: John Thomas, John Norman, John Gutridge, Moses Frazee, Sr., Samuel Williams (served thirty years), E. D. Thomas, John M. Thompson (present incumbent). At times the church has met with adversities, but is now in a living condition. The building now used is a one and one-half story brick, the dimensions of which are 45x60.

Myrtle-Tree Church.—From a well-written history of this church, compiled by the Clerk, Mr. Amos Norman, we condense the following: The church was organized April 24, 1830, by Elder William Fuson. The first meeting was held on the first Sunday of the same month and year. It was estimated that one thousand people were present on the occasion, every section of the county being represented. It may be of interest to our readers why and under what circumstances the church received its name. A short time before the organization the wife of Elder Fuson had a dream. She had read the first chapter of Zachariah before retiring for the night, and meditated on the beauty of the myrtle tree. When asleep, she dreamed of the tree in the lovely valley, and beheld it in all its glory. It was her request that the church should be christened Myrtle-Tree, to which the others acquiesced. Following are the names of the original members: George Pine, Bryant Moody, John Harnest, James Pine, William Fuson, Phebe Moody, Ann Harnest, Sarah Pine, Sarah Pine, Sr., Deidamia Fuson, Lucy Comer, Elizabeth Whitmore. These have all since passed to that better land. Eight of the above received their letters of dismissal from the Symm's Creek Baptist Church, Lawrence County, in this State. The remaining five were formerly members of the Nettle Creek Church. John Harnest was the name of the first baptismal candidate; he was a fellow soldier in the Revolutionary war with the father of Elder Fuson, and the first person buried in the cemetery of the church. September 11, 1830, John Harnest, Jr., was elected Clerk, and John Harnest, Sr., Deacon. A house of worship was erected shortly after the organization of the church on the land purchased of Samuel Kite; a calico dress for Mrs. Kite was the consideration. Elder Fuson continued as minister of the church until September 25, 1841, at which time he resigned on account of old age. Rev. James Randle has been minister since 1870. Amos Norman has officiated as Clerk since 1866. Since the organization a total of 589 names have been enrolled on the registers. A building committee was appointed March 27, 1880, and empowered to arrange for the erection of a new edifice. The old building was torn down, and a new one is now in course of construction.

Harmony Baptist Church, located on the Kirkpatrick Pike, was organized in 1857 by Revs. John Ebbert and David Runkle. The original members were dissolvents of the Myrtle-Tree Church. The first meeting was held at the barn of John Lutz, and subsequently meetings were held in the schoolhouse. In 1858, the organization contracted with Josiah Lutz for the erection of a church. Soon after, the members had the satisfaction of worshiping in a neat one-story building, 32x36. Rev. Beane is the present Pastor. The membership is sixty-two. A Sabbath school was organized in 1875 by Rev. Nixon. Philip Stover was the first Superintendent. The school has a membership of thirty. Charles M. Bragg, Superintendent.

Westville Universalist Church.—This body was organized April 29, 1877. It was composed of one Pastor, three Deacons, three Trustees, one Treasurer, one Secretary, which were chosen from a number of sixteen, being the sum total of

the organization when in its infancy. In this condition, it was admitted into the State Convention held at Belpre, Ohio, in June following. A temple of worship was erected, in the summer of the same year, at a cost of $3,000, paid for largely by Squire Loudenback. The church was dedicated January 13, 1878, by Rev. S. P. Carlton, who has been its Pastor up to this time. The membership has swelled to 106. The church has for its object the promotion of Christianity and the elevation of mankind.

Several churches of the Lutheran denomination are located south of Terre Haute. Their history could not be ascertained.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

Our forefathers were not favored with the endless improvements of these modern times. They did not enjoy the advantages offered by the complicated machinery of the present day. And yet, the genius of invention claimed her rights in the American forests in those early days. When the harvest was over, it was necessary that the grain be converted into flour; that the corn be converted into meal. For a time, family corn-crackers were used.

The first mill was erected by John Norman, on Nettle Creek, where B. Wiant's mill now stands. Norman placed a slight obstruction in the channel, where he had a wheel for the water to flow against, and a little primitive gearing set in motion a small stone that he picked up on his land. When he got his mill in running order, he would fill the hopper in the morning, then would leave to engage in other labor until noon, when he would again replenish the hopper, and fill the sacks with meal or cracked corn to the same height that they were with corn, he having made a hole in the sack with a bodkin before emptying them. John Pence built a mill on Nettle Creek in 1819. One Steinbarger erected a mill at the time of the construction of Norman's mill. The *modus operandi* of these milling institutions was similar to the one above described.

Much time was consumed in converting the grain into grist, and yet the building of each mill was hailed with joy, for the country was devoid of good roads, and travel was attended with many impediments; hence the settlers longed to have a mill near at hand and easy of access.

William Runkle (afterward Judge Runkle) was a tanner. John Wiants was also a tanner, and considered master of his trade. These men were valuable additions to the neighborhood. The hides of the cattle were tanned into shoe-leather, and made up into shoes by the traveling shoemakers of those days.

—— Hess built a distillery on the Valley Pike some twenty-five years ago. He operated the institution successfully for a number of years, but was finally plunged into financial ruin, and left the country destitute and broken down. The building may yet be seen standing, but is slowly, yet surely, falling a victim to the laws of decay.

The old Wiant Mill, on the Urbana and St. Paris Pike, has been re-built. Steam-power was introduced some twelve years ago, and saw-milling facilities were added. The establishment is now owned by J. C. Vincent, and is largely patronized by the inhabitants of the surrounding country. There are now four flouring-mills and six saw-mills in the township.

PIONEER INCIDENTS.

In "ye olden times," the scarcity of trading-points was a matter of great inconvenience to the pioneers. It was customary to haul four-horse wagon-loads of grain to Sandusky or Cincinnati. Here the produce was sold at a nominal figure—wheat at 25 cents per bushel; corn at 10 cents per bushel; pork at $1.50 per hundred weight. The drivers of these conveyances did not enjoy lives of comfort and ease, by any means. Their journeys, on the contrary, were attended with many privations. William Weaver relates, that, while returning from a trip to Sandusky, he was compelled to spend the night in the open air. Upon awakening in the morning, he found himself enveloped in snow. His iron constitution prevented the probability of any serious consequences.

Several pear-trees that were planted on the farm of Calvin Cook, sixty-three years ago, are yet in a healthy condition, and bear a bountiful crop each year.

In the year 1830, a number of Virginians came to this township, purchasing the farms of the settlers, most of which were in a good state of cultivation. Six dollars per acre was the average price paid for these lands. The settlers removed to Allen and Auglaize Counties, where they entered land at $1.25 per acre. Their children were arriving at maturity, and a desire to own land sufficient to provide for all of them was the object of this change.

By reference to the list of township officials, it will be noticed that John Haller served as Justice of the Peace for a number of years. The following incident will illustrate his unfaltering career as a public officer: A son of his engaged in hunting rabbits on the Sabbath Day. This desecration of the Lord's day was considered unlawful by the Squire. The culprit was arrested on the following day, and convicted after a fair and impartial trial. He was fined $5. The young lad was not worth that sum. But the demands of the law must be acceded to, and, to overcome the difficulty, the Squire *himself paid the fine.*

When the township was organized, a resolution prohibiting persons of color from settling within the township limits was passed by the people, showing the state of feeling then existing.

The writer does not wish to be considered disrespectful, and yet he is disposed, by actual observation, to conclude that Mad River can produce more bachelors and old maids than any other township in the county. Whether this is the result of pioneer instruction or not, we are not prepared to say. Recently, several persons, whose ages ranged from fifty to seventy years, left the state of single blessedness, to devote their remaining years to connubial bliss. "It is never too late to mend."

SCHOOLS.

The pioneer was exempt from all the advantages offered by the educational interests of the present day. No beautiful gothic edifices, produced by the combined skill of the architect and the contractor, were opened for the reception of the pupils; no collegiate graduate offered his services as pedagogue. The humble log cabin, with its huge fire-place and greased paper windows, served as a schoolhouse. A person whose intellectual powers were superior only to those of the most ignorant, acted as schoolmaster. The Bible, Webster's speller, and

such other publications as could be obtained, constituted the text-books. But, by diligent study and firmness of purpose, many of the pupils of that day rose to a high degree of distinction. These subscription schools were continued until 1826. In that year, the township was laid off into eight school districts, containing 233 families. Competent teachers were engaged, and thus the friends of education had great cause for rejoicing. Among the early teachers, now living, who were employed under the provisions of the Common School Law, we mention Isaac Neff and David Laudenback. The former began teaching in 1842, and continued for twenty years; the latter began in 1829, and continued for a number of years. There are now twelve substantial school-houses, eleven of which are brick structures. They are well attended, in charge of reliable and intelligent instructors, and offer enticing inducements to the youth.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

We are unable to give the date of the of the township organization and the names of officers elected at the first election. From an old record of the township, dated 1813, we have obtained the subsequent information. As one of the first official acts of the Trustees of 1813, we copy the following *verbatim*, orthography and all:

August 24, 1813: Then Ordered by Trustees of M R T Make out a List of Tax on Township in Order to Settle the Different Claims that *is* or may be before next April Against sd Township Say 50 or 60 Dollars and Make a List for Each Constable as to them most convenient In form as the Law Directs and bind them in bonds as the Law Directs for Collection and paying to treasurer. This by Order as above David Bayles T Clerk. In conformity to the above I have *Maid* out Assessment for them and handed to the Proper Officers for Collection as the Law Directs by Order of the Trustees A. Bayles T. Clerk.

April, 1813, the Trustees allowed the following claim: "Mad River Township, debtor, to William Darnell, for *Warning* township officers, 50 cents."

April 17, 1815, the township was laid out in three districts for road purposes, and Christian Stephens, Peter Smith and Nathan Darnall, appointed Supervisors.

When the so-called State road, leading from Urbana to Troy was surveyed, the Trustees acted as follows:

"By the authority vested in us by law, we, William Stephens, John Haller and Archibald McGrew, Jr., Trustees of Mad River Township, do appoint you, William Owens, Supervisor of the State Road, leading from Urbana to Troy, by John Haller. You are to begin at the crossing of Nettle "Cricke," and to work the west end as far as the township line, with the hands here mentioned, April 24, 1816: John Haller, Samuel Web, Abraham Pence, Sr., Abraham Pence, Jr., Henry Prince, Joseph Prince, Vincin Bastin, James Baggs, Samuel McMeullen, Asal Owens, John Idel, Jacob Idel, Martin Idel, Briant Moody Jesse Jones, Joseph Syms, James West, John Taylor, Shadrach D. Northcut, Ithamer Warrin, William Warrin, William Owens.

"William Owens came forward and was sworn into office according to law before me. Abraham Stephens, Township Clerk. May 10, 1817, issued William Owen's order to work the State road, also his number of hands."

On the first Monday in March, 1817, the Trustees met to select jurors for the Court of Common Pleas. Thomas Kenton, Ezekiel Arrowsmith and John Hamilton, were selected for the grand jury; Peter Smith, John Pence and James Thomas to the petit jury. This is the first selection of jurors by the Trustees, of which there is any record.

June 20, 1818, the survey of a township road was made by Ithamer H. Warrin. Said road commencing on the north bank of Storms' Creek, at the crossing of the county road near to John Hamilton, intersecting the county road from Boston to Urbana. Viewed on the 20th of June by John Hamilton, Francis Stephenson and Ithamer H. Warrin. May 30, 1818, an order was issued to John Hamilton, Francis Stephenson and Ithamer H. Warrin to view a township road from said Hamilton's down Storm's Creek to intersect the road leading from Urbana, on the west side of Mad River, to Boston.

For the purpose of paying all just claims exhibited against the township, the Trustees on May 30, 1818, levied the following tax: Each horse, mare, mule, etc., 3 years and upward, 18¾ cents; each head of cattle, 3 years old and upward, 6¼ cents.

For his services as Supervisor for the year 1819, William Owens received $1.50. William Weaver, Sr., "made no charge" for the same services.

The Overseers of the Poor issued an order to Jane Taylor to depart from the township. Given to a Constable, as follows: "You are hereby commanded, forthwith, to notify Jane Taylor, a poor person, that according to law it being made to appear to us that the said Jane Taylor has no legal settlement in said township, to depart the same, and in so doing, this shall be your warrant. Dated March 8, 1821."

Trustees met at the house of Abraham Stephens in January, 1825, for the purpose of levying a Poor and Township tax, and voted that the Clerk make out a tax for the relief of the poor to the amount of $45 to defray the expense of collecting and the debt of keeping the poor for the year 1824; also, a tax to defray the expense of the township officers for 1824. This is the first record of a division of the township funds into separate Poor and Township funds.*

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

At an election held April, 1814, the following officers were elected: Trustees, N. Hill, A. Dowden, William Wauhub; Clerk, C. Standaford; Treasurer, John Haller; Lister, C. Standaford.

1815—Trustees, Ezekiel Arrowsmith, William Stephens, Shadrach D. Northcutt; Clerk, Isaac Myers; Treasurer, John Haller; Lister (Assessor), Isaac Myers; Justices of the Peace, John Hamilton, William Stephens. August 26, 1815, Isaac Myers tendered his resignation as Clerk, and Abraham Stephens was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1816—Trustees, William Stephens, John Haller, Archibald McGrew, Jr.; Clerk, Abraham Stephens; Treasurer, John Haller; Lister, Abraham Stephens; Justice of the Peace, John Haller.

1817—Trustees, Nathan Darnall, Zachariah Putman, Peter Smith; Clerk, Abraham Stephens; Treasurer, John Haller; Lister, Abraham Stephens; Justice of the Peace, John Haller.

1818—Trustees, Zachariah Putman, Elijah Bell, John Haller; Clerk, Abraham Stephens; Treasurer, John Haller; Lister, Abraham Stephens; Justice of the Peace, John Logan.

1819—Trustees, Thos. Kenton, John Hamilton, Asal Owens; Clerk, Abraham Stephens; Treasurer, same; Lister, same; Justice of the Peace, John Pence.

1820—Election held at the house of Joseph Sims; number of votes cast, one hundred and eleven. Trustees, Nathan Darnall, William Runkle, Peter

*The township was laid off into four road districts April 5, 1830.

Smith; Clerk, Abraham Stephens; Treasurer, same; Lister, same; Justice of the Peace, John Taylor.

1821—Total number of votes cast, one hundred. Trustees, William Runkle, Peter Smith, Nathan Darnall; Clerk, Abraham Stephens; Treasurer, same; Lister, same; Justice of the Peace, Shadrach D. Northcutt.

1822—Total number of votes cast, fifty-four. Trustees, Ezekiel Arrowsmith, John Hamilton, Jesse Godard; Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor, Abraham Stephens.

1823—Total number of votes cast, forty-nine. Trustees, Nathan Darnall, Archibald McGrew (no record of other officers.)

1824—Election held at the house of Joseph Idel; number of votes cast, eighty-seven. Trustees, Isaac Beaver, John Taylor, Archibald McGrew; Clerk, Lister and Treasurer, Abraham Stephens; Justices of the Peace, John Hamilton, John Stephens.

1825—Election held at house of John Owens. Trustees, Archibald McGrew, Jr., William Runkle, William Darnall; Clerk, Isaac Beaver; Treasurer, John Haller; Appraiser, Abraham Stephens.

1826—Election held at Baptist Meeting House; votes polled, 104. Trustees, William Runkle, William Darnall, Archibald McGrew. Clerk, Isaac Beaver; Treasurer, John Haller.

1827—Number of votes polled, 156. Trustees, Archibald McGrew, John Haller, John Hamilton; Clerk, Isaac Beaver; Treasurer, John Haller; Justices of the Peace, J. L. Stephens, John Hamilton, David Markeley.

At the first fall election, held October 14, 1828, 174 votes were polled, as follows: Governor—Allen Trumble, 76; John W. Campbell, 97. For Congressman—John Vance, 80; John A. Alexander, 93. For Representative—John Wallace, 53; Adam Morgan, 107; Samuel McCord, 12. At the November election of the same year, 222 votes were polled for Presidential Electors.

1829—Votes polled at the spring election, 61; Trustees, John Hamilton, Archibald McGrew, Joseph Smith; Clerk, William Haller; Treasurer, John Haller (no record of other officers).

There were 169 votes polled at the October election, the election being for county officers.

1830—At the spring election were polled 121 votes. Trustees, John Taylor, Nathan Darnall and John Haller; Clerk, William Haller; Treasurer, John Haller.

In the fall of 1830 (October), for Governor, the number of votes cast by the Township was 160.

In 1830, John Hamilton, John Arrowsmith, Archibald McGrew and William Darnall served as Justices of the Peace.

1831—Spring election, votes cast, 56. Officers elected—Trustees, John L. Stevens, Simon Baker, Nathan Darnall; Clerk, William Haller; Treasurer, John Haller. Number of votes polled at the October election, same year, 129.

1832—Spring election, votes cast, 66; officers elected—Trustees, Simon Baker, John Wiant, Nathan Darnall; Treasurer, Elijah Stanford; Clerk, William Haller.

Number of votes polled at the October election, 213; at the November election, 283.

1833—Spring election, number of votes cast, 41. Officers elected—Trustees, John Wiant, William Darnall, David Smith; Clerk and Treasurer, William Weaver.

An election for Justice of the Peace was held, August 24, 1833; 69 votes cast and David Smith elected.

1834—Spring election, 34 votes polled. Officers elected—Trustees, David Smith, John L. Stevens and John Wiant; Clerk, Simon Baker; Treasurer, Joseph B. Eaker; William Darnall and Archibald McGrew, Justices of the Peace.

1835—Spring election, votes polled, 101. Officers elected—Trustees, John Wiant, David Smith and Joseph Smith; Clerk, John L. Stevens; Treasurer, Joseph B. Eaker.

1835—October election, number of votes polled, 141.

1836—Spring election. Officers elected—Trustees, John Wiant, David Smith, William Darnall; Clerk, John L. Stevens; Treasurer, Joseph B. Eaker; Justice of the Peace, David Smith.

1837—Spring election, number of votes cast, 64. Officers elected—Trustees, David Smith. Simon Baker and William Daniel; Clerk, J. L. Stevens; Treasurer, J. B. Eaker; Justice of the Peace, David Smith.

1838—Spring election. Officers elected—Trustees, William Putman, David Smith and William Daniel; Clerk, William Haller; Treasurer, Joseph B. Eaker.

1839—Spring election, number of votes polled, 128. Officers elected—Trustees, David Smith, William Putman, John G. Neese; Clerk, William Haller; Treasurer, Joseph B. Eaker.

1839—Fall election, number of votes cast, 327.

1840—Spring election, votes polled, 265. Officers elected—Trustees, William Putman, John G. Neese, David Smith; Treasurer, J. B. Eaker; Clerk, William Haller.

1841—Spring election, 159 votes cast, resulting in the election of David Smith, John G. Neese and John Wiant, Trustees; David Loudenback, Clerk; and Daniel Snider, Treasurer.

1842—Votes polled at the spring election, 211. Officers elected—Clerk, David Loudenback; Treasurer, Abraham Hess; Trustees, David Smith, John Wiant and Samuel Neff.

David Loudenback was elected Clerk in 1841, and served ten years. Isaac Neff was elected Clerk in 1851, and has continued in office to this date. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace since 1854. Following are the names of the present township officers—Trustees, Elijah Baker, A. R. Baker, Isaiah Wiant; Clerk, Isaac Neff; Assessor, Isaac Bull; Justices of the Peace, Simeon Taylor, Antrim Beery, Isaac Neff.

WESTVILLE.

This village is located at the crossing of the Valley and Urbana and St. Paris pikes, one-half mile north of the C. C. & I. C. Railroad. The town consists mainly of one street, and contains a population of about 150. The citizens are sober and industrious. At present, there is no dram-shop in the village, and it is probable that there will not be for some time to come. In 1816, the site of Westville was purchased by Archibald McGrew, a Pennsylvanian. Believing that the interests of the country demanded the establishment of a trading-point, he proceeded to survey the land and lay it off into town lots. The first building was erected by Abraham Stephens, in 1818, on the northwest corner of the square, formed by the crossing of the two roads.

Another structure was erected in the same year by Jeremiah Hoffman. A so-called carding machine was pressed into service, by one Cook, in 1818. The first carpentering establishment was erected also in 1818, by Curtis Thompson. As the first merchants we record the names of Joseph B. Acre, John L. Stephens and John Arrowsmith. The little settlement provided a want long felt, but improved slowly.

The first school was opened in 1818, in a large log building. William Allen was the first teacher. He received the sum of $2 from each scholar, and boarded alternately with the parents of his pupils. Some years ago a special district was located and a two-story graded schoolhouse erected. This affords the youthful inhabitants an opportunity of obtaining, at least, a liberal education.

Two churches, the Methodist Episcopal and Universalist, offer spiritual advice to the inhabitants. The history of these churches is given in the outline history of the township.

NETTLE CREEK GRANGE, NO. 244,

was organized December 12, 1873. Following are the names of the charter members: Simeon Taylor, Gideon H. Ward, L. Hoak, Elijah Hanna, Samuel K. Sowers, P. Stickley, L. A. McGinnis, N. H. Hain, Noble Osborn, W. Loudenback, B. F. Colbert, D. Taylor, T. J. Idle, William Idle, Jasper Ward, W. Harbor, Lena Harr, Mrs. S. Taylor, Mrs. S. McGrew, Mrs. D. Taylor, Mrs. L. A. McGinnis, Ella Ward, Mattie Osborne, Josephine Osborne, Arabella Ward.

A large two-story brick building was erected by the Grange and the Sons of Temperance (now defunct) in 1876. The dimensions of the building are 33x50; its total cost aggregated $3,600. The first floor is divided into two departments, the large corner room is used by John Richardson, dealer in dry goods, provisions, etc. The smaller compartment is used by the Grange as a dining-room. The second floor consists of a public hall and ante-rooms, used for meetings of the Grange and public entertainments.

Though Westville is located within one-half mile of the railroad, it does not derive much actual benefit from the same. Urbana is but four miles and St. Paris seven miles distant. These towns attract the trading population of the vicinity, which has its detrimental effects on Westville. The inhabitants are prosperous and happy, and have no design for future greatness.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

John Richardson, dealer in dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc.; Nichols & Hoak, boots, shoes and groceries; J. H. Baker, steam machine-shop; Minnich Bros., blacksmiths; R. R. McLaughlin, physician.

TERRE HAUTE.

This village is situated on Storm's Creek, in the southern part of the township, and contains a population of 125. It is surrounded by a rich, fertile country, and, but for the fact that it is minus railroad facilities, would be quite a business center. A railroad is now being agitated, and, in time, the people may have the pleasure of hearing the "toot" of the locomotive at their doors.

The village site, originally, was the property of Squire George Craig, who had it surveyed into town lots in 1838. David Loudenback did the surveying,

Respectfully
James D. Powell

CONCORD TP

and was assisted by David Miller. Both of these gentlemen are still residents of the township. Mr. Craig laid off the town as a speculative experiment. Many of the new-comers did not possess money sufficient to purchase a quarter-section of land, but were financially able to buy a lot, and thus lay the foundation for a future home.

Abraham Rosmick built the first house—a frame—which is now used by John Neese for a carpenter-shop. The second house was erected by George Neese, the third by John Davis. David Miller built his present residence soon after. The first store was kept by John Conklin, who dealt in dry goods and groceries, in the house now in the possession of Martin Nitchman. The building now owned by Morgan L. Jenkins was built for a tavern by George Craig, who was the first landlord. Jacob Shafer was the first blacksmith; David Miller, the first wagon-maker.

A post office was established shortly after the town was surveyed. Michael Craybill was the first Postmaster. The mail was carried from Urbana once each week, by —— Davis, who rode on horseback. A few years later, the route was changed to Springfield via Tremont. The mail is now received tri-weekly from Urbana. William Dermette is the present Postmaster; he received the appointment some thirteen years ago.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Groceries, etc., Morgan L. Jenkins; blacksmithing, Raper Ropp and Jacob Kiser; harness-making, Anson Smith; wagon-making, Henry Eiper; physician, W. S. Hunt; saw-mill, Isaac Evilsizer. The town contains two public halls, and one church—the Methodist Episcopal.

CONCLUSION.

In the preceding pages, we have attempted to portray an unbiased history of Mad River Township, beginning at the earliest settlement and continuing to the present day. Our source of information is exhausted, and we have but little to add. The pioneers, or most of them, have departed this life for a country that is always new, and where the trials and privations of pioneer life are unknown. Their descendants live in peace and prosperity. The recent census returns allot to the township a population of 2,000. Most of the inhabitants are farmers in good financial circumstances. They are industrious and contented, and are deserving of the confidence and esteem which they enjoy.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson Township is the extreme southwestern township of the county, and was formed from the three original townships of the county—Springfield, Mad River and Salem—in 1815. It is bounded on the north by Johnson Township, on the east by Mad River Township, on the south by Clark County, and on the west by Miami County. These boundaries were established in 1817. In shape, the township is square, being six miles long by six miles wide. It is the only square township in the county, and includes an area of thirty-six square miles, or over 23,000 acres. It was named in honor of "Old Hickory" Jackson, the hero of New Orleans. The land is what is known as "second bottom"

or "valley" land, being a little rolling, but mainly level. It is very rich and very deep, consisting of gravel, alluvium and peaty matter, the gravel being deeply buried in most places. There are several good beds of clay in the township, valuable for making brick and tile; and a considerable quantity of the latter are made for local use, one factory being situated within the corporation of St. Paris (which has recently been extended into this township), and the other at Addison, the township seat.

The country is drained by creeks or tributaries of Mad River, principally. These streams, rising in the highest and most rocky parts of the country, and fed by unfailing springs, are strong, constant and rapid, furnishing many good mill sites. Each of these creeks has innumerable branches, which cover the township with a net-work of small streams. A glance at the map will show the character of the surface of the ground, the multitude of small, crooked streams clearly showing the swampy nature of the ground, which was so very swampy that the early settler never expected it to be settled to any great extent; but it has been cleared of the dense growth of timber, and drained, until now no better farm land can be found in this whole country of ours, which is noted for its rich land.

In this liberally watered region, wells are sunk only deep enough to reach the clear gravel below the level of the river, where a full supply of water is obtained, and there is among the people very little knowledge of the rock that underlies them. There is but one place in the township where stone has been found in position, and that is in the southwest quarter of Section 15, where a quarry was worked some forty years ago, but it has not lately been used. The table lands, of which this township is composed, are said to be over 1,300 feet above tide-water.

The timber found here is principally sugar and beech, with some walnut, oak and hickory, and until lately there were a good many poplar trees, but these have now been almost exterminated.

Underlying the gravel, which is covered by the rich earth of this township, there is a stratum of water-limestone, which extends down from Logan County. This stone resembles the Helderberg that was taken from the quarry of Mr. McCoursey, in Section 2, Salem Township. The ground is almost covered in some places with large granite bowlders of glacial deposit. These are used by farmers in foundations for houses and barns, in building houses, fences, and for other domestic purposes.

But the one great source of wealth in Jackson Township is, and must ever be, its unsurpassed farming lands. Nowhere east of the Prairie State can such broad expanses of meadow be found, and even Illinois cannot furnish richer soils; while, in the important matter of water supply, few places can compare with it. Its streams and springs are clear and strong, and its wells unfailing. Whether it uses its fields for pasture or for tillage, their capacity for producing wealth is enormous. At present, there seems to be a tendency to enlarge farms, and devote them to grazing rather than to tillage. Whether this is wise and profitable, is a question for the political economist and for time. The clay found in this township is well distributed, the supply is large, and in quality it is good enough for brick, drain or sewer tile, and the commoner wares. The large deposits of gravel distributed throughout the country insure a perfect system of good roads.

In connection with this, mention might be made of a mound on the farm of Lot Noe, Esq., which seems to be a relic of that mysterious people known as

Mound Builders, and about whom so little is known. The mound in question is one of those curious hills of sand and gravel that are to be found in all parts of the United States, and that seem to have been built by the ancients as places in which to bury their dead. This one covers an area of between five and six acres, and is about forty or fifty feet deep in the deepest part. In 1874–75, when a pike was being made through this place, the gravel for it was taken from this mound, and in the excavations thirty human skulls were found in one day. Over ten thousand loads of gravel have been taken from it, and yet only one side is taken away. Could this piece of ancient workmanship tell its tale, this paragraph in Jackson Township history would be interesting and important to an incalculable extent.

For a long time previous to the settlement of this township by the whites, an Indian medicine woman occupied a wigwam on the top of this mound. Owing to some tradition or belief, she and her people thought that it bore some charm, or was in some way hallowed, and that medicine made on it or herbs pulled from its sides had peculiar efficacy in curing their ailments. They would never fight on or near it, and even in the chase they would go round rather than across it. But the entrance of the whites drove these savage but sincere believers away from their medicine mound, and it was soon cleared of the timber that grew over it, and still later the pick and shovel of the white man proved that the traditions of the red men were not without foundation, and that this was indeed hallowed ground.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It has long been a much-disputed question as to who was the first white settler in this township, but it is finally settled by matter of record, and to Charles Dorsey belongs the honor of first braving the savage Indians, and the more savage beasts, and alone entering the unbroken forest that then covered the country. He came from Virginia in 1802, in the forty-fourth year of his age, entered 160 acres of land, took the first patent from the Government, built him a cabin, cleared a small plat of ground, and then went back to his home in Virginia. He came back again in a year or two with his family. The land he entered was what is now known as the "old Circle farm." He was an energetic man, a fearless pioneer and a good soldier.* He died July 14, 1811, aged over fifty-three years. His body was buried on the "old Grafton farm," and the stone marking his last resting-place can still be seen there. None of his descendants can be found, and a complete history of him cannot be obtained. While Dorsey was in Virginia, just previous to his coming here the second time, John Cane and William Lemmon came. They emigrated from Virginia, and settled in the eastern part of the township. Cane entered the land composing Dorsey's farm, at his death. William Lemmon came from Virginia in 1804, and entered a quarter-section of land now known as the old "Lemmon farm." Here he built him a round-log cabin, and, after clearing a small patch of ground, he went back to the East and returned shortly afterward with his wife and four children. None of them are now living in this vicinity, but they all contributed toward clearing the farm and making this fair township what it now is. Soon after this, the number of settlers was considerably augmented by the appearance of several families, among whom were George Wilson, Sampson Kelley, Thomas Cowie, Thomas Grafton and Joshua Darnell. Of these, George

*Having fought under Gen. Wayne in the war of 1776.

Wilson came in the spring of 1805, from Virginia, and entered a half-section of land in Section 36, being the land now owned by Mary Howell, William Kelley, G. Richison, and partly covered by the town of Addison. He cleared a large tract of land, built a commodious log cabin, and started his farm in good shape.* Sampson Kelley was born in Ireland in 1773; he came to this country in 1791, aged eighteen years, and settled in Virginia. In 1806, he came to this township and settled on Chapman's Creek, entering the southwest quarter of Section 3, where William Merritt now lives. He brought his family, consisting of a wife and four daughters. His three sons, Joseph, William and Robert, were all born here. Joseph, the first named, was the first white child ever born in the township. His father cleared his farm and built a small cabin on it, but lived only a short time after his youngest child was born. After his death, his land was sold at administrator's sale, and only brought between $5 and $6 an acre.

Thomas Grafton was born in Virginia, Rockingham County, and came here in 1806. He always held that his name was "Old Tommy Grafton," and that he was so christened. His wife's name before marriage was Esther or Hester Couden. They came to this township and entered a quarter-section of land, being the southeast quarter of Section 3. They brought with them a family of eight children, whose names in their order were James, Ambrose, Susan, Elizabeth, John, Sarah, Thomas and Amelia. The boys and the father built a cabin and commenced clearing the land, all settling on the home place. Of the boys, Ambrose and James were the only two who enlisted and fought in the war of 1812, and Thomas was the largest land-holder of his day, having bought more than a section. The old farm is still called "Tommy Grafton's place," and is occupied by Ambrose Grafton, a grandson of the old man. The children did not all stay in this part of the country; some of them have died, some moved to other parts, but there is still a large circle of the old man's descendants occupying farms in different parts of the township. They all seem to partake of the energetic, sturdy qualities of their ancestor, who died in the ninety-second year of his age, August 12, 1851. His body lies on the farm of one of his grandchildren, in a little secluded family burying-ground. Thomas Cowhic came in the same year, but a little earlier in the year than Mr. Grafton. He entered the "Cowhic farm," of eighty acres, near the Big Spring. He has passed away, and so has his posterity, and nothing save the above can be learned of him. About this time, the tide of emigration set in very strong toward Ohio, and pushed steadily forward into the country forming this township. The woodman's ax could be heard in all directions; the wild animals became very shy, and scarcer from day to day; the Indians looked with jealous eye upon the increasing numbers of their enemies; and still the sturdy pioneers from Virginia and Kentucky braved all dangers, and entered with alacrity upon the work of clearing the land. As the forest disappeared, the ground seemed more rolling, and the absence of the heavy timber and thick foliage allowed it to dry out, until the swampy nature of the ground was so far overcome that very little drainage was required of the farmer. One very noticeable fact was manifest in this connection, viz.: The first settlers—those who had the whole country from which to choose their land—made the poorest selections. The Virginians, especially, would settle near a brook, creek, or spring, without regard to situation, quality or condition of land, evidently thinking a water supply of the first importance.

*He was the first shoemaker in the town of Addison, as well as in the township.

Therefore those who came after them, although they were later, did not have to take poorer land, but in most cases had farms far superior to the very first settlers. Among the early settlers who made good selections, mention might be made of Joshua Howell, who came here in 1808, with his wife, Mary, and a family of eight children, named respectively, Joshua, John, Thomas, James, Daniel, Jeremiah, Abigail and Nancy. With his large family, he entered a quarter-section in Section 31, a part of which is now occupied by William McCrea. He built him a log hut or cabin in the style of that day, and, with the assistance of his family, cleared enough of land the first year to furnish them with food until more could be cleared. He was a devout Christian, and a member of the Old-School Baptist Church. His children all left the neighborhood, and he died at a ripe old age in Indiana. Daniel Howell, a son of Joshua, came in 1810, with his wife, Phœbe, whom he married in Virginia, and entered eighty acres of land, now the "Hulde-Howell farm," built him a round-log cabin, clapboard roof, with poles, and pole-weights to hold the roof on; and, after getting this farm in good trim, he entered eighty acres more about a mile east of the present site of the town of Addison. On this he also built a cabin after clearing a goodly portion of it. A year after this, or in 1810, David Field came here from near Bowling Green, Ky. He settled on one hundred and sixty acres of land just below the present site of Addison. After building a cabin and making a clearing and otherwise improving his land, he sold it to Joseph Sills, and, in 1820, bought one hundred and seventy-four acres just north of Addison, of one Stocket West, and built him a log *house*, which was merely a double log hut. At this time houses in the township were few and far apart. The farmers sometimes neighbored ten miles. John Fitzpatrick, another old pioneer, was born in Maryland, emigrated to Virginia, was married at Harper's Ferry, and some time about the year 1810, came to Champaign County and settled in or near Urbana, on John Reynolds' farm. In 1816, he came to this township and entered the southwest quarter of Section 10. He had a wife and three boys and three girls. His farm is now occupied by Rebecca Fitzpatrick, one of his descendants, of whom there are quite a goodly number, all living in this and adjoining townships. About this time, or from 1812 up, the settlers began to have much trouble with the Indians, who commenced to perpetrate all kinds of outrages upon them. It was no longer safe to go out unless well armed, day or night. In 1815, two men, named Bowyer and Morgan, were living together, and, one day when Morgan was absent hunting, the Indians fell upon Bowyer, and, murdering him, scalped him with a tomahawk. He was buried by his friends in a spot now on Allen Pence's farm. There were twenty Indians to one white man, and their villages dotted the country in all directions. They had quite a village on Chapman's Creek, and occupied it for a long time. The wigwams were deserted, but still standing as late as 1821. There are few if any incidents that could be narrated relative to the intercourse between the whites and Indians in this township. When the Indians were first warring with the settlers, there were none here for them to fight, and, after peace had been restored, and before there was more fighting, the whites were so strong in point of numbers that the reds did not dare attack them. They would frequently come into the cabins of the pioneers and by motion show that they wanted something to eat, and they were rarely turned away without it; but if refused, they would merely give a grunt of dissatisfaction and try it at the next cabin. The people at this time did not have the abundance of food that they now enjoy. The land was new, and the

crops small; game was scarce, having been driven, by the noise of building, into deeper solitudes, and what there was was very shy. The ground for crops had to be cleared and prepared by hand almost entirely. Few farmers had stock, and in no cases had they horses. Their implements were of the rudest kind, being entirely of wood, even to the teeth of their harrows.

Among those who came in later years, and while the country was yet new, we could name a score or more, but, as they are for the most part now living, it will be sufficient to mention, as examples, two—John Johnson and William McCrea—the latter having figured rather extensively in the political history of the township and county. The former came to this township shortly after the war of 1812. He was born in Fremont County, Ky., in 1794. He came here from between Springfield and London, where he first settled. He bought his land of "Jimmy" Reynolds and Elijah Dawson, for $5 per acre. He could have purchased it cheaper, but at the time did not know it. The land was then so wet he did not expect to have many neighbors, and it seemed to be perfectly level. He settled in the woods, built him a round-log hut with greased paper windows, and in the first year cleared three acres. This he planted with garden truck and corn.

At this time, the children all went to subscription or pay schools, when they went at all. The teacher set the price at so much per capita, ranging from $1.50 to $2 per quarter. The first school was in the Grafton settlement. Shortly after this, one was built just north of Addison, which was taught by a man named John Hutton, and another south of town—all one-story log huts. Mr. Johnson has raised a large family, and is still living with a part of them on the old place, about a mile south of St. Paris, in this township. He tells an incident illustrating the hardships of the times. His mother came to see him, and he wanted to get some white flour for her, as she was from Kentucky, which was then pretty well settled, and its people were used to eating wheat bread. He was obliged to go about forty miles for it, through unbroken forests, over untrodden prairie, following Indian trails and fording streams. After an incredibly long and arduous journey, he succeeded in reaching his cabin with a small sack of flour, of the meanest kind, which cost him a good deal of money and more trouble. This is but one of the many incidents that might be told which go to show how our sturdy forefathers had to battle with all kinds of obstacles, that we might have a land to call our own.

Mr. Johnson was the first man to start a grist-mill in the township. It was little more than a "corn-cracker," but served very well for grinding the corn for his neighbors. It is said by some of his old comrades, that, after the mill was ready for work, it was not used for some days, but that at length a neighbor brought some corn to be ground, which was put into the hopper and the mill started. The corn disappeared, but the meal did not appear. This puzzled Mr. Johnson very much, and at length he took the mill apart to see what the difficulty could be, and found that some ground-squirrels had built a nest in the mill, and the corn was ground so slowly that they would eat the meal as fast as it was ground.

Mr. Johnson is the oldest settler now living in this township. He is in good health, and, although he looks old, yet he does not look like a man who has endured the hardships through which he has passed.

William McCrea came here when fourteen years old with his father and mother, both of whom were from Ireland. His father entered three hundred and twenty acres near Addison; but, owing to a change of law, he had to relin-

quish a part of it. William went to pay school at the school north of Addison until after 1825, when the law for dividing the township into school districts was passed, and then he went to district school. He then went to Cincinnati, married and returned, started a store in the village of Addison, or Christiansburg, as it was then called. This was the first store ever in that place or in the township, although a man by the name of Smith kept a few things for sale in his house in Addison. Mr. McCrea's store was in a log hut when he opened in 1829–30. His stock consisted of groceries, such as teas, coffees, sugar, salt, etc., hardware, dried meats and fruits, dry goods, harness, nails, glassware, queensware, pewter-ware, silver-ware such as there was, dye stuffs, cloth, medicines and millinery goods, and, in fact, everything else that was sold in those days. He one day sold a woman some tea, which she was buying for an extra occasion, as she was going to have company. When she got home, she cooked the tea in a pot with the meat she was boiling, and when she came to the store next day she said she "didn't see why folks bragged tea up so much," she did not think it amounted to very much.

In this same year, McCrea built a frame house and had it plastered. It was the first frame house built in the town, and people would come from the whole township to see it. He used to keep a tall green bottle on his counter by the side of a pitcher of water, and all of his men customers, and some of the women, when they would come in, would take a sip of the green bottle's contents. Mr. McCrea has held almost all of the township offices at different times. He was a Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and in 1842 was elected to serve the people as Representative. In this capacity, he continued for three terms. The people of the earlier day would have very little to do with his wife, saying she was "stuck up" and "thought herself above them." Just after the store was opened, a neighbor called on her and, when the door was opened, she came in, but instead of walking on the carpet, that covered the middle of the room, she walked on the clean scrubbed floor around it. Upon being asked by Mrs. McCrea why she did so, she said, "I never would walk on any one's coverlets." This was before carpets were much used. Mr. and Mrs. McCrea still live to talk and laugh over their recollections of those early days. They spend their summers on the old home farm near Addison, and their winters with their children in Dayton. For their years, they are both very young-looking, but the ravages of disease are beginning to tell on the wife. This ends our album of early settlers—those Christian men and women who toiled like slaves that we might enjoy the comforts of which they were deprived.

The first saw-mill in the township was put up by John Merritt, in 1816. It was a water-mill, and was run by an overshot wheel. It was the only saw-mill until 1830, when others were started. The first steam saw-mill was not started until after 1850. The first brick houses in the township were built by two brothers named Tonnahill. One of them (James) was a brick mason. They were built from 1823 to 1830—the date cannot be definitely fixed. The first tavern in the township was kept by David Kyle, in Addison, between 1835 and 1840. James Grafton opened one in the country some four or five years afterward. The first pike in the county was made in 1831, that is, it was laid out and graded in that year, but it was not completed until five years afterward, when the route was changed a little and the pike completed. It was the one called the Urbana, Troy & Greenville Turnpike, and was completed by a new company as a free road. The first doctors were two brothers, who commenced the practice of medicine in Addison about 1818–19. They were very

dissipated and soon left. There were many Indian doctors before them, but they were the first white ones. Dr. Van Mewter followed them. He was a Scotchman, educated in England, and was a scientific physician, but he did not seem to be appreciated by the people here, so he made way for Drs. Marshall and McFarland, who came in 1832, and Dr. Mussen, who came in 1838. Spinning-wheels were made in the township as early as 1822, by a man named Wood. He was also the first Justice of the Peace, serving for thirty-one years from the formation of the township. A tannery was started by William Kelley, in Addison, in 1832, which was actively carried on until 1850. The old house in which the business was started is still to be seen on Mr. Kelley's lot, in Addison. The first humbug imposed upon the people was a clairvoyant, who came around in 1828, and claimed to tell past and future events while in a stupor. Windmills for blowing chaff from wheat were made as early as 1835, by a man named Ludd, in Addison. The first blacksmith was old Jesse Julien, who came in 1817–18. The next was a Yankee named Gridley, who came in 1820. He used to charge so much for work that people would ask him to keep the article for mending it, but this he invariably refused to do. In 1835, a fire broke out in a house in the township, occupied by John Moore and family, in which his three children were burned to death. About this same year, a terrible storm passed over the country, destroying orchards, uprooting forests, blowing down barns, and, in some cases, moving large double-log houses several feet. This township had the honor of being the birthplace of a man who was at one time the greatest trader in the United States. His name was Andrew Wilson; he was born in 1816 or 1817; bought hogs, horses, land and grain all over the country, and, in 1862, went to New York, where he laid out an addition to the city, but, becoming in some way involved, he committed suicide by cutting his throat with a butcher-knife. The township now comprises seven sub-school districts, in each of which there is a comfortable schoolhouse, costing an average $300 each. There are also two fractional sub-districts, but the expense of keeping them up devolves on other neighboring townships. The average amount annually expended for school purposes is $3,150. The schoolhouse in Addison accommodates the children of two districts, and it is accordingly twice as large as the others, being a two-story frame building, with two rooms, built at a cost of about $1,200. There are about 100 pupils attending there.

CHURCHES.

There are in the township five churches, two (Methodist and Christian) in Addison and three (two Baptists and one Methodist) in the country. The first of these, the Honey Creek Baptist Church, was organized in 1811, at the house of Elder Stapleton, one-half mile east of where Addison now stands, with six members. The following is a list of the ministers with their terms of service: Robert Stapleton, 1813 to 1817; Moses Frazee, 1817 to 1826; Moses Frazee, 1830 to 1831; Abraham Buckels, 1831 to 1833; Moses Frazee, Jr., 1833 to 1837; Elder Willis, 1837 to 1844; T. J. Price, 1844 to 1848; William Fuson, 1848 to 1849; David Scott, 1849 to 1853; William Hawker, 1853 to 1854, eight months; William Fuson, 1854 to 1857; David Scott, 1857 to 1861; J. W. Icenberger, 1861 to 1864; W. R. Thomas, 1864 to 1865; James Harvey, 1865 to 1867; John L. Moore, 1867, three months; William Fuson, 1867 to 1870; W. R. Thomas, 1870 to 1873; James Harvey, 1873 to 1875; N. B. H. Gardner was called 1877. The members met from time to time in private houses. after the organization of the church, until 1816, when a church was

built of logs, 24x26 feet. This was replaced in 1831, by a brick building, 36x 46 feet in size, and in 1874, the present church building was erected. It is a beautiful brick church, plain but substantial, 34 feet wide by 56 feet long, in which the meetings and services of the church are now held. In connection with this church, there is a burying-ground, called the Honey Creek Graveyard. It originally comprised four acres donated by Andrew Wilson, about the time the church was organized. Two acres more were added in 1880, making in all about six acres. The first bodies interred were the wife and daughter of Andrew Wilson, in 1821. The graves were originally made without regard to order, but the addition has been platted into lots. There are about 1,000 bodies lying in this small churchyard cemetery, a great many of their resting places being marked with beautiful and costly monuments. The Mount Zion Baptist Church is a branch from the Honey Creek Church. Fourteen members of the present church took their letters March 8, 1851, for the purpose of forming the colony. They built a church on Section 9, in the Beaty neighborhood. They do not have regular preaching, but the pulpit is supplied by the ministers of the circuit. The church now numbers eighty-seven members. Successful Sunday schools are conducted in connection with both of these churches.

The Grafton Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized in 1838, with fifteen members, mostly Graftons, hence the name. Immediately after organization, a church was built upon land donated for the purpose by James C. Grafton. While the church was being built, they worshiped in Fitzpatrick's Schoolhouse, in which place the church was organized. The church was a small, one-story frame building, which is now used as a stable on Farmer Pence's place, having been moved and its place filled by the present large and more convenient one which is also frame. The church now numbers a membership of between sixty and seventy. It is a regular station in the Hampton Circuit which is now filled by Rev. Klabifus. It was originally in the Troy Circuit, but was changed for the sake of convenience. Among the ministers who have ministered to the spiritual wants of this church are Revs. Bowlcher, Raper and Granville Moody. It is said that this circuit is the first one ever ridden by that famous old pioneer Methodist, Moody.

Addison Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1835, with eight members; services and class-meetings were begun at the houses of the different members, and continued until 1857, when a nice frame church was built at a cost of $1,500, or about that amount, the exact cost not being known, as it was built by piece-meal. The following is a list of the ministers who have served the church, in regular order, as near as it is possible now to get them: Revs. Fields, Smith, D. N. Smith, Mosgrove, Jackson, Father Smith, Williams, Zinc and the present Pastor, Brother Rollie. The church is still small, numbering but between eighty and ninety members.

The Christian Church of Addison is a comparatively new society. It was organized in 1875, and has been, for a new church, very successful. They purchased a church and parsonage for $600, which had been built by the Presbyterians, and promises soon to be one of the largest churches in the township. Their ministers, thus far, have been Revs. McCullough, Smith, Kirby and Dilse. They are now without a regular Pastor. The church which they purchased was built at a cost of $1,800 by the Presbyterian Church, which was organized some forty years ago, and after calling, at various times, Revs. Springer, Smith, Martin and others, found that they were financially unable to

support a church, and, disbanding, sold the church property at a sacrifice to the Christians.

THE TOWN OF ADDISON.

This little hamlet was laid out by Joshua Howell, in 1817, on land entered by him some time before. It grew rather slowly, having in 1820 only six houses, or rather log huts, used as houses. The first frame house in the town was built ten years afterward by William McCrea, and used by him for a grocery store. The town was then called Christiansburg, in memory of the town in Virginia from which the Howells emigrated. The post office still retains the name of Christiansburg, although the name of the town was changed to Addison, in 1842.

In 1832, a tannery and other business places were opened. In 1835, the town was incorporated, and the following officers were elected: Mayor, Mr. Bouinger; Councilmen, Messrs. Silas Overton, John Corbley, Henry Christ, Noah Howell and William Kelley, but, in less than a year, finding that they were unable to support a municipality, their charter was relinquished, and they again became a hamlet.

The following is a list of the village Postmasters, in the order in which they served: James Smith, William B. McCrea, James Smith, D. N. Jones, William Kelley, Noah French, James Smith, I. P. Pond, L. D. Marshall, John F. Overton and William Marshall. In 1842, a lodge of Odd Fellows was organized. There were eight or ten charter members. They were regularly organized by a Grand Master from Columbus, Ohio. Their hall is a third story which they built on a two-story house, at a cost of $1,200. The first chief officer was John C. Corbley. The present officers are James Lynn, N. G.; John Collins, V. G.; S. W. Simmons, Sec'y; L. Fields, Treas. The lodge now numbers sixty-two members. In 1852, a lodge of Masons, eight in number, was organized. They also put a third story on a two-story house for a hall, paying $1,000 for the same, but they afterward bought the property for $750; it is valued at $1,800. The first presiding officer was C. H. Wright. The present officers are William Marshall, S. W.; Wallace Johnston, J. W.; J. B. Hollace, S. D.; C. Richison, Jr. D.; A. Bowers, Treas.; I. P. Pond, Sec'y; Charles Williams, Tiler.

The town now numbers about five hundred inhabitants, and has about one hundred houses and stores. There are two carriage-shops, two groceries, one clothing store, one dry-goods store, one carpenter-shop, a tile manufactory, two blacksmith-shops and one hotel. Its nearest railroad station is St. Paris, on the C. C. & I. C. Railroad, seven miles distant. This town promises, with fair advantages, to become one of the liveliest towns in the county.

JOHNSON TOWNSHIP.

This is the smallest of the twelve subdivisions known as townships, into which the county is divided, containing an area of thirty square miles, or 19,200 acres, and, in point of location, is the middle subdivision of the western tier of townships, bounded on the north by Adams, on the east by Mad River and Concord, on the south by Jackson Township, and on the west by Miami and Shelby Counties. These boundary lines were established in 1821, being in order the fifth township of the twelve that now comprise the county, having

been formed four years later than Jackson, and was named in honor of Maj. Silas Johnson, the first white man to settle within the present limits.

One of its peculiar features is its marked topography, containing the highest agricultural lands, not only in the State (if, perhaps, we except an elevated area found between the head-waters of the Miami and Scioto Rivers), but presents the highest elevation between the Alleghany Mountains, in the East, and the ascension of the river Platte in the West of Nebraska. Nor between the Laurentian Range, in the North, and the Ozark Mountains in the Southwest, is there higher arable lands. To the eye, some portions of the township appear to be low and flat, requiring drainage for agricultural purposes, but the low and flat areas, embracing many of its best farms, are simply a dished surface, and, as compared with the surrounding country, the highest of lands. The topography of the township will probably be better understood by a comparison of altitudes, and the table used below has been carefully compiled from actual surveys and measurements, and will, doubtless, be found correct. The altitudes as given show the height above tide-water:

Johnson Township's highest point	1,326 feet.
Head-waters Scioto and Miami	1,344 feet.
Hill in Logan County	1,540 feet.
Summit, Richland County	1,389 feet.
Shults Mountain, Highland County	1,325 feet.
Fisher's Knob, Highland County	1,300 feet.
Samantha burying-ground	1,214 feet.
Bald Mountain	1,250 feet.
Long Lick Mountain	1,254 feet.
Low water-mark of the Ohio at Cincinnati	432 feet.
Surface of Lake Erie	564 feet.
Scioto at Columbus	776 feet.
Arcanum and Versailles, Darke County	1,064 feet.
Sidney, Shelby County	980 feet.
Kenton, Hardin County	1,002 feet.
Marysville, Union County	985 feet.
Celina, Mercer County	955 feet.
Bremen, Auglaise County	1,000 feet.
Loramie Water Summit	951 feet.

This table might be further extended, but it would not change the fact that, excepting a small region between the Scioto and the Miami Rivers, near their origin, Johnson Township is the most elevated land, suitable for cultivation, in the State, and that its altitude surpasses all the peaks or summits save three. The eastern side of the township slopes toward the southeast, the northwestern part toward the northwest, while at least an area of three miles square looks to the "setting sun" and the south—the whole forming a slightly elevated watershed, lying along and extending from the northwest corner to the neighborhood of St. Paris, in Section 18, throwing the waters of Nettle Creek into Mad River, and those of Mosquito Creek into the Great Miami, the former reaching Mad River south of Urbana, and the latter the Great Miami at Sidney. These two streams, small in this township, with their numerous tributaries, accomplish, principally, the natural drainage of the subdivision in question, and we may add that the natural drainage thus afforded is superior to most townships. In the northern part of the township is a body of water, irregular in shape, comprising about sixty acres, called Mosquito Lake, this, with the creek of that name, having derived their appellations from the abundance of mosquitoes that infested their vicinity at an early day. Before proceeding further, permit us to here state that Nettle Creek was so called from the rank growth of nettles on its banks.

Having shown, by carefully collected data, the great height of the region under consideration, we believe there is ample proof (geologically speaking) that the "Drift" at this point reaches its greatest depth. The deepest wells and borings have failed in finding the bed-rocks; no quarry stone has been discovered. There is reason for believing that the "Drift" here, including deposits of clay, will closely approximate a depth of two hundred feet. The surface of the lake, above referred to, is one hundred and thirty feet below the highest surrounding parts; and yet, forty feet below the bog that surrounds the lake, no limestone has been found. Sidney, Piqua, Springfield, Urbana and other points where stone is found in abundance, are lower by hundreds of feet, and the probability is the township would have to put itself on a level with them if it ever opens up a quarry.

In some portions of the township the Erie clay contains great quantities of tree-trunks, branches and roots. At and near Millerstown, in digging wells, limbs and trunks, presumably red-cedar, have been found many feet below the surface. That in this region there was an ancient, but now carried, soil overlying the blue clay, and supporting dense forests, admits of unquestioned proof. In the hills surrounding Mosquito Lake there are beds of ochre, and, occasionally, small deposits of umber. The working of these beds will probably some day be profitable. In the ravines leading to the lake, and on the hills surrounding it, are thousands of bowlders, some of them of enormous size. By the application of fire, bowlders are readily broken into fragments, and are extensively used for foundations and cellar walls. At the present time they command about $1 per perch.

The bog or marsh encircling the little lake, and extending along Mosquito Creek for a mile or more, contains peat, muck and marl in large quantities and of the best quality. As natural fertilizers, these articles will be of incalculable advantage to the farmers of the neighborhood in the future. So far, the soil has not been robbed of its original productive qualities as to make an urgent demand for natural fertilizers. The clay heretofore spoken of furnishes excellent material for brick and tile making, quite a number of the latter being manufactured at St Paris, where are in operation quite extensive tile-works.

The township is pretty well timbered, consisting of quite a variety, such as sugar, beech, oak, hickory, elm, poplar, linden, ash, walnut, maple, etc.—sugar and beech on the higher lands, and oak and hickory in the central part and on the lower lands. These four kinds or genera give character to the forest, and are typical of it. Large numbers of poplar-trees formerly dotted the township, but they have now been almost exterminated. The farming land of this region compares favorably with any of the county, the richness of whose soil and producing properties are unsurpassed. Much corn and wheat are raised, and, necessarily, large quantities of grain and considerable pork are sent forth to the markets of the world.

A striking fact in connection with the timber of Johnson Township, and one of which the inhabitants thereof have reason to feel proud, is that, prior to the opening of the "Centennial," in 1876, search was made throughout the forests of Ohio for the largest of that species of trees emblematic of our State, and the "giant" was found about four and one-half miles north of St. Paris, on the farm of E. H. Furrow, where, from its forest home, the old "buckeye" was felled, as a fit representative of Ohio at the one-hundredth anniversary of our nation's birth. Its height was nearly seventy feet, and at the butt its diameter was three feet eight inches, holding such dimensions for about thirty

feet. While this was the largest tree of the kind in the State, it was not shipped to Philadelphia, as some portions of it, while being prepared, were found to be unsound.

The township is traversed by numerous pikes, intersected with summer or dirt roads, the most southern of which is the Urbana and Piqua pike, crossing the southern tier of sections from northwest to southeast; New pike, the most western, running north and south on the half-section line of the western tier of sections, crossing the entire township; Quincy pike, next west, running north and south as far as Section 25, where it takes an easterly course through the greater part of Section 19, thence south to St. Paris; Lake pike, passing through the center, north and south, and Millerstown pike, running through the eastern part of the township. The C. C. & I. C. Railroad forms the boundary line between this and Jackson Township. St. Paris, in the southern, and Millerstown, in the eastern part, are the towns of the township.

EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

Without question, Silas Johnson was the first white man to settle within the present limits of the township so appropriately named. He, with two sons, James and Charles, reached the present site of the Reuben Comer farm in the spring of 1802, and there at once commenced the work of the early pioneer, and soon cleared sufficient space to erect the rude cabin of the day, which was small, and of such timber as could be handled by the three, probably, what was termed a "pole cabin." It stood on the hill in the orchard just across the road (pike) from the house now occupied by Reuben Comer. They cleared as much ground as was possible in that day before wild winter was ushered in, and returned to the family in the blue-grass region, having come from Fayette County, Ky., near Lexington, and, in January, 1803, the entire family left their Southern home for the primeval forest in the then far-off North. The family consisted of nine in all—Silas, his wife Phœbe, and seven children, Walker and James (twins), Charles, Silas, Jr., Rebecca, Elizabeth and Phœbe. It was not long until the old pioneer became dissatisfied with his hillside residence, and erected one of similar dimensions a few hundred feet below and near the present site of the barn on the same farm, this site having been selected partially on account of a fine spring close by. Here they lived for several years, braving the dangers, but determined that the wilderness should blossom as the rose, were equal for all emergencies, and it was not long ere, from their cabin door, could be seen several acres of waving corn. Coming before the land had been surveyed, they knew not that their little farm was to be so expensive, for after the survey was made the portion they occupied was set apart as a reserve, so excellent was the ground and beautiful the site, and a value of $8 per acre was affixed. This price was thought too high by Johnson, so he moved to the section adjoining on the north, now the Adam Bodey farm, long known as the Brubaker farm, where the land was cheaper. Here he built two cabins, standing only about two feet apart, both being the rude log or pole cabin of the earliest settlers; they were about 18x20 feet in size, each having but one low door and one window without glass; the covering consisting of clapboards with their weighty poles, defying the wind, the old chimney of wood and mud, and the door of split puncheon on its hinges of wood, with its wooden latch, was the primitive "palace" of the township. He cleared and cultivated much ground on this site, and, after years of usefulness and of great service to his fellow-pioneers, he

left the township, going into Adams Township, where he soon died and was buried on "Indian Creek," on the farm of his son Walker. Although coming from Kentucky, Johnson was not a native of that State, having been a resident of the same for about twenty years. He was born in the year 1758, in the State of Virginia, of Irish parents, Arwaker and Rebecca; was married in Virginia to Phœbe Ward. Johnson (Silas) was an old Revolutionary soldier, having served as a spy with one Jamison, watching the movements of the Indians, place of rendezvous being at the mouth of Kanawa Creek, on a point of land between the Ohio River and that creek. He was also a Major in the war of 1812 under the command of James McPherson, who commanded the Third Regiment, First Brigade, Fifth Division, Ohio Militia. Of his four sons, three accompanied him to the front in the latter war. The family were long-lived, nearly all living to the advanced age of eighty years. Rebecca being the last to succumb to the footprints of time, died October 1, 1880, in her eighty-sixth year. Johnson was a Christian man, esteemed by all; was very influential, and through his efforts mainly was the township established. He took an active part in all the affairs of the settlement, and to him all went for counsel and advice. "Peace be to his ashes." Very little can be ascertained of those who came next, however, tradition tells of one Carter with two sons and the same number of sons-in-law, by name Cox and Fleming, who arrived in the year 1804, and merely squatted, as it were, not effecting a permanent settlement, but pulling stakes and turning their course westward in the year 1807. One year later came Louis Hanback, from Shenandoah County, Va., and settled in Section 14, northeast quarter, on the present farm of his son, David Hanback, where he entered 160 acres of second-rate land, paying $2.25 per acre. Besides the pioneer Louis, came his wife Barbara and three children. David, residing on the homestead, is the only representative of the immediate family. Three children were born to the parents after their arrival, one during the absence of the father in the war of 1812, during which war the good and brave wife cleared nearly three acres of ground, feeling that it would require the exertions of all hands to meet the payments when they became due. The children married and settled in the neighborhood, assisting greatly in subduing the wilderness and forming the beautiful fields of the present.

The names of Acory Berry and the three Longs should precede instead of follow that of Hanback, as they all settled prior to 1808, Berry coming from the same county and State, and even from the same section of land as did Hanback; but in the year 1806, having married a daughter of the latter, he entered 320 acres of land in Section 6, his wife coming with him. His children —two boys and two girls—were born in the township. All lived for a number of years, and were connected with the early work toward the advancement and progress of this region, but, in the end, nearly all falling victims to that terrible disease, "small-pox," which prevailed for some time among the early settlers. The Longs above referred to are "Big" John, "Little" John, and Philip. The first and last named emigrated from Horseshoe Bend, Rockingham Co., Va., in 1807, and "Little" John from the same place, but came a little later. There were three Longs in the neighborhood, of the same name, hence "Big" John and "Little" John; and later came the third John, who was designated as "Cucumber" John. "Big" John entered 160 acres in the southwest corner of Section 2, where he built a cabin and cleared considerable land. He had no children by his first wife, and but one by his second—Catharine by name. His second wife was a Brubaker. He finally left this State

and went West, where he died. He was a tall and well-proportioned man, weighing 300 pounds. Philip entered the southeast quarter of Section 2, built a small pole cabin with clapboard roof and weight-poles, having one four-light window, the glass of which was procured at Cincinnati and transported on horseback. He died about the year 1837, and was buried on his own farm, leaving but one child—Rebecca, bearing the name of her mother.

In the year 1808, Philip Comer came West from Shenandoah County, Va., in search of land, and, in the fall, purchased, at the land office in Cincinnati, the same land previously occupied by Silas Johnson, and left by him on account of the high valuation placed upon it by the Government. Soon after Johnson moved from the land, it depreciated to $1 per acre, at which figure it was purchased by Philip Comer. It was entered in the fall of 1808, and in the following spring he put in twelve acres of corn in ground that Johnson had cleared, and, in the fall of 1809, returned to Virginia and sent his son David west to take care of the crop. He remained during the winter, and cleared about five acres, and, in the spring of 1810, the second crop was planted. This same year, Philip again came West, bringing with him his family, consisting of his wife and ten children—five boys and five girls—as follows: David, Martin, Peter, Joseph, Reuben, Catharine, Barbara, Lizzie, Susan and Rebecca, Reuben being the youngest, and the only one of the ten children now living, and occupies the old homestead, situated a half mile west of Millerstown. The writer visited him, and found a hale, hearty and jovial old man. Though nearly eighty years of age, he has the appearance of one twenty years younger, and bids fair to celebrate his one hundredth anniversary. To him we are greatly indebted for much of the early history of the township. The Comers built an addition to the cabin left by the Johnsons.

However, this is not a startling fact, if we but consider the number to be sheltered. "Only twelve." We judge there were no spare rooms. Nevertheless, we will warrant that all went happy and merry as a marriage bell. The Johnsons had cleared two fields, and some little ground where the orchard now stands, in all, probably, some fifteen or sixteen acres, and, with what David added, quite an extensive farm awaited the arrival of the family. They were four weeks and four days in coming from the East, journeying by means of a five-horse wagon, and making the quickest trip from that State of any who had preceded them. At this time the Indians were quite numerous, and on one occasion, when the Comer shed or stable was being built, an Indian boy was present, and appeared anxiously awaiting the fastening of the last shingle, evidently wrestling hard with the thought as to how the pioneer who was performing the work was to get to the ground. He could not await this point, so endeavored by signs to ask his question, and in doing so he laughed, and, by signs or motions made with his hands, expressed to them his idea, which was to sit and slide, much to the amusement of all present. This farm had been occupied by the Indians, as there was a town of thirteen huts or houses still standing when the Comers arrived, but were unoccupied, and a number had been demolished. They were small, and constructed of small elm poles, something after the style of the rail-pen or corn-bin of to-day, with a bark covering or roof. This village was called by the pioneers "Nettletown," as it was on one of the tributaries of Nettle Creek, whose banks were thickly grown with nettles, as heretofore spoken of.

In this neighborhood, one eve, at the approach of twilight, could have been seen Silas Johnson and the two sons, hovering around their little fire, where

their morsel was in preparation ere they had shelter for the night, when drew near two of the dusky sons of the forest, and began remonstrating with the newcomers about their invading the territory of the Indians, when the brave pioneer made a leap for his gun, which was several paces away, and, at that instant, the Indian's eye fell upon the weapon, and he too hurried for the same, but, fortunately, Johnson beat him, and grasped the gun, which in a moment was aimed at the savage. It was Johnson's intention to kill him, but, on second thought, changed his mind and gave him a rap with the barrel, knocking him sprawling. Some words passed later, but suffice to say that no further interference followed, and the conference was dropped. When Philip Comer first came, he made his home with old Peter Smith, near Westville, and, on the arrival of the family, all remained several nights with Adam Kite. The Comer boys married, and all settled in the neighborhood. Philip died about the year 1824, and was buried near the spot where the Johnson cabin stood, where also rest the remains of his wife and several children. Reuben Comer married Elizabeth Dealy, of this township, she being a native of Virginia, and from the union sprang five children, all of whom are now living in this township, save one. With the Comer family, in 1810, came Jacob Maggart and Jacob Judy, from Shenandoah County, Va. The former settled on and entered the southeast quarter of Section 7, and there built his cabin. His children were Moses, Adam, David, Elizabeth and Jane. Jacob died with the small-pox, just before that disease proved so fatal to the Berry family, Acory Berry having contracted it while attending the burial of Maggart. The sons, excepting Adam, remained bachelors until late in life, when they married and left the township, Adam remaining on the home farm. Judy entered 160 acres on what is now known as the Buckrath farm, in Section 1, on which he died in 1843. His wife Catharine survived him a number of years. Their children were Joseph, David and Elizabeth. The sons remained on the homestead, the former leaving the township in the course of eight or ten years. David remained until after the death of his mother, when he took his departure.

The State of Virginia again added to the Nettle Creek settlement, when in 1811, arrived Joseph Kizer from the Shenandoah Valley, a native of the State whence he emigrated, born in 1777. He married the daughter of Philip Cowes in 1809, and two years later, with two children, reached the present limits of Johnson Township, settling near Millerstown, where he entered a quarter-section of land, built his cabin and there lived until 1869, when he was summoned to his final home. He was an esteemed man, and served many years as a Justice of the Peace, was the first Justice of the township, commissioned in the year 1816 by Thomas Worthington, then Governor of Ohio. At this election, it is said that his opponent was Silas Johnson, and that Kizer beat Johnson some two or three votes, which so insulted the dignity of Johnson that he left the township. Kizer was also commissioned a Justice in the years 1818–27. He reared a large family. Two of his sons, Benjamin and Charles are now residents of the township. Perhaps it will not be amiss to here make mention of a great favorite of Father Kizer, namely, "Old Simon," a horse that had faithfully served him for thirty years, carrying him a number of times across the mountains to the old mother State of Presidents. He died on the homestead at the advanced age of thirty-three years. In 1812, Virginia again sent forth to the colony more of her sons; this time coming Louis Lyons, with his wife Mary and their children, John and Christian, who entered 160 acres of land on what is known as the Isaac Good farm, where the usual cabin was

Yours Respectfully
J. T. McMorran

JOHNSON TP

Yours Respectfully
Susan B McMorran

JOHNSON TP

built and the pioneer's work began. The father lived but a few years after his arrival, and the boys remained on the homestead; Christian died prior to 1831, John living until some ten or twelve years ago. David Huffman, who proved a valuable man to the settlement, and to whom the inhabitants of St. Paris are indebted for their beautiful town, emigrated from Culpeper County, Va., in the year 1813, and entered a half-section of land, a portion of which was the present site of St. Paris. A brother, Jeremiah, accompanied him. The children of David Huffman were John, Julia, Samuel, Mary, Jacob and Reuben; all remained in the township. David Campbell, now residing on Section 7, born in 1802, is one of the early pioneers. His parents, John and Magdalene, came West from Rockingham County, Va., when he was but a small boy, and made a temporary stop on Clear Creek, near Springboro, Warren County, this State, where he followed his trade, that of a miller, for several years, when he removed to Nettle Creek and settled in the Norman neighborhood, and for some years was the miller at the John Norman mill. David married Catharine Kesler, who is yet living. They are the parents of eleven children, four boys and seven girls. One Christian Morah with his family settled near Millerstown at a very early day, as early as 1805, was among the first white settlers, but of his life we have been unable to learn anything. In 1808, Samuel Brubaker and family left Shenandoah County, Va., facing the West in search of a home, they reached Lawrence County, Ohio, and there squatted until the year 1815, at which date they settled near Millerstown. Later they occupied the Silas Johnson farm, where stood two cabins built by Johnson. There were about fifteen acres of ground cleared when they moved upon it. Samuel had married Barbara Comer, from which union were five children—Isaac, Jacob, Mary, Daniel and Rebecca. Isaac has occupied the homestead up to the last fifteen years. David and Henry Long were other early settlers, entering and clearing land in the neighborhood of Mosquito Lake. Both came from Virginia. At about the same time, and from the same locality, came Frederick Pence, who settled and entered land in Section 15.

We have endeavored with great care to avoid mistakes in our sketch of the early settlers of the township, and the locality of the settlements effected, and if errors have occurred they have been unavoidable.

It is noticeable that the first families settled along Nettle Creek. This undoubtedly was on account of water, for all along that section are fine and almost never-failing springs. Another noticeable fact is that it was a Virginia settlement; most of the settlers coming from the Shenandoah Valley, and were generally the stoutest and hardiest men that settled from any country. The post office, if we are permitted to designate it as such, of the pioneers, was the Indian village, Nettletown, as all their mail matter went to and from that town. The chief products then were corn, wheat, flax and sugar; meat consisting of game and pork. The salt came from Cincinnati, whither the pioneer went, generally taking maple sugar to exchange for that article. The grist-mill of the times was out of the present limits of Johnson Township, but as the settlement was dependent upon it, we will be allowed to speak of it. This was the John Norman mill, on Nettle Creek. Norman had placed a slight obstruction in the channel of the creek, where he had a wheel for the water to flow against, and a little primitive gearing set in motion a small stone that he formed out of a bowlder that had been picked up on his land. When he got his mill to running, he would fill the hopper in the morning, start it to work, and then he would leave to engage in other labors till noon, when the mill would get his

services again by replenishing the hopper with grain, and filling the sacks with meal or cracked corn to the same height that they were with corn, he having made a hole in the sack with a bodkin before emptying it.

The earliest merchant of the settlement, of whom we have any knowledge, was one Shrofe, who kept a store at the residence of Silas Johnson when he resided on the Brubaker farm. Doubtless this Shrofe is one of several of that name who a little later entered land in the neighborhood of the Mount Pleasant Church and graveyard, and attempted the laying-out of a town to be called "Eliott." They went so far as to have the ground surveyed and laid out into lots, some of which were sold, but the spokesman having failed, was unable to pay for the ground, hence the town was abandoned. The clothing principally worn was made from linen fiber. The leather used was procured from the tannery of William Runkle, three miles south of where Westville now stands.

Johnson, though not a physician, strictly speaking, generally administered to the ailing of the neighborhood, his "curing dose" being calomel. Philip Comer had a little forge and some few tools, and gave attention where blacksmithing was needed.

The war of 1812 affected this as it did other settlements, in checking emigration and spreading consternation among those who had settled. The land was sold by the Government in tracts of one hundred and sixty acres and upward, at $80 on entry, and in annual payments until paid for. It was not, generally speaking, the moneyed men who came, but men of little or no means, and of wonderful nerve, who here, far from civilization and among Indians, had their homes to hew out of the dense forest.

The emigrants, rather than to lose their all, collected together for their own protection. For had they failed in paying the annual installments, the land was forfeited and sold, or placed subject to re-entry. It was this fact that prompted the noble wife of Hanback to grasp the ax during the husband's absence in the war. The Nettle Creek settlement sent her quota. We cannot give the roll, but will recall the names of several that are now fresh in our minds: Johnson, Kizer, Comer, Hanback, several of the sons of Johnson, and David, son son of Philip Comer. The earliest religious service of the immediate settlement was held in the barn of Philip Comer, Rev. Saul Henkle expounding the word of God. This was about the year 1815. After this date, services were occasionally held at private houses and in the old schoolhouse, of which we will speak later. The reader may not yet have thought of the element of which the colony was composed, and for fear not, we will state that "Dutch" they were, hence the doctrine of Martin Luther, in a religious sense, prevailed, which accounts for the numerous churches of his creed that now dot the township. John Norman, the miller, frequently preached for them. He was of the Baptist persuasion, so there were some lovers of water too. Later came a Methodist, the Rev. Mr. Stuart, and preached for them. Of the early school teachers we can say but little; prior to the building of the first house, short sessions of school were held at the different houses of the settlers and in cabins vacated by emigrants who had changed their quarters or left the neighborhood. One Jackson was about the first. Before wandering too far from the war of 1812, permit us to relate an incident occurring about that time, on the Comer farm. Simon Kenton, of historic note, whose name was a household word among the pioneers, with others, was watching the movements of the Indians, and, wishing to keep out of sight of some passing by, was climbing

into the mow or loft of the stable, when a voice from the mow shouted, just as Kenton's head was in sight, "Go back! 'twill never do for two red heads to be with the hay, as it will surely take fire." The years sped along, and the settlement grew, and the necessity for a schoolhouse was apparent; so, about the year 1817, the first house for that purpose was built in the township. It stood on the Zerkle farm, and in size was about 18x20 feet, constructed of round logs, having the wooden and mud chimney of that day in either end. Two small windows, and an opening the width of a log, covered with greased paper, graced one side and furnished light. Split puncheon, supported by wooden legs or pins, without backs, were the seats, and the door of split puncheon, with wooden latch, opened and closed on wooden hinges. The first master was the Jackson before spoken of. This house was also used as a meeting-house. The roads to school in those days were through woods and swamps, and the fear of Indians and of wild beasts, we will warrant, made the children's hair almost stand erect. The schools were at this time, and for years later, maintained by subscription, it being the only mode of support. The first meeting-house was built jointly by the Lutheran and German Reformed organizations, and was called Salem Lutheran and Reformed Union Church, erected on the present site of Salem Cemetery, in Section 1, in the year 1821. It was a round-log building. The Lutheran portion was organized under the auspices of the joint Synod of Ohio, by means of Rev. Henry Heineke, where he commenced his ministerial labor in 1821. The first Trustees were Jasper Miller, Peter Smith and David Campbell, the former being a member of the Reformed Church. Each denomination held alternate services, having their separate Pastors. The Reformed congregation had no minister until 1824, when Rev. John Pence came and served the congregation until the year 1845. Rev. Heineke served until 1827, when Rev. Christian Espich succeeded him. In 1834, Rev. Philip Pence became the Pastor, who was followed by Rev. George Klapp, under whose pastorate a new frame church was again jointly built in 1842, located where the schoolhouse now stands. Shortly after this building was erected a new organization was effected, the same Pastors in charge. In 1843 or 1844, a split in the church occurred, in consequence of the Reformed portion introducing new measures in divine service, and the Reformed erected a separate church. In 1845, Rev. Klapp left, and was succeeded by Rev. Hursh, who served until June, 1850, and was succeeded by Rev. Sheffer, Rev. C. G. Richard and Rev. Enoch Smith, under whose ministry, in the year 1864–65, the church ceased its existence in the country to become a church of St. Paris.

It was customary among the early settlers to inter the dead on their farms, yet, several graveyards of considerable age are within the township. The one where the old Salem Church stood, now known as the Evangelical Lutheran and German Reform Cemetery, was used for that purpose as early as 1815, in which year was there buried Samuel Judy. David Berry assisted in digging the grave. The burying ground at Mount Pleasant Church, in Section 20, was established some years later, but prior to 1820. The latter church, of Baptist denomination, was organized prior to 1840; a small body in the neighborhood being of that persuasion, assembled at their various residences and in the barn of one Groves, and, at times, in the woods, and invited ministers from Myrtle-Tree Church to preach for them. Of these, the names of Revs. J. Ebberd and D. Runkle are remembered as the first. The society increased in numbers and about 1840 a large, hewed-log church was erected. At this date the membership was twenty-four. The first Deacons were Samuel McMorran and Isaac

Brubaker. Their first Pastor was Dr. Scott. In 1857, the present frame church was built. The Revs. Newton Frazee and Samuel Brower also served this church. Present minister in charge, Rev. James M. Kite; membership, eighty. A carding machine was built in 1827 by David Berry, the first in the neighborhood. It was operated for a time by Berry and sold to a carder by the name of Ford. The first grist-mill in the township was built on Mosquito Creek, at the mouth of the lake of that name, by William Hill, in the year 1823. The carding machine stood near the first schoolhouse. The first saw-mill was built on Mosquito Creek near the lake, by Henry Long, in the year 1820. Samuel McCord, of Urbana, built the first steam saw-mill. No churches were built other than those in St. Paris and Millerstown. In 1824, the school law for districting the township was passed, but it was many years thereafter before the schools were supplied by public funds. Section 16, reserved for school purposes, was never used, and, in 1828 or 1830, was sold and the proceeds went to the school funds. There are now nine school districts and as many houses in the township, costing, on an average, $1,000 each, and $2,600, annually, to keep them in operation.

TOWNSHIP BOARD OF EDUCATION.

District No. 1, Eli Pence; District No. 2, C. W. Reed; District No. 3, D. Snapp; District No. 4, S. M. Slusher; District No. 5, S. Long; District No. 6, W. W. Kite; Districts No. 7 and 8, Amos Norman; District No. 9, Jacob Huffman; District No. 10, Ed Buck. President, D. Snapp; Clerk, E. D. Hawke. Average length of school year, eight months.

One of the practicing physicians of forty years ago was Dr. John Baker, now a resident of St. Paris, then residing near Millerstown. His practice took in a wide scope of territory, and many of to-day will remember the German Doctor as he rode through the wood on his "fiery steed," for he was partial to a good horse. The following joke has been told at his expense, and it is really too good to keep. It runs in this wise: One of the pioneers in the neighborhood had felled a tree and caught several coons, and gave the Doctor one, which the latter had taken home and tied or fastened up. On the following day, as the Doctor was making a professional visit, he saw crossing the path in the distance a small animal, which he supposed to be a coon. He hurried to the spot, and, dismounting, knocked the animal over, and, to his surprise and sorrow, had killed it. It was his desire to capture it, but alas! thought he, it was dead. He picked it up, thinking it was a coon, yet he observed its tail did not resemble that of the coon at home; but a coon it must be, said he, and so accounted for the difference in the tail that a portion of it had been lost in some scuffle. He carefully placed it on the back of the horse in an erect position, and buckled it to the saddle. He mounted, and off he rode, somewhat jubilant over the curiosity he was to show at home. He had not ridden far when his horse lunged and kicked at a great rate, and broke into a rapid run. The Doctor was frightened and greatly amazed at such capers, and could not account for them, but in looking behind him all was explained, as the animal was clawing the horse's back. As soon as was possible, the Doctor was off, and again killed the animal and fastened it as before. He had not rode long before the first programme was repeated, and again the animal was killed and placed as previously, for the Doctor was determined to carry his booty home. Again he was compelled to murder the animal, but this time his horse had become so frightened and fractious that he would allow neither the Doctor nor animal on him, so he

threw the coon, as he still supposed, along the path, marking the spot, thinking he would go home and return on foot for the animal. He finally succeeded in mounting his horse, and home he rode, and returned, as he had planned, but alas! no coon was there. "Imagine the Doctor's surprise." It was some days before he had learned the name of his coon. He was not contented until his adventure had been imparted to his colleagues, and at the time of his telling the story Judge Taylor, of Urbana, was present, whose eyes (as the Doctor tells) he thought would pop from their sockets, so hard did he laugh. Suffice to add that the Doctor soon knew what a "possum" was.

The old records of the township have been destroyed, and the pioneer officials cannot be given. Great is the change from the little settlement on the head-waters of Nettle Creek sixty or seventy years ago, where were a few log cabins, occupied by hardy pioneers, widely scattered upon wild lands, without any of the facilities of travel or transit to the township of Johnson to-day, containing a flourishing town and village, and dotted with large cultivated farms, upon which are fine residences and large barns, with its railroad facilities, telegraph communication and free pikes.

ST. PARIS.

The flourishing and enterprising town bearing the above name is prettily situated, in a basin as it were, on a very high elevation of ground. It was named after the metropolis of France by David Huffman, who laid it out in 1831. On learning of a "New Paris" in this State, he prefixed to it the Saint, to avoid any difficulty that might occur in mail matter. The lots were surveyed by the old pioneer surveyor, John Arrowsmith. The first house in the town was built by David Huffman; a hewed-log house, standing on the northwest corner of Springfield and Main streets. It was a very neat piece of work, carefully made by Huffman himself, and was the pride of the neighborhood. The first frame house of any note was built by John Falkner, soon after the town had been laid out. It is now the American Hotel, on Main street. Huffman was the first merchant, inn-keeper and Postmaster. William Rosebro was one of the early tavern-keepers, occupying the house known as the old La Rue Tavern. Jacob Protsman was the first blacksmith, and occupied a log shop on Main street. Dan Putman was an early grocer, located on West Main street. The town grew quite rapidly, and in the year 1845 it numbered nearly twenty houses. In 1846 or 1847, the Columbus & Piqua Railroad was built throught St. Paris, which gave it great advantages over neighboring villages, and it began steadily to increase, until it is now known as one of the live towns of Champaign County, and bids fair to rival others, its seniors in years. Some twenty-odd additions have been made since the original plat, and through the efforts of its many enterprising citizens it has become a town of fair population, studded with numerous churches, fine residences, business houses, banks and a good school. It also supports several manufacturing interests, among them carriage manufacturing, a tile factory, steam saw-mill, grist-mill, etc., and and with its railroads and telegraph facilities, is in daily communication with the world at large. It has its three grain warerooms, where 300,000 bushels of grain are annually shipped to the markets of the country. The American House and "U. S." are the hotels of the town. The proprietor of the former is Joe A. Hellings. We were unable to get at the exact date of its incorporation as a town, but the year 1858 will not miss it far. Its first and present Mayor was and is John F. Riker, but many others have served in that

capacity. The present council are E. V. Rhoads, Ezra Pretzman, David Strock, Joseph Bownfield, J. C. Tomlin and T. F. Woods. The Postmasters have been as follows, and in the order named: David Huffman, Jesse Long, Francis Wert, B. W. Perrine, J. Q. Baird, Mrs. Henrietta Scott and the present incumbent, G. W. Kelly. It was made a money-order office in the fall of 1875. There are now some six practicing physicians in the town; but few lawyers. The town and township have been heard from in public affairs, having been represented in the State Legislature by Solomon G. Brecount, Dr. J. J. Musson and S. T. McMorran. Probably the greatest production of the township is Gen. John Jones, of Delaware, now in the State Senate, and formerly a member of Congress from the Ninth District. Johnson has also been twice favored in county offices, namely, E. V. Rhoads in the Treasurer's office, and M. A. Jordan, the present Recorder. The population, as shown by the census of 1880, is 1,068. In politics, the St. Paris precinct is Democratic.

SCHOOLS.

The public schools of St. Paris are excellent. The school building is a three-story structure, built of brick, in 1867, containing five rooms, two on the first and second, and one on the third floor, the latter used as a chapel. James Davis, Samuel Bowersock and Dr. J. J. Musson were the School Directors and acted as a building committee at the time the building was erected. The first school was opened in it September 5, 1868, under the following corps of teachers: Principal, J. G. Blair; Grammar School, Miss Mary Woods; other rooms, Miss Sarah Armstrong and Miss Drury. Present Instructors—Arthur Powell, Principal; Miss Clara Harrison, Grammar Department; other grades, W. A. Gibbs, Mrs. M. A. Owens and Mrs. A. A. Roberts. Total enrollment, 312—males, 159; females, 143; colored, 10—four males and six females. Prior to the opening of the schoolhouse above mentioned, school was held in the old Odd Fellows building. The first school of the town was kept in the house of David Huffman, then in a log schoolhouse standing in the old graveyard on the east side of the road, just north of town. Next in a frame schoolhouse now used as a dwelling.

CHURCHES.

The First Methodist Church of St. Paris was organized in a frame schoolhouse that stood on Springfield street, by Rev. J. G. Black, of Addison Circuit, in the year 1851. Benjamin F. Kizer, Jacob Rhoads and wife, Samuel Overhulz and wife, Malab Malan and wife and Daniel Wert were the original members. For several months prior to this time, the preacher from Addison Circuit would hold services in private houses and in the schoolhouse. In 1852, the church, as a society, was attached to Tremont Circuit, and in the fall of the same year, the erection of a church-building was commenced, which was completed at a cost of $1,000, and dedicated in June, 1853, Rev. Granville Moody officiating. At this time, George W. Harris was the minister of the circuit. He superintended the building of the church, and became the first regular minister after it was built. He was followed by W. N. Williams, and he by E. H. Field. In 1855, the society was changed to Fletcher Circuit. In the fall of 1870, Revs. W. F. Wolf and J. B. Sullivan were preachers on this circuit. The old church was sold in February, 1880. A new one was built in 1875–76 at a cost of $10,500. S. Hanneford, of Cincinnati, was employed to draw the plans and oversee the building. It is a one-story brick building, built in

Gothic style, and so constructed within that it can be thrown into one vast auditorium, or divided by folding doors into class-rooms, etc. It was dedicated by Bishop Bowman, February 11, 1876. The audience room proper has a seating capacity for about five hundred people. The bell, which was taken from the old church, is suspended in a cupola 115 feet high. The church now numbers about one hundred and fifty-two members. The present Pastor, Rev. Frank Leever, succeeded F. S. Davis, and he was preceded by M. Dustin.

The First Baptist Church.—This church is the result of a meeting held in the old Methodist Church building August 13, 1874, of which Elder William R. Thomas was Moderator, and J. F. Riker, Clerk. Nineteen members presented their letters from other churches, and with these the church was organized. Tho first minister called was Elder E. B. Smith, who served until 1879, when the present Pastor, J. W. Scott, was called. As soon as the church was organized, they set about building a church. The present site was purchased of Samuel Bowersock, and a two-story brick of imposing appearance built thereon for $6,000. It contains the usual small rooms on the first floor, which is not yet finished, and an audience-room upstairs capable of seating 400 people. The church has a tower seventy feet high, in which there is a town clock and an excellent bell, the gift of Isaac Brubaker, which was cast in Baltimore at a cost of $335. It weighs 1,009 pounds, and has the date of presentation and the donor's name cast in it. There is now a membership of one hundred in the church.

Reformed Church.—This congregation worshiped in the jointly-built church known as the Salem Church (a history of which is given in the township matter proper) until their present church was erected in St. Paris, in the year 1852, when Jesse Steiner served as Pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Jesse Richards, who served nearly twenty years. Both served the church the second time. The last minister was Rev. W. M. Andrews. The church is now without a Pastor.

Lutheran Church.—The organization and early history of this church is that of Salem Church, contained in the township history. In 1865, the present Lutheran Church was erected on the corner of Elm and Church streets. It is a frame structure with spire and bell, and the ground upon which it is built was donated by Henry Apple. There is a parsonage to the church, built in 1868. Rev. Enoch Smith was the Pastor at the building of the church, and his successors have been Rev. H. A. Becker, Rev. J. O. Hoffman, Rev. J. Manning and Rev. J. O. Miller, the present incumbent.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church (Zion's Church) is a split from the Lutheran Church, taking place under Rev. Hursh, it going to the General Synod, and was the origin of the General Synodism in this part of the country. Organized by Rev. George Klapp in 1844 or 1845, with twenty-eight members. Prior to the building of the church they now occupy, built in 1854, they worshiped in an old frame church which stood in the Lutheran and Baptist graveyard. The church was re-organized in 1848 by Ezra Keller, D. D., first President of Wittenberg College. Prior to this date, the church was known as the German Lutheran denomination. At the re-organization it adopted the constitution of the General Synod. Present membership, 124; Pastor, Rev. E. D. Smith.

A Universalist Church was organized here in March, 1880, by residents and members of the Millerstown Church, the latter having sold their church for the purpose of starting one here. They purchased the old Methodist Church

for $400, and called Rev. James Lower to the pulpit. On the 12th of May, 1880, the dedication services were held, Rev. S. P. Carrolton, officiating. Rev. Lower served but a short time, when he was succeeded by Rev. B. Blackford, the present Pastor. The church is still small, but much interest is manifested, and with the growth of the town it promises to increase in membership.

The Catholics of St. Paris have no regularly organized church. They hold meetings on the last Sabbath of each month, in Bowersock's Hall, with the priests of this diocese, Father Henry and Father Donahue, officiating. They first commenced meeting thus about twenty years ago. There are between seventy and eighty of them in all. They have a lot purchased and paid for, in the southern part of town, and contemplate building them a church as soon as the state of their finances will permit.

The colored people of the town are gathering in strength, and hope soon to form themselves into a church and erect a house of worship. They are led by Rev. —— Marshall, of Piqua, who preaches for them from time to time.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was organized July 15, 1880, with the following board of officers:

Lambert Pond, President; E. V. Rhoads, Cashier; Henry Sayler, Vice President; John Poorman, G. W. Kite, William Michael, H. Sayler and L. Pond, Directors. The charter bears date of August 2, 1880. Paid-up stock, $52,100. They commenced doing business in their handsome new building, on Springfield street, November 8, 1880.

A private bank was opened in 1866, by Isaac Brubaker and S. T. McMorran, which was succeeded, in the year 1877, by the private bank of Bowersock & Son, now in operation.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper started in the town was the St. Paris *Independent*, a weekly, published by Vaughn Brothers for fourteen months, from the spring of 1870, after which the office and materials were removed from the town. The village was then without a local paper until June, 1872, when O'Haver & Stawn commenced the publication of the St. Paris *Informant*. In December of the same year, they sold it to Mussen & Taylor, the name, in the meantime, having been changed to *The New Era*, and, in the month of April following, Taylor took entire control and continued the publication until November, when he sold it to Mussen & Co., who, in their turn, sold it to H. H. Hall, in January, 1877. In May, 1880, the present proprietor, C. R. Mussen, took charge of it for the third time. The files and records were all destroyed by a fire on October 28, 1879. The paper has always been Democratic in politics, with the exception of the time Mr. Hall had control, when it was Independent.

Another Democratic weekly, called the St. Paris *Enterprise*, was started August 9, 1878, by C. R. Carlow; but, in the January following, the publication was discontinued.

ST. PARIS LODGE, NO. 246, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted May 10, 1854, by Especial Deputy C. F. Waite, with eleven members and the following officers: E. Pretzman, N. G.; W. Overhulz, V. G.; G. W. Flowers, Sec.; E. A. Stockton, Per. Sec.; I. Batdorf, Treas. The present number of members is seventy-three active and sixty-four dormant.

Their officers now are: F. E. Bull, N. G.; Jacob Judy, V. G.; A. E. Pond, Sec.; J. Huffman, Treas. The lodge owns a fine two-story brick, which they built at a cost of $5,000, their lodge-room occupying the second story.

RUSSELL ENCAMPMENT, NO. 141, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized July 19, 1871, with a board of officers consisting of E. Pretzman, C. P.; D. H. McDaniels, H. P.; E. V. Rhoads, S. W.; Ira Wiant, J. W.; J. F. Riker, Scribe, and Jacob Huffman, Treas., and sixteen charter members.

There are now forty-four active and eight dormant members. The officers now are: C. A. Robinson, C. P.; Caleb Jones, H. P.; L. W. Gibbs, S. W.; E. D. Hasok, J. W.; H. C. Gibbs, Scribe; Jacob Huffman, Treas. They meet in the hall of the lodge, No. 246.

PHAROS LODGE, NO. 355, A., F. & A. M.,

was instituted October 16, 1865, with sixteen members and the following board of officers: John E. Finneman, W. M.; G. T. McMorran, S. W.; E. R. Northcutt, J. W.; E. H. Furrow, Treasurer; H. H. Long, Secretary; J. J. Musson, S. D.; W. F. Furrow, J. D.; Joseph Comer, Tiler; John Slonaker, Jacob McMorran, Stewards. The present officers are: E. V. Rhoads, W. M.; S. T. McMorran, S. W.; John Poorman, J. W.; J. K. Furrow, Treasurer; E. D. Hawk, Secretary; J. T. Kite, S. D.; J. N. Smith, Tiler; T. J. Kite and J. B. Kizer, Stewards. The lodge has a nicely furnished hall in Bowersock Building, where their meetings are held.

ST. PARIS CHAPTER, NO. 132, R. A. M.,

was constituted by Companion James Nesbit, Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., of Ohio, October 30, 1872, with eleven charter members. The first officers elected were: S. T. McMorran, H. P.; W. S. Cox, King; G. R. Kizer, Scribe. The chapter now numbers twenty-two members. They occupy the hall with Pharos Lodge. The following are the present officers: Emmet V. Rhoads, H. P.; G. D. Graham, King; W. F. Furrow, Scribe; B. F. Baker, Captain of H.; S. T. McMorran, P. S.; John Poorman, Treasurer; A. S. Brecount, Secretary; W. S. Hunt, Guard.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paris is the result of a meeting held for that purpose in the Baptist Church, November 7, 1876, F. M. Porch acting as President of the meeting and G. W. Kelley as Secretary. November 7, 1876, one week later, the association was regularly organized with a board of officers consisting of E. S. Faucett, President; G. W. Kelley, Vice President; John McMorran, Secretary; William Henderson, Treasurer. They rented a room, held their stated meetings, and for a time promised to become a body of some power in the community, but the members began to tire of it and one by one dropped from the ranks, until, in July, 1880, they were obliged to relinquish their room from lack of funds. This seems rather strange, when their books are seen showing a membership of forty-three, originally, increased to one hundred and four, which was the number at disbandment. But of these one hundred and four, only seven were active members. The last board of

officers were: W. N. Reinhard, President; James Brokaw, Vice President; J. N. McAllister, Secretary; Augustus Leedom, Treasurer.

GRAVEYARDS.

There are two of these ancient hallowed spots in the northern part of the town, and a beautifully laid out cemetery comprising eight acres of ground. The latter is known as Evergreen Cemetery and was laid out in 1877, the ground having been purchased by John McMorran for the sum of $200. Few interments have as yet been made. The grounds are being improved and beautified, and will doubtless soon be in keeping with the cemeteries of the day. The other two are situated opposite each other, the one on the west side of the road, known as the Methodist and Reform, was never laid out into lots. People began burying there on account of the high elevation of the ground. The other, known as the Lutheran and Baptist, had its origin in the same manner, but in later years was regularly laid out in family lots. We have been unable to fix the dates when these yards were first used for burying purposes.

MILLERSTOWN.

This beautiful little village, of some two hundred inhabitants, is situated in the eastern part of the township. The land on which it stands was, at one time, the farm of Casper Miller, after whose death it fell it to his son, Christ, who, in connection with a cousin, John G. Miller, had the ground laid out into lots. The surveying was done by John Arrowsmith, in the year 1837. Christ built the first house, which was of brick. He lived in it, and there opened a grocery and tavern. The first Postmaster was Isaac Ammon. It can boast of two churches, Reformed and Baptist, and a schoolhouse; also of a number of neat and pretty residences. It is supplied with three stores, a shoe-shop, two blacksmith-shops, a saw-mill, and last, but not least, a hotel, the Valley House. Dr. Comer administers to the sick. The school is taught by S. D. Harman. The first-named church was organized in 1821, and worshiped in the jointly-built church at the Salem Graveyard, a history of which is given in the township matter, where they continued to worship until the church was built in Millerstown, Rev. J. Steiner serving as the first Pastor in 1852. He was followed by Rev. Jesse Richards, who remained their Pastor nearly sixteen years. The Baptists have no regular organized church. The building was bought from the Universalists in 1879. Rev. I. R. Randell, of the Myrtle-Tree Church, preaching for them occasionally. A Universalist Church was here conducted through a period of nineteen years. It was organized in September, 1860, by Rev. T. S. Guthrie, with a membership of twenty-six. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. S. P. Carlton. After disposing of the church in Millerstown, that denomination purchased the old Methodist Episcopal Church building in St. Paris. Politically speaking, the inhabitants of the village are pretty generally Democrats, there being, at the November election in the precinct, but twelve Republican votes cast.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP,

named after John Quincy Adams, lies in the northwest corner of Champaign County. No railroad crosses its borders, yet it is within range of several lines. It has been conceded that, in point of production, individual enterprise and traveling facilities, this is by far the most unpretentious township in the county. This state of affairs is rapidly being remedied. A superior system of drainage has been adopted; the inhabitants are tearing down the dilapidated cabins that have been an eye-sore to the passers-by for years, erecting in their stead magnificent structures, some of which are unequaled by those of any rural township in the county. The township is traversed by a complete net-work of pikes, and last, but not least, a railroad is under construction. Originally, the township was an unbroken forest, and years passed away before the timber was sufficiently removed to admit the profitable tilling of the soil. A portion of the northern sections is more adapted to grazing, and enormous herds of cattle, swine and sheep are fed each year. As an agricultural section, Adams ranks alike with her sister townships, wheat being the principal production, the average yearly yield ranging from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre.

At the organization of Champaign County, this township was embraced in what is now known as Johnson Township. In 1826 or 1827, the township was divided, that portion described as Township 3 and Range 13 being called Adams. On the north it is bounded by Logan County, on the east by Harrison and Concord Townships, on the south by Johnson Township and on the west by Shelby County. It embraces an area of thirty square miles. The southern part of Adams is quite rolling, the land sloping gradually northward. Sections 29 and 36, in the southeast corner, are crossed by Mosquito Creek, whose waters expand in parts of both sections, forming a lake of some dimensions, fed in addition by a stream having its source in Section 18. Another stream has its source in the southern part of the township, and flows northward, crossing the township and entering Logan County. A few streams in the western part of minor importance complete the list.

EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS.

The dreary and altogether uninviting aspect of this township was the means of preventing permanent settlements for several years after the other sections of this county had been generally entered. The hunter often entered these precincts deserted by humanity, but his life was one of constant travel, and he remained long enough only to secure the game which he had pursued into the almost impenetrable forests. These forests abounded in game. Bear, deer, turkeys, squirrels and porcupines had been driven here from the surrounding country. As yet, the ax of the sturdy pioneer had not been uplifted against the trees of the forests; no sign of human habitation was visible. The year 1811 marked the arrival of the first actual settler in the person of Asahel Wilkinson, a Virginian, who settled on Section 14. We will state in this connection that he was a great hunter, and paid for his land from the proceeds of furs taken from the game he killed. On his land were located sulphur springs, which were noted by the Indians as containing medicinal properties. The denizens of the forest often congregated here to heal their sick. They also indulged in shooting

matches, generally selecting a spot in the vicinity of this spring. Upon Wilkinson's arrival, his cash possessions amounted to just $200 in silver. This money he secreted in a stump near the springs. This stump was selected for a target by the redskins during one of their expeditions. Mr. Wilkinson was absent from home, and Mrs. W. entertained fears that the money would be discovered and carried off by the "sharp-shooters," but fortunately her worst fears were not realized.

Six Indian families camped at this place on one occasion, including a "Big Medicine" man, whose wonderful cures attracted the settlers for miles around. On this farm was erected a block-house during the Indian troubles. Wilkinson was on friendly relations with a number of the savages, but was insecure from those unacquainted with him. The latter arranged to attack the settlers in this neighborhood on a certain night. Wilkinson was apprised of this intended massacre by some of his dusky friends, and with his neighbors and their families retreated to the fort. They remained there for several days, but their cabins remained unmolested; the intended attack had been abandoned by its projectors.

We have carried the reader some five or six years beyond the era of the first settlement. Upon returning to the starting point, we find that Wilkinson was the only permanent resident up to 1812–13. At this time, Henry Ritter settled on Section 6, and proceeded to take preparatory steps requisite for its cultivation. Daniel Neal figures as the next man who settled here, he entering a portion of Section 36 in 1813. William McCrosky settled on Section 5 in 1816. One year later, George and Peter Halterman purchased one hundred and sixty acres on Section 18. Silas Johnson, with his son Walker, settled on part of Section 31 in 1818. James Russel left his home in the Sunny South (Virginia) and began clearing for a new home on Section 6. One Lee, also, deserves recognition as an early settler. The foregoing constitute the arrivals for the ten years following the first settlement. The tide of immigration was slow, owing to the inferior advantages offered. The land was entered at $2 per acre, for which price much better localities could be secured.

BIOGRAPHIES OF EARLY AND PROMINENT SETTLERS.

Asahel Wilkinson was born in Harrison County, Va., on September 16, 1776. Nature had destined him for a hunter, as was seen by his constant trips to the woods in search of game. When quite young he was married to Charity Ragen. Up to the year 1811, their union had been blessed with four children—William, Mary, Thomas and Joseph. Making a living in Virginia was at that time a difficult task, and the outlook for the future was dark and gloomy. "Go to Ohio," was the favorite cry of the Virginians, and a number did go. Our friend Wilkinson had discussed the advisability of leaving his native soil for a new home in the Northwest, with his better-half. Visions of a home and luxury in the beautiful Ohio forests flitted before him, while the barren hills of Virginia promised only poverty and desolation for the future. In 1811, he came to a decision, and, accompanied by his family and several neighboring families, started on his journey.

A few days before they commenced their journey, one of their neighbors, who, with his family, intended to accompany them, became deranged with the thought that they would come to want in their new home. His insanity became violent, and, in the dead of the night, he murdered his wife and nine children. This did not deter the others, and, on the appointed day, they started, riding

on pack-horses. Several of the saddles used on this occasion are still in the possession of Wilkinson's descendants.

When they came to Ohio the families separated, Wilkinson coming to this county. He entered 260 acres of Section 14, in what is now called Adams Township, paying for the land with the proceeds obtained through the sale of furs. Of the four children who came with him, three have gone on that long journey from whence no traveler returns. Joseph, the only surviving one, lives at Mechanicsburg, in this county. Henry H., born April 2, 1813, was the first white child born in the township.

Mrs. Wilkinson died in 1819, and, in 1821, Wilkinson married Nancy James. Of the first marriage, but two children, Joseph and Betsey (now Mrs. Cisco), are living, the latter just north of Careysville. From the second union, Asahel and James remain, both owning extensive farms in the township. During the first years of the township organization, Wilkinson was elected Constable. This position he held for fourteen years. By his death, which occurred February 23, 1861, Adams Township was bereft of her first settler and one of her most influential citizens.

Henry Ritter was a Kentuckian by birth. In the younger days of this century, he left the scenes of his childhood days for the then unsettled wilds of Ohio. Locating at Chillicothe, he remained in its immediate vicinity for several years. At the outbreak of the Indian war (1812) he took up arms against the enemies of his land, and, at its close, was appointed Captain, and stationed between Dayton and Cincinnati. He settled on the farm now owned by his son William (Section 6), in 1813. Originally he had intended to "Go West," but was struck by the many advantages offered by this country, and made it his permanent home. Shortly after, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Harbor, who came to near Westville, this county, with the Halls—all hailing from Virginia. They occupied a small log cabin until 1835, when they erected the first brick in the township, the present residence. Nine children were born to them; the following are still living: Harvey, who went to Missouri in 1856, and is now an extensive land-holder in that State; he is also the owner of several large flouring-mills. Jesse occupies a part of the home farm. William lives on the old homestead. Sarah resides in the State of Indiana.

Mr. Ritter held the position of Township Trustee for many years. His life was devoted to agriculture, and many farm implements were made by his own hand. He died in 1860, carrying with him the sorrow and regret of all who knew him.

In the year 1773, Daniel Neal, perhaps the third settler of this township, was born in Maryland. A desire to better his financial condition and obtain a home, induced him to leave the land of his birth in 1801. We next find him in Virginia. Three years of Virginian experience satisfies the young man that wealth and luxury can never be obtained there. At a nominal cost a home is promised him in the Ohio Territory, to which place he now turns his steps. He squats on the eastern part of this county, where he remains ten years. In the meantime, he has taken unto himself a better half, and, with her and five children, settles on the northeast quarter of Section 36. This land he entered at Cincinnati, paying $2 per acre for it. At the organization of the township he was elected Trustee, and continued in office for a number of years. Though game was plentiful, it passed the door of his cabin unmolested, he being no hunter. This was the third farm cleared by him, but old age overtook him before the work was completed. In youth he had been deprived of the benefits

of an education, and in after years took great care that his children should receive, at least, a good common-school education. He died in 1840; his wife survived twenty years after his death. They had seven children, most of whom have left this earth to join their parents in that better land. His son Daniel D. is the present owner of the "home farm."

William McCrosky, a native of Kentucky, at an early day proclaimed his opposition to slavery. This resulted only in the persecution of Mr. McCrosky. Finally, becoming disgusted with the inhuman treatment to which the negroes were subjected, he concluded to establish a new home. In 1816, he directed his steps Ohio-ward, and settled on Section 5, in this township, with his wife and several children, entering the land at the Cincinnati Land Office, and paying $2 per acre for it. He endured all the privations common in the early days of a new country, and was gathered to the home of his fathers in 1856. He was one of the first Trustees elected in the township. His son Samuel yet lives on the home farm. He is enjoying good health, and takes an active interest in the political affairs of his country, being a stanch and uncompromising Democrat. One brother and several sisters are scattered in various parts of the West.

George Halterman came to this township September, 1817, from Virginia, with his brother Peter, and entered eighty acres on Section 18, and his brother also entered the same number of acres. He rode the long distance on horseback. Until 1821, he engaged in clearing his land. He married Elizabeth Rexroth, of Virginia, in 1818. She did not follow her husband immediately, contenting herself with his occasional visits. In 1821, Halterman carried his wife and one child (Ella) to their new home. His wife died in 1838, and he married again. He never desired office, but confined himself solely to the interests of his farm. His death occurred in 1867. Of the children born to him, Samuel resides at Careysville; Isaac on the old homestead; Lewis in Indiana. Several daughters are living in the West. He as well as his children were considered Christian men and women, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who knew them. Those yet living have never committed an act of which they are ashamed, or which would blot the record of the family.

Silas Johnson was born in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and participated in the Revolutionary war as a spy. In January, 1803, he and his family bade farewell to Kentucky, their native State, and settled near what is now known as Millerstown, in this county. Two years later, when the land was surveyed, it was discovered that this land belonged to a section originally laid off for school purposes. Johnson was, therefore, compelled to change his location, and removed to the present Brubaker farm in Johnson Township. Both of these lands were entered by him. The latter township was named after him, retaining his name to this day. In the fall of 1818, he removed to Section 31, in this township, where he passed the remainder of his days in peace and quiet. His marriage was blessed with seven children, four sons and three daughters. Silas died in this county, Charles in Shelby County, and James near Indianapolis, Ind. He died in 1819 at nearly sixty years of age.

Walker Johnson was born in Fayette County, Ky., August 23, 1787, and came to this township with his father, at whose death he retained the home lands. He was married to Sarah McCrosky April 15, 1824. Of the eight offsprings of this union, five are yet living—James, who inherited a part of the farm; Eliza, who married Howell Newcomb, and resides in this township; Mary married Truma French, and possesses a part of the lands entered by her

grandfather; Lydia, now Mrs. Joseph Stephenson, inherited a part of the farm; Sarah is unmarried. His wife is yet living. He was a devout Christian, and a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church at Spring Hill. In the declining years of his life he became a member of the United Brethren Church, which was more accessible on account of the short distance from his house. Of this church he was a member until his death, which occurred January 23, 1870. Father and son are buried in a mound just opposite the residence of James Johnson. "Auntie" Rebecca Johnson is yet living at the advanced age of eighty-three years; is unmarried.

Elihu Woolley was born in New Jersey, in 1789. Left in 1814, and settled in Butler County, this State. He left the latter place in 1836, settling in this township. He took unto himself, "for better or worse," Miss Ellen Conover in 1810 or 1811. He died in 1855; his wife in 1871. Of eight children, but one resides in the township, at present, Charles C. This gentleman has been Township Trustee for twenty years, is an active member of the United Brethren Church, and his hospitality is unbounded. He resides on part of Section 36, in the western part of the township.

William Calland, Sr., was born March 8, 1784, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. It was his misfortune to be born of a race that was poor and needy, with no prospect of future elevation. But, "where there's a will, there's a way." With wife and three children, he set sail for America in 1817, determined to leave forever the scenes of oppression and tyranny. The trip over the great deep was of three month's duration. They landed at Philadelphia, and came to Columbia, on the Susquehanna, in the autumn of the same year. Here they wintered, Mr. Calland working for a boot and shoe firm (he was a shoemaker), and Mrs. Calland binding shoes for the same firm. In the spring of 1818, he purchased a horse and wagon to remove their goods, consisting of one chest, weighing 900 pounds, and one of less weight, containing provisions. They crossed the mountains, Mrs. C. carrying her infant child in her arms during the entire journey, and settled in Noble County, this State, where they resided eleven years. They came to this township in 1829, and settled on Section 14. Nine children were born to them, of whom six survive. Mr. Calland accumulated considerable property, a portion of which is still owned by his posterity. Three of his sons—Samuel, Joseph and Gershom—are extensive landholders in this township, and enjoy the reputation of being honest and Christian-like in their demeanor. William resides in Harrison Township. The father left for "that better land" January 8, 1864; his wife followed March 15, 1869. Recently, his posterity had reached 110—32 dead—a very good showing. Politically, he was a firm Abolitionist, having cast his ballot for the first candidate of that complexion ever presented to the voters of this township.

Philip Dick with his wife Nancy, left Virginia in 1822, and settled in Pickaway County. Leaving there in 1831, they removed to Section 13, where he died in 1872, at eighty-two years of age; his wife is still living. His sons, Elisha and A. W. Dick, own large farms with handsome dwellings in the township.

Samuel Huling came from Rockingham County, Va., in 1839 or 1840, with his wife Catherine, and several children. Purchased 158 acres of Section 30, of which twenty-five acres only were in a state of cultivation. He died in 1849; his wife in 1856. They had three children—James, living on the old homestead; Henry, living east of Careysville; Samuel, who resides on Stone Creek, Logan County, Ohio.

Isaac Curl first saw the light of day at the beginning of the nineteenth century. At eighteen years of age, he left his native land (Virginia) and took up his residence in Clark County, Ohio. After residing there a few years, he removed to this township on the farm now owned by his son Lewis. He was elected Trustee for a number of years, dying after a residence in the township of thirty years. His sons, Lewis and Isaac, own some of the most desirable lands, and are considered good citizens.

G. W. Baker, one of the wealthiest and most influential Germans in the township, is a native of Lothringen, Germany. He was a soldier in the German National Guard for seven years. Out of his salary, he saved enough to permit him to cross the deep Atlantic for America. Accordingly, he started in 1849, landing at New Orleans the same year. One year later, he came to this county, and about 1854, purchased from one Corry, a quarter of Section 26, about fifty acres of which were in a state of cultivation. At first, himself and wife—Miss Sophia Shanely, to whom he was married in 1850—lived in a miserable log hut, whose many crevices exposed them to the cruel blasts of winter storms. As soon as he felt sufficiently able, a rude frame was erected. His present commodious residence was built in 1865. By his economical mode of living and persevering industry, he has accumulated several farms, aggregating 380 acres in all. He is no office-seeker. They have had two children, both married; John resides with his father; Mary is now Mrs. Pickering.

John Shafer was born in Egtertingen, Wurtemberg, in the year 1815. In 1846 he was married to Catherine Howalt. With wife and three children—Ludwig, Barbara and Christiana—he left for America in 1852. After a sojourn on the great deep of forty-two days, they landed in New York. At Buffalo, death carried off their daughter Christiana, inflicting a deep wound in the hearts of the weary travelers. Coming directly to this county, they purchased a part of Section 15, in Adams Township. Several children were added to the household, most of whom reside in this immediate vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer have been members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church from early childhood. They are now connected with the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Sidney, and although the distance is ten miles, they attend regularly. Their farm and household verifies the old adage, "cleanliness is next to godliness."

ADDITIONAL SETTLEMENTS.

Scarcely any land was purchased and cleared during the time intervening between 1820 and 1826. From 1826 to 1830, settlements were made by Isaac Curl, William Calland, Sr., Newcomb, Clark, Hall, Remley, Espy, Levi Valentine, Shanely, McAlexander and William Terrel. During the years 1827 to 1837 came Jasper Scott, Stephenson, Speece, Henry Wilson, Christian Hurst, E. Martz, William Lichliter, J. R. Sanderson, E. Sargent, C. C. Woolley. From that period to 1850, John Schaefer, F. M. Lemon, John Robinson, Z. P. Zayre, H. B. Persinger, Elisha Yost, John Hoover and George Stable took up their residence. During the ten years following came John Blose, Peter Weimer, R. H. Pickering and D. Clark. But few new-comers can be recorded since that time, most of the present inhabitants being old settlers or their descendants.

Because of an incomplete system of drainage, the low lands of Adams consisted mainly of swamps and marshes. Owing to this circumstance, most of our pioneers settled on high lands. These lands are now the most productive, are sufficiently drained to prevent an overflow, and in the lowest fields are

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produced more crops in proportion than in the elevated lands. Large bowlders are found on every farm; many are removed each year, and used in the construction of fences. To a certain extent, these obstacles to cultivation existed in pioneer times. Various annoyances common to a newly settled country appeared on all sides.

One reason for the apparently slow tide of immigration may be of interest: Prior to 1830, roads existed only in name. When William Calland, Sr., came with his family, in 1829, his only road from Spring Hills to his section was through a so-called "blazed" path, out of which had been cut the underbrush, to guide the traveler. Bridges were comparatively unknown. These difficult modes of ingress and egress were among the inconveniences suffered by the pioneer.

Sandusky City, on Lake Erie, distant about one hundred miles, was the nearest trading-point. Accordingly, journeys were made to this point several times in each year. A wagon, containing wheat and provisions, was pulled by four horses. At night, they were unhitched and provided with food, while the tired driver retired to rest, covered by the blue sky, and often having a alone for a pillow. The trips generally occupied ten days. The return was hailed with joy, for indispensable articles, and frequently letters from distant friends, were brought. Urbana, and Sidney (Logan County) then had no railroads, and were considered poor trading towns. The soil was new, the yield of wheat, therefore, was trivial, and twelve or fifteen bushels to the acre was considered a good crop. The sickle was the only "harvesting machine" for a number of years. When the "cradle" was introduced, it was generally believed that only experienced persons, of a scientific turn, could make practical use of them.

The sociability existing between the neighbors, in the younger days of this republic, should cause the selfish and aristocratic society of the present day to blush with shame. Did they hear of a sick friend, how eager were they to hasten to the bedside of the afflicted, doing all they could to relieve his sufferings. Was he, in spite of all human assistance, folded in the icy embrace of death, how soon did sympathizing friends flock to the home of the bereft relatives, pouring in their ears words of comfort and consolation. And who, of our older citizens, does not remember the many gatherings, combining pleasure with profit? The "log-rollings," "corn-huskings," "spinnings" and other vocations of a like nature are a favorite theme for conversation with the older class even unto this day. The hunter divided his game equally among his friends, and, in turn, was always assured of a hearty welcome, did he wish to rest, during the day or night. Mr. Gershom Calland well remembers the shooting of a deer by Asahel Wilkinson, near his present residence, and the presentation of a portion of the flesh to Calland's father, although it occurred fifty years ago.

The year 1829 found the township comparatively unimproved. Here and there was an occasional spot of ground on which was erected a cabin to enliven the dreary surroundings. The pioneer came here without money, assistance or "farming machinery," and how could it be otherwise? From 1835 to 1845, the country became animated. Forests gave way to the "fields of golden grain;" log cabins succumbed to frame structures. Trips to Sandusky City were abandoned, Urbana being at that time the chief trading-point. In 1835, William Ritter erected a brick dwelling-house, the first in the township. Since that time, the citizens of Adams have been indefatigable workers, with encouraging results. Numerous brick mansions now grace the farms of the enterprising inhabitants, some of them costing from $4,000 to $5,000.

The mediums of travel, for many years, were insufficient, even after the blazed road gave way to the despised "mud roads," now rapidly disappearing. The latter proved insufficient, also, and graveled roads or pikes were agitated. To this a general objection was raised, because of the scarcity of gravel. Subsequently, it was discovered that the removal of several feet of the surface brought to view an endless mass of gravel. From this unlimited supply several pikes were constructed at once, and an additional avenue of prosperity opened. The road improvements at present are complete. The township is crossed by six substantial pikes, passable at all seasons. The few remaining dirt roads are rapidly being converted into more convenient thoroughfares. It is estimated that no house is situated a greater distance than one-fourth mile from any one pike.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Possibly the greatest sacrifice made by our forefathers was their compulsatory desertion of the mother church. Reared in the arms of religion from infancy, accustomed to meet with others to "Praise God from whom all mercies flow," how heart-rending was the thought that these pleasures must be denied them. The good and pious servant of God, who had administered spiritual aid and consolation for "lo! these many days," must be separated from them forever; the dear old house of worship, whose doors had ever been open to receive them, was soon to be entered for the last time. Oh! how gloomy the future seemed to appear. Alone in a wilderness, as they must be; how their hearts were made sad at the thought. But behind these dark clouds appears one ray of sunshine. The dear old family Bible, which has so often comforted them, will accompany them on their long and tedious journey. And so it was, though tired and worn out from the weary labors of the day, it was ever a pleasure to consult the many lessons taught in holy writ, and invoke divine aid for the arduous duties of the future. The Sabbath Day was considered a day of rest, and, although the family could not repair to an aristocratic church "around the corner," yet did they have the means of home worship. Then came a change—the long deserted neighborhood was now showing signs of a new life; a steady stream of human beings was pouring in on the wilderness. Here and there strange faces were visible; new cabins were being erected on all sides. The new-comers brought with them peace and good-will; a ripe friendship soon existed between the settlers. And now it is proposed that religious meetings be held, alternately, at the different homes; a society is organized, meetings are held regularly, and thus is the Gospel introduced into the wilds of Champaign County.

Perhaps the first minister who proclaimed glad tidings to the eager listeners was one Picard, a Methodist, generally termed a missionary—circuit preachers made their appearance some years after. The first church organization was effected in 1829; a Methodist Society was formed a Curl's Schoolhouse, on Section 15. The first Presbyterian sermon was preached at this place, in the same year, by a missonary named Joseph Stephenson. After this period, both denominations occupied the schoolhouse. The first church was erected by the United Brethren in 1832—a log structure, probably twenty feet square. These organizations proved to be the foundation for the United Brethren, one Christian, one Methodist and one German Baptist Church now located in the township. The first Sunday school was organized at Curl's Schoolhouse, in 1829. George McPherson was appointed Superintendent; Joseph Alexander, Assistant Superintendent.

Antioch United Brethren Church was organized, about 1854, by James Wilkinson. In the same year, a building was erected on the Russel farm, Section 6, and dedicated in the fall of that year by William Miller. At its organization the society consisted of fifteen members. The society is in a prosperous condition.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1860, Rev. Good being the first minister. In 1861, a frame building, 35x46 feet, was erected, which is still occupied by the society. When the society was formed, its total membership did not exceed twenty-five. It has since increased to seventy-five. Present minister, Rev. Philip Leemaster. A Sabbath school has been in existence since 1860. The total membership at present may be estimated at sixty; G. G. Burdette, Superintendent.

Union United Brethren Church.—This society was formed in 1832; erecting a log building, they held service in the same until 1850, when the present frame building was constructed. The present congregation consists of about fifty members; William Miller, Pastor. Sabbath school organized in 1865. Present membership, one hundred; Mrs. Fatima Shanely, Superintendent.

The German Baptist Church, located on the farm of Christian Hurst, was built in 1874. The building is a neat frame structure, dimensions 26x36, and was erected at a cost of $600. Revs. Ephraim Clopper and Jonathan Yoder and some thirty members conducted the dedicatory exercises. The membership has increased to forty. Jonathan Yoder, David Studabaker, Joseph Landers and John Buechler are the present ministers.

Two United Brethren Churches are located, respectively, in the eastern and northern parts of the township.

SCHOOLS.

Prior to 1820, the youth of this township enjoyed no educational facilities, but grew up in comparative ignorance. Settling in a new country required diligent and unceasing labor; therefore, years passed by without any advancements, intellectually. At last the pioneers realized that, to keep pace with the surrounding country, and to prevent their children from growing up in ignorance and vice, they must take the proper steps to accord them the essential instruction. In 1820 or 1821, the first log schoolhouse, with all the "ancient conveniences," such as puncheon floors, papered windows, etc., was erected on the Ritter tract, in Section 6. Samuel Bates, who combined the duties of the pedagogue with those of the farmer, was the first teacher, receiving $2 per scholar. It is said, that his attainments were rather limited; and yet they proved ample for the demands of that day. Some three or four years after the inauguration of the first schoolmaster, another schoolhouse was built in the northwestern part of the township. In 1829, there were four school districts —two had buildings. Now there are seven districts, all of which boast of a good substantial frame building. The Careysville District has been graded and two buildings erected. Under careful management, the course of education is making rapid progress—another evidence of universal prosperity.

EARLY MANUFACTORIES.

For years, the absence of mills for the grinding of grist and sawing of timber proved a source of much inconvenience. Raising the wheat and corn required days of toil and care, but, after harvesting the crop, it was also necessary that it be ground for family use. At first, the grain was hauled to the

"Governor Vance" mill at Urbana, or to the mill owned by F. B. Miller, on Mad River. In 1831, Joseph Eiker supplied a want long felt by building a "corn-cracker" on Mosquito Creek, Section 29. The next mill was put up by John Merrill, on Section 3, and the third on Lee's Creek, by ——— Lee. These were all moved by water-power. The water has since been utilized for agricultural purposes. There is at this writing no flouring-mill in the township.

For the convenience of the pioneers, one Coverston conducted a tannery on Section 29, in 1829. This institution has gone to decay with the other early manufactories. They proved of indispensable service to the welfare of the pioneer, and are held in sacred memory by the survivors, but now they are obsolete.

Mechanically, Adams is making but little effort for advancement. This we attribute to the lack of water-power, and to the undeniable fact that her agricultural interests are a source of more profit.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

As has been stated, this township originally was embraced in Johnson Township. In 1826 or 1827, a division was made and an election for officers was held. The early records are extinct, and we can mention but few of the first officers, obtained through tradition only. Samuel McCrosky (still living) was one of the first Trustees. One Newcomb obtained notoriety as a splendid penman, he being the choice of the people for Clerk. Jacob Covestone was the first person to enjoy the envied title of Squire. Below will be found a list of the principal officers from 1851 to 1880:

1852—Trustees, Peter Hume, B. H. Martz, Alexander Terrel; Clerk, E. Martz; Treasurer, Samuel Bowersock; Assessor, Samuel McCrosky.

1853—Trustees, B. H. Martz, Peter Hume, Alexander Terrel; Clerk, E. Martz; Treasurer, Samuel Bowersock; Assessor, Samuel McCrosky.

1854—Trustees, Peter Hume, B. H. Martz, Reuben Clark; Clerk, Jesse C. Stanton; Treasurer, Samuel Bowersock; Assessor, Jacob Sipe.

1855—Trustees, Elisha Dick, David Moore, Jacob Stayman; Clerk, William I. Alstead; Treasurer, John Harner; Assessor, Simon Cummons.

1856—Trustees, Reuben Clark, Peter Hume, Daniel D. Neal; Clerk, William Windsor; Treasurer, John Harner; Assessor, S. McCrosky.

Records for 1857 lost.

1858—Trustees, B. H. Martz, Reuben Clark, J. Sargent; Clerk, S. Halterman; Treasurer, H. Alexander; Assessor, A. Halterman.

1859—Trustees, Zerby Zayre, John Sargent, Daniel Moore; Clerk, Lafe Clem; Treasurer, H. Alexander; Assessor, A. Halterman.

1860—Trustees, John M. Kirby, D. D. Neal, William Wilson; Clerk, Lafe Clem; Treasurer, H. Alexander; Assessor, Cyrus W. Davis.

1861—Trustees, C. Fielder, S. McCrosky, G. W. Bailor; Clerk, J. M. Kirby; Treasurer, H. Alexander; Assessor, C. W. Davis.

1862—Trustees, Samuel McCrosky, Charles Fielder, C. C. Woolley; Clerk, J. M. Kirby; Treasurer, A. F. Lickliter; Assessor, R. H. Seely.

1863—Trustees, B. H. Martz, Samuel McCrosky, Shepherd Newcomb; Clerk, J. M. Kirby; Treasurer, A. F. Lickliter; Assessor, John S. Stephenson.

1864—Trustees, Samuel McCrosky, Charles Fielder, C. C. Woolley; Clerk, J. M. Kirby; Treasurer, A. F. Lickliter; Assessor, John S. Stephenson.

1865—Trustees, Samuel McCrosky, B. H. Martz, C. C. Woolley; Clerk, J. M. Kirby; Treasurer, A. F. Lickliter: Assessor, John S. Stephenson.

1866—Trustees, B. H. Martz, Shepherd Newcomb, S. Halterman; Clerk, J. M. Kirby; Treasurer, A. F. Lickliter, Assessor, Samuel McCrosky.

1867—Trustees, C. C. Woolley, S. Halterman, Jesse Ritter; Clerk, S. Newcomb; Treasurer, A. F. Lickliter; Assessor, A. Halterman.

1868—Trustees, C. C. Woolley, William Wilson, John Rusk; Clerk, S. Newcomb; Treasurer, A. F. Lickliter; Assessor, Joseph Hall.

1869—Trustees, John Rusk, William Wilson, C. C. Woolley; Clerk, S. Newcomb; Treasurer, A. F. Lickliter; Assessor, Joseph Hall.

1870—Trustees, Harrison Beaver, William Wilson, E. Martz; Clerk, Hiram Martz; Treasurer, A. F. Lickliter; Assessor, Joseph Hall.

1871—Trustees, C. C. Woolley, F. Hall, Jacob Kress; Clerk, Isaac Cary; Treasurer, A. F. Lickliter; Assessor, William Arnett.

1872—Trustees, C. C. Woolley, Fleming Hall, Jacob Kress; Clerk, Isaac Cary; Treasurer, A. F. Lickliter; Assessor, William Arnett.

1873—Trustees, C. C. Woolley, George Bailor, A. L. Harmon; Clerk, Samuel Halterman; Treasurer, A. F. Lickliter; Assessor, Joseph Hall.

1874—Trustees, C. C. Woolley, George Bailor, A. L. Harmon; Clerk, T. J. Martz; Treasurer, A. F. Lickliter; Assessor, P. H. McCrosky.

1875—Trustees, C. C. Woolley, George Bailor, Fleming Hall; Clerk, S. Halterman; Treasurer, A. F. Lickliter; Assessor, William Arnett.

1876—Trustees, Fleming Hall, G. W. Bailor, S. B. Lehman; Clerk, S. Halterman; Treasurer, B. H. Martz; Assessor, H. S. Pickering.

1877—Trustees, C. C. Woolley, A. L. Harmon, S. B. Lehman; Clerk, John L. Bodey; Treasurer, L. C. Clem; Assessor, H. S. Pickering.

1878—Trustees, C. C. Woolley, S. B. Lehman, A. L. Harmon; Clerk, John L. Bodey; Treasurer, L. C. Clem; Assessor, H. S. Pickering.

1879—Trustees, C. C. Woolley, S. B. Lehman, A. L. Harmon; Clerk, John L. Bodey; Treasurer, L. C. Clem; Assessor, H. S. Pickering.

1880—Trustees, A. L. Harmon, Lewis Curl, Levi Bodey; Clerk, M. J. Martz; Treasurer, John Monk; Assessor, E. Buroker.

Justices of the Peace since 1851—Samuel Bowersock, Jacob Stayman, Jesse C. Stanton, T. N. Walton, J. M. Kirby, Erastus Martz, I. Carey, John L. Bodey.

CAREYSVILLE.

Every section of country, inhabited by the human race, must have its trading-point. In this progressive age, a co-operation must exist between the representatives of the business and agriculture of the community. The good citizens of Adams realized that the founding of a village was essential, did they wish to enjoy prosperity in the future. Heretofore, it had been necessary to travel to Sidney or Urbana in order to purchase the most trivial article of wear, or even the necessaries of daily life. An entire day was consumed in traveling to and from the towns just mentioned, and much valuable time was lost. To Calvin Carey belongs the honor of overcoming this difficulty. In 1833, he laid out the northeast corner of Section 29 into town lots, and placed them on sale. Soon after, William Valentine purchased the lot now owned by C. W. Martz, and erected a house thereon. This house, built of logs, contained two stories, and was "raised" by the united efforts of the entire neighborhood. John Beatty erected the next building, on the lot now in the possession of Sarah D. Seely. The first brick residence was built by Robert R. Green; it has since

been converted into a tavern. Lewis Ward is the present owner. From this time on, the growth in population was steadily on the increase, and it is impossible to trace the individual settlers as they came in and filled up the remaining lots.

A tannery was opened for business in 1837, and was the first manufacturing establishment within the town limits. This tannery was owned and managed by a colored individual named Benjamin Wilson, who was considered an honest man in all that the word implies. He continued in business for a number of years, until his institution succumbed to the inevitable fate in store for the many establishments of auld lang syne. Wilson has also departed from the scenes of this life, but is represented by his posterity, who are yet living in the village. No village is able to dispense with the services of the blacksmith, and this was the case also in the settlement of this village. Accordingly, a knight of the anvil and bellows, named Holden, built a small shop, on the site where John O'Leary's blacksmith-shop now stands, and supplied himself with the necessary tools. He never suffered for the want of patronage, and, by industry and fair dealing, won the patronage and confidence of the community.

TRENTON

was the name at first applied to the village. When application was made to the Government for the establishment of a post office, it was discovered that another town of the same name was located in this State. The village was then re-christened Careysville, undoubtedly with the object of keeping green the memory of its original owner, Calvin Carey.

INCIDENTS.

In 1840, the political excitement was at its highest degree. The Whig element prevailed in Harrison Township; this and Johnson Township were overwhelmingly Democratic. Representatives of both parties held a meeting at Careysville on the same day. The Harrison Township Whigs placed on a wagon a "buckeye cabin," and entered the town with great *eclat*. Much ill-feeling existed between the representatives of the two parties. Speeches were made by one Hays on behalf of the Whigs, while Democratic principles were expounded by one Hamilton. During the time occupied by the latter the excitement became intense. The crowed whooped and yelled, completely drowning the remarks made by the speaker. The buckeye cabin was thrown from the wagon and completely demolished. A hand-to-hand conflict was the result. During the *melee* clubs and stones were used freely. Several persons were wounded; some seriously, none mortally. The Whigs finally retreated, and the battle was ended.

During the political campaign of 1863, a Republican meeting was held at Careysville. The speaker, one Shafer, not only denounced some of the citizens, but ridiculed them personally in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The assaulted portion of the community became indignant; threatening demonstrations were made, and the peace of the village was endangered. The excitement continued for several days; numerous encounters took place. One man was shot, but not fatally. The Republicans commanded all loyalists to hang out a flag, threatening to destroy by fire all houses that were not designated as loyal by the stars and stripes. A company of "home guards" was ordered to the scene. After making several arrests, the rioters were subdued, and, in time, the affair was forgotten.

The lack of a requisite number of inhabitants to incorporate a town has prevented the citizens from establishing a municipal government. For many years, this has been a serious obstacle to the advancement of the village. There is not a dram-shop within its borders, and yet Careysville is often the scene of drunken carousals. The town is frequently visited by the neighboring roughs, who obtain liquor from the surrounding towns, and annoy the law-abiding and temperate citizens of the community. There is no one to prevent their boisterous conduct, and, until placed on an equal footing with towns enjoying the benefits of a local government, this village must submit to any and all intrusion. The population at present may be estimated at 150. The enterprising citizens have made repeated efforts to obtain railroad connection with the outside world. The grading for a narrow-gauge railroad from Urbana (Columbus & Northwestern Railroad) has been commenced. At present the enterprise is partly abandoned; but the good people of Careysville are not in despair, and hope for the ultimate construction of the road. Should this be accomplished, the most sanguine expectations of the people will certainly be realized.

CHURCHES.

United Brethren Church.—Rev. William Miller organized the society in 1848. Following are the names of the charter members: John and Eva Rusk, Mary Halterman, Allen Halter, Mercy Halterman, John G. and Susan Wilkinson. Shortly after its organization the society erected a frame structure, 40x46, with a seating capacity of 500. The church has increased in numbers, and is in a prosperous condition. A cupola is being added to the roof and the interior repainted and remodeled. Services are held every three weeks. Officers: Pastor, William Miller; Class-leaders, Lewis Shafer, Charles Steward, William Ward; Trustees, William Ward, John Heaton, John Rusk; Circuit Clerk, Mr. Valentine.

A Sunday school was organized in 1848. John Rusk was elected Superintendent, which office he has held most of the time since. The membership has increased from thirty-five to one hundred and fifteen. The school meets every Sunday during the summer months. Officers: John Rusk, Superintendent; Mrs. Eliza N. Moak, Assistant Superintendent; Samuel Huling, Secretary; Dr. Hunt, Treasurer.

Christian Church.—Rev. Justus T. Hunt, while on a visit to Careysville in 1852, was requested to conduct religious services at a private house in the village on the following Sabbath. The reverend gentleman, fearing that the effort would not be crowned with success, did not acquiesce very readily. His objections were overcome, however, and the announcement that there would be preaching at the residence of Samuel Bowersock was circulated among the people. At the stated time, Mr. Hunt made his appearance at the house of Mr. Bowersock, now owned by L. Ward, and was greeted by an audience of twenty-four. Another meeting was appointed to be held at the same place on a certain Sunday in August of the same year. On this occasion the audience was found to be too large to admit the holding of services at the house of Mr. Bowersock, and an adjournment was made to the woods. During the following winter months, Rev. Hunt conducted protracted meetings, with encouraging results. In the summer of 1853, an organization was effected by Rev. Hunt and Joseph Warrington, and the following persons yet living: Benjamin H. Martz, Samantha Martz, David Conner and wife, Samuel Halterman, Elizabeth Halterman, Elizabeth Cisco, Maria Woodward, Elizabeth Halterman. The

society proceeded at once to make arrangements for the erection of a suitable house of worship; and, at the end of the year, the house, a frame structure, 44x36, was ready for occupancy. Rev. Hunt was duly called to occupy the pulpit. Excepting an interval of seven years, Rev. Hunt has been the minister. Recently he was compelled, because of poor health, to tender his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted by the congregation. He has been an indefatigable worker in the church, and to his personal efforts is due the credit for the present excellent condition of the affairs of the church. Benjamin Martz has been Deacon since the church was organized. Present membership, 120. E. M. Rapp, of Miami Co., Pastor.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Deprived until now of all railroad communication, it is a self-evident fact that Careysville must of necessity be a poor business center. A saw-mill, erected by James Huling, in 1867, is the only manufacturing institution of any prominence. We append the representatives of the various business interests:

Dry goods, provisions, etc., John L. Bodey; groceries, E. F. Terrel; wagon-making, John Miller; blacksmithing, John O'Leary; furniture and undertaking, Hensler & Bodey; saddlery and harness, S. M. Seely; boots and shoes, E. B. Sturm; physician, H. B. Hunt; stock, etc., Lewis Ward; saw-mill, James Huling; contractors and builders, S. Halterman, John Van Horn and William Scott.

TAWANA LODGE, NO. 253, I. O. O. F.

Organized at Palestine. Headquarters were established in this village, and the society removed here in 1874 and erected a suitable building, the upper story of which is used for lodge purposes.

There are now about fifty-four members in good standing. W. F. Bailor, N. G.; H. B. Hunt, V. G.; William M. Seely, Sec.; John O'Leary, Treas.; J. H. Hunt, Chaplain.

TOWNSHIP CEMETERY.

The Township Trustees, in 1878, purchased ten acres of the land just south of Careysville, and surveyed it into burying-lots. Much objection was raised against the appropriation of the public funds for this purpose, but the majority ruled, and, in accordance with their wishes, the grounds were improved and opened for the reception of the dead, into which all are received on equal terms.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

This is the smallest township in the county, and embraces twenty-four square miles. It is located as Township 4, in Range 13, including one tier of sections in Range 12. It is bounded on the north by Logan County, on the east by Salem Township, on the south by Concord Township, on the west by Adams Township.

Glady's Creek is formed by two streams, having their respective sources in Sections 9 and 15, and uniting in Section 8. The stream runs in a southern direction, crossing the entire township. Muddy Creek has its origin in Section 36, and flows southward. The northwestern corner is crossed by Emery's and Lee's Creeks. Thus is a complete drainage afforded every section in the township.

The soil is about an average in fertility. The land, however, is being rapidly improved, with promising results. Special attention is given to the cultivation of fruit, many farms being dotted with apple, peach and pear trees. Farms are small; the average number of acres to the farm is eighty. As a natural consequence, more careful attention is given to their cultivation. The surface in the northwestern portion of the township is rolling; the remainder is level or undulating. Aside from the streams already mentioned, a plentiful supply of water is furnished by the many springs distributed in the various parts.

The agricultural advantages offered the seekers of homes were, in this township, equal at least to those of the surrounding country; wild game, the flesh of which was the chief subsistence of the pioneer, abounded; the numerous springs promised an ample supply of water to man and beast, and its distant location from any populated region, notwithstanding settlements were made in the younger days of the nineteenth century. Tradition, the only source of pioneer information, unfortunately furnishes but a meager account of the deeds and doings of Harrison's earliest settlers. From the most authentic sources, we have compiled the following history of the

EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS.

In or about the year 1803, a solitary young man, accompanied only (we believe by the faithful horse he was riding, left the State of Virginia, purely through a spirit of adventure, and, crossing the waters of the Ohio, entered the Buckeye State. His saddle-bags were filled with white seed corn, which was dropped on the (blazed) wayside as he rode along. To him is attributed the introduction of white seed corn into the Western soil, and the name of *Fuson corn* has become a household word in every Western State of the Union.

Fuson came to Champaign County in 1804, and entered a part of Section 24 in this township in 1808. History records him as the first white man who settled in Harrison Township. He was elected Trustee at the first Township election, and was continued in that office for a number of years. He was a zealous worker, an enterprising citizen and a kind neighbor. Of the children (we could not learn the date of marriage or maiden name of wife), the following are living:

Lucinda married John Terrel, and resides in Missouri; William resides in California; James resides in Iowa; John is a resident of Indiana; Jeremiah has taken up his abode in Missouri. Hannah married Alexander Pitman; after his death she married Ebenezer Pitman, whom she survives also; she is living in this township. Artie married —— Burke, living in the West; Celia (now Mrs. —— Speece) resides in the West.

Fuson's wife died while he was yet in the vigor of manhood. He was united in marriage, some time after the death of his wife, to Jane Johnson. Of this marriage, the following children, yet living, were born:

Philander, in the Far West; Millien resides in Concord Township; Minerva (now Mrs. Morris) lives in Logan County; Milton lives in his native township; Delia married John Kiser; both are residents of this township; Dora (wife of David S. Kene) lives in Bellefontaine.

Ralph Robinson, the second settler, was a Virginian. He entered a part of Section 25 in 1809, and immediately commenced the difficult task of clearing For some time he enjoyed a life of single blessedness, but finally took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Hannah Conklin. It is probable that this was the first marriage solemnized in the township. The birthplace of the bride, and

the day and date of the marriage, remain in total obscurity. The union proved to be a happy one, and assisted in populating the country. Of the children yet remaining, Sallie, widow of George Pine, resides in Adams Township. William is a prominent and wealthy citizen of the State of Iowa; Ellen married William Calland, and resides on the "home farm;" Eliza is a resident of Iowa; Isaac lives in Iowa. Mr. Robinson lived a life of usefulness and was gathered to the home of his fathers in 1854.

William Wilson was born in the County Tyrone, Parish Cappia, Ireland, in 1780. At the age of thirteen, he emigrated to this country with his father, James, and uncle Charles. While on the briny deep, the Captain of the vessel became a victim of that dread disease, the measles, and was unable to take charge of the ship's affairs. During his sickness, a mutinous plot was arranged by the seamen, which bade fair to end in bloodshed. The passengers were in a continual state of apprehension, hourly expecting a general uprising of the sailors. The timely recovery of the Captain subdued his men, and no further attempts were made. July, 1794, they landed at Philadelphia, and, fearful of becoming victims of the yellow fever prevailing in that city, they removed to the country at once. In the following spring they removed to Virginia. William was married to Rebecca Humphreys, in 1805 or 1806. In the year 1807, the party again made preparations for a journey, Ohio being their objective point. They squatted in Clark County, near Springfield, where they resided four years. In 1811, they once more bid adieu to the surroundings and removed to Section 12 of this township, now the property of William Speece. No reason is given for the many unsuccessful attempts to become permanent settlers, but they were undoubtedly dissatisfied with the general surroundings. Removing to Clark County, they remained there until 1616, when they returned to this township and settled on Section 13, near the present homestead; here they ended their days. Mr. Wilson and his posterity have taken an active interest in the general affairs of public interest. Mr. W., during the war of 1812, was detailed to guard the block-house on the lands of Ralph Robinson, of which mention will be made hereafter, and otherwise assisted in defending his fellow-settlers. His father died in 1824, he in 1832, his wife in 1848. Of his descendants, Mary, born March 13, 1807, in Virginia, is unmarried and lives on the old homestead; James, born June 5, 1811, lives on the section, just north of the homestead; Andrew, born December 3, 1813, lives on the northeast quarter of Section 19; William, born February 1, 1818, now resides in Ada, Hardin County, Ohio; Margaret, born June 3, 1820, is unmarried, and resides on the home farm; John H., born February 28, 1825, died a few years ago. He was a prominent politician, and held the office of Township Treasurer a number of years. Was somewhat eccentric in his habits, but withal an honest and upright citizen. He never married.

This sketch was obtained through an interview with the Misses Mary and Margaret Wilson. These ladies, though they have long passed the meridian of life, are still blessed with excellent memories. To their courteous answers to our many inquiries, we are indebted for most of the pioneer history of this township.

Jeptha Terrell was born in Virginia in the year 1776. He married Miss Sarah Barnes, of that State, in 18—. They came to this county in 1811, and settled on Buck Creek. On March 2, 1812, they removed to Section 32 in this township, now owned by Timothy Terrell. Of the twelve children born to this couple, but one remains on the homestead. Timothy was born June 28,

1797, and came to this township with his parents. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and performed the arduous duties of that office to the satisfaction of all. He is now in his eighty-fourth year, has long since retired from public life, and is now enjoying a life of peace and comfort. He has resided here longer than any other living person in the township.

Joseph Wilson was born in Washington, Penn., on February 24, 1792. In 1817, he emigrated to this county, settling on Section 27 in this township. The farm on which he settled is at present occupied by Miles Wilson. He was married to Eleanor Fullerton in 1816, who was his faithful companion until they were separated by that grim monster, death. Mrs. Wilson died on July 30, 1832. In the month of March in the following year, Wilson took unto himself another companion—Amanda Spencer, with whom he lived happily for more than a quarter of a century. His wife died in 1862, he in 1866. He and his wives were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, earnest and devout Christians, and have gone to a better land, where pain and sorrow are unknown. Mr. Wilson was the father of sixteen children; twelve are yet living, viz.: Miles and Joseph, residing on the home farm; Henry, residing in Adams Township; Ebenezer, residing in Concord Township; Dr. J. F. lives at Spring Hills; Sallie married Jacob Mellhorn; David is a resident of Springfield; Clark, Thomas and H. P. are citizens of Missouri; Nancy married David Stryer, now living in Iowa; Ella married J. B. Armstrong, residing at Santa Rose, Cal.; Ella, now Mrs. Cory, living at Muncie, Ind.

As another old settler of prominence, we present the name of John Taylor, who located here at about the same time with Wilson. He married Miss Jane Vance, a sister of Gov. Vance. Of his children, Samuel is President of the National Bank at West Liberty; Oliver is President of the First National Bank at Urbana.

Elijah T. Davis, a Kentuckian, came from Kentucky in 1815. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Vance, of Kentucky. They had but three children —Benjamin, Sallie and Rachel, all dead. Davis died in 1840. Benjamin Davis was born in Kentucky in 1804, and came to this township with his parents. With Peggy Wilson, he entered the state of matrimony in 1827. Their marriage bliss was of short duration, Mrs. Davis dying in 1831. In 1833, he was united to Sarah Risor, who died in 1864. Davis was Justice of the Peace for a period of thirty-eight years, excepting one term, in which he was elected County Commissioner. It is said that he never paid fees to witnesses from his private funds, but kept the private and public funds separate from each other. This course he pursued as long as in office. His legal decisions were rendered with a degree of fairness, and never failed to give satisfaction. He was universally esteemed as a citizen and neighbor. By his death, which occurred in 1873, Harrison Township was deprived of one of her most prominent inhabitants, whose memory is as a shining light to future generations.

John McIntire settled here in 1813. He was a native of Virginia.

Thomas Daniels was a very early settler. He entered a part of Section 19 in 1810. This farm is still occupied by his son Perry, an enterprising farmer.

Jacob Sarver was born in Virginia in 1779. In 1802, he married Miss Nancy Robinson, a native of the State of Pennsylvania. They were married at what is now known as Buck Creek, in this county. The time of his arrival in this township cannot be definitely ascertained; perhaps he came as early

as 1808. Unquestionably, he was one of the first settlers. He died in 1844. His wife departed from this life in 1872 at the advanced age of ninety-six years. His son Jacob still resides on the old homestead, southeast quarter of Section 25. He has added many improvements to the farm. At present he is dealing largely in imported cattle. Through his personal efforts, many of the surrounding farmers have introduced a superior quality of stock on their lands.

Adam Hanger came here in 1840. He owns 170 acres of land on Sections 8 and 9.

Peter Speece came from Virginia in 1814, and settled on Section 25, where William Calland now resides. Jacob Sarver drove to Virginia with horses and wagon to remove Speece and his family with their household goods to this place. For his services he received as compensation a neighbor and friend. Of his children, William, who resides on Section 30, is the only one living in the township. William was married in 1825. He related to us that on his wedding day his sole assets amounted to 50 cents. He is now one of the wealthiest men in the county.

William Jones came to Ohio from Virginia, in 1816, and settled in Clark County. In 1827, he and family removed to Harrison Township, settling on that part of Section 24 now occupied by John Kiser. When they left the South, their outfit consisted of a wagon valued at $8, and a horse which was bought for $10. Mr. Jones was compelled to walk most of the way. Their children, of necessity, went barefooted from one end of the year to the other. By careful and economical living and honest labor, Mr. Jones had accumulated $20,000 at the time of his decease. His children are dispersed in several of the Western States, and live happy and contented.

Ebenezer McDonald, a Virginian, and an old-time Abolitionist, came to this county in 1810. In 1818, he was united with Miss Anna Kelly, at the residence of the bride's father, David Kelly, near Mount Tabor Church, in this county. They located in this township in 1820–25, on that part of Section 9 now occupied by their son John. A portion of the original cabin is still standing. Ten children were born to this couple, most of whom are yet among the living. McDonald has been dead for some time; his wife is living at West Liberty.

William Kinnan, an extensive stock-dealer and producer of fine wool, purchased his farm in 1863. He owns an extensive farm, which is well cultivated.

William Kirkwood came here with his wife in 1817, from Kentucky. His father, David, a native of Ireland and a participant in the Revolutionary war, came with them also. They settled on a part of Section 3, and erected the log house yet occupied by his son David, who was born in 1818. William died in 1849; his wife did not follow him until 1870.

George Leonard, a Virginian, came to this county in 1805, and settled in Salem Township. Here he remained until 1839, when he removed to near Spring Hills, this township, locating on the farm now the property of Christ Myers. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a stanch Christian, and a good man. His son, Dr. Benjamin Leonard, now a resident of West Liberty, owns a large tract of land in the immediate vicinity of Spring Hills, is President of the Ohio Medical Society, and is respected and honored by all who know him.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The first settlers of Harrison had to endure the usual hardships for lack of mills, shops and such other enterprises of a public character that are always necessary for the happiness and prosperity of a community. The great distances which it was necessary to traverse, in order to reach even a water-mill, were enough to discourage the most determined; and the lack of milling facilities was felt more keenly than any other one of the many inconveniences. For a number of years, even as late as 1840, the people were compelled to take their grain to a distant town, by wagon. Wheat was worth 60 cents per bushel at Sandusky City, and 37 cents per bushel at Dayton. The only mill of any consequence was erected, in ye early days, on the site of the flouring-mill, a little distance south of Spring Hills, now owned by William H. Bean. The water-course was constructed by the co-operation of the settlers. This mill was operated, in connection with the distillery, by Jeptha Terrell. A saw-mill was erected, in the immediate vicinity of the grist-mill, sometime after. Our most diligent researches have failed to bring to light any particulars concerning the establishment of other mills. As the water-power of this township is concentrated in the locality just mentioned, it is very probable that no other manufactories requiring great power were ever in operation. Terrell's flouring-mill proved a great boon to the pioneers, and to this day it has enjoyed the "local trade" of the community.

The first blacksmith-shop was operated, at an early day, by Charles Fielder, on the present site of Spring Hills. He continued this industry for a number of years, to the complete satisfaction of his many customers.

INDIANS.

When the first white settlers made their way into this locality, they found a number of Indian families in assumed possession of some of the lands, though, in reality, this scope of country was owned by our Government. They were, however, permitted to occupy such lands until they were wanted by the actual white settlers. These representatives of the red race belonged to a tribe called Miamis. They were scattered, mainly, on those sections of the township which had been blessed with natural springs. Joseph Fuson remembers of three or four families who were camped on his father's land, on Glady Creek, now owned by Robert Polk. The Indians exhibited no signs of hostility, but, on the contrary, were inclined to be peaceful. They were much given to begging, and their veracity was questionable, yet they never were know to steal and plunder. They were very fond of the fireside, in the cold days of winter, frequently crowding up to the fire and ejecting the white children therefrom, to the utter dismay of the latter.

FORT ROBINSON.

A matter of distinct recollection to the old settlers yet on earth, is the old "fort," which was located on the land of Ralph Robinson. This frontier work was constructed in 1812, and arranged to admit all the families of the neighborhood, should the little colony be invaded by the enemy. Logs were cut about the length of a rail-cut and split. A trench was dug, about three feet deep, and these split logs were firmly set in the ground, perpendicularly, thus forming a perfect protection against the depredations of the Indians. William Wilson was one of those detailed to guard the fort. When the news of Hull's surrender was received by the settlers, a general stampede, in the direction of the

fort, ensued. It was feared that the soldiery placed on the frontier had been taken captive, or was unable to prevent an attack on the settlers. Jacob Sarver, to obtain, if possible, the true state of affairs, proposed to visit Fort Piqua. His return was anxiously awaited by the inmates of the fort. Finally, their hearts were gladdened by his presence and the joyful news that all danger of an invasion was over.

At another time, a party of rangers stopped at the house of Jeptha Terrell. In the evening, they fired off their guns, simultaneously. The neighbors feared that Indians had made an attack on the Terrells, and were much alarmed. Fortunately, their worst fears were not realized, and the mystery was explained on the succeeding day.

No actual encounters took place in this settlement, and the continual settlements made by the whites caused the Indians to seek new quarters in the West. In 1830, every vestige of Indian habitation had disappeared.

INCIDENTS, ETC.

Hunting was the great sport in those early days. The forests were inhabited by panthers, bears, wolves and turkeys. Expeditions for their extirpation were frequently formed, and were generally attended by a majority of the entire neighborhood. At times, panther-hunting was attended with danger and serious results to the participants in the hunt. On one occasion, a pack of hounds succeeded in treeing a panther. A party of pioneers congregated around the tree, and one of their number, James Cavenough, was selected to shoot the beast. The shot was fired, but did not produce instant death. Upon falling to the ground, and in the dying agonies, the panther attacked one of the dogs, crushing his skull.

The first-apple tree was planted on the farm now owned by Timothy Terrell.

That honesty is the best policy, was fully realized by the old settlers. There is no record of any robberies, or of any of the many swindling operations of the present day. In those days of natural simplicity and hard work, it never occurred to the pioneer to attempt to gain possession of any property owned by his neighbor. Thomas McIntire and family left $800 in silver lying idly in the house while they themselves were away visiting. On their return they found the money untouched.

The Terrells, because of their large number, figure conspicuously in the history of the township. They predominated at all the public gatherings. Of twelve men who were harvesting one season, Perry Daniels remembers seven of them as being Terrells. But time has wrought its changes. Two or three families alone remain, while the others are scattered over the entire West.

The first graveyard was located on the lands in the possession of Ralph Robinson. A child (name unknown), who was burned to death, is remembered as the first inhabitant of this "city of the dead." Two children of Samuel Robinson, who died of whooping-cough, were next laid to rest.

On the Fourth of July, 1846, the Declaration of Independence was commemorated in this vicinity. A lad named Jacob Franklin, a pauper bound to Nathan Cretcher, asked permission to attend the celebration. This was refused him. After the family had taken their departure for the scene of the day's excitement, Jacob deliberately committed suicide by shooting himself. The affair caused great excitement in the community.

CHURCHES.

Of the people of Harrison Township, we can say, with perfect equanimity, that they represent a religious, church-going community. They boast of a number of churches, which, though they are small, are sufficient for the accommodation of all who may wish to attend. The precedents established nearly four-score years ago have been rewarded with corresponding results. Let us peep into the mirror of tradition and discover, if possible, some authentic information as to the introduction of the Gospel into this township.

Prior to the year 1826, no religious society had been formed; although traveling missionaries visited this country and brought the glad tidings of peace and good will to the inhabitants. Of these early missionaries little is remembered. Had we the means, how gladly should we place their names on record; but this pleasant duty is denied us. Joseph Fuson, who settled here in about 1815, devoted much time and labor to the cause of Christianity, and was instrumental in organizing the Christian (Newlight) Church, of which more will be said hereafter.

The Presbyterian Church of Spring Hills was organized at Newall's mill, in 1826. Twelve persons constituted the charter members. Joseph Stephenson was the first minister; Joseph Wilson, John Travers and John Taylor the first Elders. This organization might be called the "mother church" of the churches at Bellefontaine, West Liberty and De Graff, embracing an area of 300 square miles. The society erected a log building in about 1831, which was known as the Stony Creek Church. In 1841, the membership had increased to forty-one, and, with the co-operation of their minister, Rev. James Gill, the society concluded to erect a new edifice, which resulted in the building of the present structure, a neat frame, the dimensions of which are 35x60. Meetings are now held on the afternoon of each Sabbath. Rev. L. I. Drake is the present minister. A Sunday school was organized in 1836, and meetings continued regularly since that time. At present, it consists of fifty members. Dr. J. F. Wilson, Superintendent; D. D. Wilson, Secretary.

Wesleyan Chapel, Methodist Episcopal, was organized in 1845. Revs. Couchman, Sullivan, Gibson and Beatty had been in the habit of preaching at houses, prior to the organization, and through their persevering labors it was effected. The present house of worship was erected in 1848. Rev. Garbison was the minister of the congregation, which constituted at that time about twenty members; the society at present is in a fair condition; Rev. Omerod, minister. A Sabbath school was organized in 1865. Mr. Couchman was, perhaps, the first minister. Present membership of Sunday school about thirty-five.

The Salem Church, United Brethren.—This society was originally organized by Rev Antrim, but no active steps toward the erection of a building were taken, and for a number of years the life or death of the church could scarcely be noticed. In 1854, Jacob Sarver, Joseph Hoffman, and Roster Robinson effected a re-organization. But six members figured as the charter members. These at once proceeded to erect a building, which was dedicated by Rev. Henry Comer.

The Christian (Newlight) Church was organized in 1842, at the house of James Fuson, by Rev. John B. Robertson, and consisted of about thirty members. A building was erected in 1844, and called Glady Creek Church. This structure was destroyed by fire in 1860. Immediately after, the present frame,

36x55, was built. This church is the finest in the township, presenting a fine appearance within and without. James Fuson and John B. Robertson were ministers of this church while it was yet in its infancy. It is now in a flourishing condition. Present membership about seventy-five. Rev. Lawrence present minister. When the first church building was completed, a Sunday school was organized by James Fuson, who was also the first Superintendent. A "singing school" was also conducted in connection with the Sabbath school, and was very well attended. At one time, there were over one hundred members. The school is now, as heretofore, in a good, prosperous condition. John Williams, Superintendent.

SCHOOLS.

The log cabin, with its huge fire-place, so well remembered by our older citizens, is also remembered as the "college of learning" in Harrison Township. The first schoolhouse was built on the farm now owned by Joseph Brencher, in 1815. Another early schoolhouse was located on the farm of ——— Taylor, Section 19. The scholars were taught by one Piper. A number of log buildings were located in various portions of the township. In about 1850, the frame buildings were erected. Harrison is divided into seven sub and one special (Spring Hills) district. Each school is controlled by a competent Board of Directors. The buildings are all in an excellent condition, and well supplied with the latest styles of furniture, globes, charts, and all the modern necessities of the schoolroom. The special (Spring Hills) district is provided with a graded schoolhouse, containing two rooms, which are in charge of intelligent teachers.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

We are unable to present a complete list of the officers of this township from its organization to the present date. Following is a list of the principal officers from 1857 to 1880:

1857—Trustees, James Wilson, M. Couchman, George Ziegler; Clerk, William Bell; Treasurer, Francis Bull; Assessor, Joseph Wren.

1858—Trustees, M. Couchman, James Wilson, George Ziegler; Clerk, William Bell; Treasurer, Francis Bull; Assessor, J. F. Wilson.

1859—Trustees, George Ziegler, Jacob Sarver, William Crowl; Clerk, William Morril; Treasurer, Francis Bull; Assessor, J. F. Wilson.

1860—Trustees, Jacob Sarver, William Crowl, Daniel Melhorn; Clerk, James F. Wilson; Treasurer, Francis Bull; Assessor, J. F. Wilson.

1861—Trustees, Daniel Melhorn, William Crowl, Jacob Sarver; Clerk, James F. Wilson; Treasurer, Francis Bull; Assessor, J. F. Wilson.

1862—Trustees, Perry Daniels, Jacob Sarver, William Crowl; Clerk, J. F. Wilson; Treasurer, Francis Bull; Assessor, J. F. Wilson.

1863—Trustees, Joseph Wren, John Craig, Andrew Wilson; Clerk, J. F. Wilson; Treasurer, Samuel Mustard; Assessor, Miles W. Davis.

1864—Trustees, Joseph Wren, J. S. Craig, A. Wilson; Clerk, J. F. Wilson; Treasurer, John H. Wilson; Assessor, A. W. Holden.

1865—Trustees, A. Wilson, W. C. Kinnan, Martin Sayre; Clerk, J. S. Craig; Treasurer, John H. Wilson; Assessor, A. W. Holden.

1866—Trustees, W. C. Kinnan, Martin Sayre, A. Wilson; Clerk, J. S. Craig; Treasurer, John H. Wilson; Assessor, John B. McDonald.

1867—Trustees, A. Wilson, W. C. Kinnan, William Crowl; Clerk, Israel Davis; Treasurer, John H. Wilson; Assessor, Israel Davis.

Jonathan Cheney

(DECEASED)

1868—Trustees, Jacob Sarver, James Wilson, W. H. Terrell; Clerk, James H. Wilson; Treasurer, Jacob Melhorn; Assessor, John McIntire.

1869—Trustees, Jacob Sarver, Richard Taylor, W. H. Terrell; Clerk, W. H. Huston; Treasurer, Jacob Melhorn; Assessor, James Wilson.

1870—Trustees, William Crowl, D. L. Pitman William Emery; Clerk, W. H. Huston; Treasurer, Jacob Melhorn; Assessor, James Wilson.

1871—Trustees, W. Crowl, William Emery, Jacob Melhorn; Clerk, P. Weigel; Treasurer, D. L. Pitman; Assessor, James Wilson.

1872—Trustees, William Crowl, Jacob Melhorn, N. Chester; Clerk, P. Weigel; Treasurer, D. L. Pitman; Assessor, James Wilson.

1873—Trustees, William Crowl, John Cookston, W. C. Kinnan; Clerk, W. H. Paul; Treasurer, D. L. Pitman; Assessor, James Wilson.

1874—Trustees, William Crowl, W. C. Kinnan, E. F. Lemen; Clerk, N. P. Haines; Treasurer, D. L. Pitman; Assessor, Jacob Melhorn.

1875—Trustees, Michael Forry, E. F. Lemen, W. H. Terrell; Clerk, L. P. Stine; Treasurer, D. L. Pitman; Assessor, Robert Huston.

1876—Trustees, W. H. Terrell E. F. Lemen, F. M. Hanger; Clerk, J. C. Eby; Treasurer, D. L. Pitman; Assessor, Jacob Melhorn.

1877—Trustees, William Crowl, James Wilson, Jacob Sarver; Clerk, C. A. Offenbacher; Treasurer, D. L. Pitman; Assessor, Jacob Melhorn.

1878—Trustees, E. F. Lemen, W. H. Terrell, Conrad Mohr: Clerk, C. A. Offenbacher, Treasurer, D. L. Pitman; Assessor, Jacob Melhorn.

1879—Trustees, W. H. Terrell, Conrad Mohr, W. T. Stauffer; Clerk, C. A. Offenbacher; Treasurer, D. L. Pitman; Assessor, Jacob Melhorn.

1880—Trustees, W. H. Terrell, D. A. Sharp, J. C. Miams; Clerk, C. A. Offenbacher; Treasurer, John McIntire; Assessor, James Wilson.

Tradition has furnished us with a complete list of the Justices of the Peace, from the organization of the township to this date, as follows: William Lee, —— Askins, Isaiah Fuson; Andrew McBeth, Benjamin Davis (continued in office thirty-four years), Mathew Cretcher, Timothy Terrell, William Morrow, —— Holden, Amos Couchman, John C. Eby and William H. Terrell. The two latter are the present incumbents.

POLITICS.

Harrison Township is red-hot, politically. The two great parties are so evenly divided in number that it is next to an impossibility to foreshadow the result of an election. For a number of years the Republicans predominated largely. Twenty-five years ago there were but six Democrats in the township. In 1872, Grant received a majority of seventy-two. In 1876, Hayes carried the township by a majority of two. At the spring election of 1880, the Democratic ticket triumphed by an average majority of fourteen. All contests, local and national, are prosecuted bitterly, and voters are generally solicited to cast their ballots for measures, not men.

SPRING HILLS.

This, the only village in the township, is located at the base of the hills in the northeastern part. It is surrounded by a number of natural springs, hence its name, Spring Hills. The town is located principally on two streets, formed by the crossing of the Urbana and Wapakoneta with the West Liberty and Sidney pike. The little village contains about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, who are industrious and enterprising. It contains two stores, one hotel,

three blacksmith-shops, and several other industrial institutions. The inhabitants are not enjoying the advantages offered by a railroad, but are confident that, ere many years have passed away, they too will be accorded the privilege of connecting themselves with the outside world by rail. The Bellefontaine, Troy & Evansville Railroad, if completed, will pass through the corporate limits of Spring Hills, and excellent shipping facilities will be afforded the growers of produce in the surrounding country.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Although the roads above mentioned were laid out during the Indian troubles of 1812, no actual settlement was made here until a number of years thereafter. Joseph Woods laid out the town in 1832, J. L. Morgan acting as surveyor. The surrounding country felt the need of an inland trading-point, and Mr. W. proposed to supply this want by laying out the land into town lots and selling them at a reasonable figure. Originally forty-seven lots, and one reserved for the church, were included in the survey. The lots sold rapidly, at prices ranging from $7 to $40.

The first house was built by John Vance, in 1832, and used as a store. An addition was added by Dr. Pringle, and used as an apothecary-shop. This building is now occupied by Dr. Wilson and family. One year later, a log-house was erected by George Shaw; this building is still standing. Joseph Irvin erected the first blacksmith-shop of any importance, in 1838. The first tavern was kept by George Bell, in the Dr. Wilson building. The large two-story brick, now used for a store and tenement house, was built by Mathew Cretcher, Isaac Eads and others.

At first the village was called Middleburg. When application was made for the establishment of a post office, it was ascertained that in Logan County there was a town by the same name. Accordingly, a bill providing for a change of name was introduced by Hon. J. C. Phillips, to whom belongs the honor of re-christening the town. The post office was established soon after the town was laid out, and John Vance appointed the first Postmaster. Since that time, it has undergone a number of changes. John Espey is the present Postmaster. Mails are received tri-weekly.

CORPORATION OFFICIALS.

Under a recent law, a village must contain a population of —— to be incorporated. Although Spring Hills has not the requisite number, her citizens provided for an incorporation before the recent laws went into effect. We append a list of the principal corporation officials, from 1849 to 1880, inclusive:

1849—Mayor, William Perren; Clerk, G. Mayne; Council—Mathew Cretcher, William Stremmel, James Trison, C. Anderson, Marinus Kinnan.

1850—(Special election)—Mayor, Dr. T. Pringle; Council, John Melhorn, vice C. Anderson, deceased.

1850—Mayor, John Leonard; Clerk, John Melhorn; Council—George Marks, Mathew Cretcher, Charles Fuson.

1851—Mayor, John Melhorn; Clerk, James A. Smith; Council—Mathew Cretcher, Thomas Pringle, William Perrin, Philander Jones, George Marks, Isaac Eads.

1852—No records.

1853—Mayor, P. Jones; Clerk, John Melhorn; Council, G. Mayne, J. O. Smith, G. Bell, A. Piatt, M. S. Lantz; Treasurer, Isaac Eads.

1854—Mayor, P. Jones; Clerk, J. S. Skeen; Council, Mathew Cretcher, A. Piatt, G. Mayne, W. B. Haines, J. M. Fuson; Treasurer, James A. Smith; Marshal, Joseph Edwards.

1855—Mayor, W. B. Haines; Clerk, A. Trout; Council, John Richards, W. Morrow, Dave Stauffer, A. Piatt, J. A. Smith; Marshal, E. P. Terrell; Treasurer, T. S. Crosson.

1856—Mayor, W. B. Haines; Clerk, W. Morrow; Council, A. Piatt, D. Stauffer, L. Mathis, Joseph Forry, Frank Bull.

1857—Mayor, W. B. Haines; Clerk, W. Morrow; Council, F. Bull, Allen Mathis, A. Piatt, J. O. Smith, J. S. Skeen; Marshal, Joseph Forry.

1858—Mayor, Alexander Bull; Clerk, William Morrill; Council, A. Piatt, J. A. Smith, A. Mathis, J. S. Skeen; Treasurer, Frank Bull.

1859—Mayor, W. B. Haines; Clerk, J. S. Skeen; Council, I. Hopkins, A. Piatt, F. Bull, Jacob Melhorn, William Morrill.

1560—Mayor, James F. Wilson; Clerk, Isaac Eads; Council, Wm. Bell, A. Piatt, W. B. Haines, A. Mathis, H. Melhorn; Marshal, L. H. Cretcher.

1861—Mayor, J. F. Wilson; Clerk, R. L. Skeen; Council, A. Piatt, S. D. Strayer, D. L. Pitman, S. B. Twadell, W. B. Haines; Marshal, S. B. Twadell.

1862—Mayor, William Bell; Clerk, L. H. Cretcher; Council, Henry Melhorn, William Morrill, S. Jackson, Joseph Forry, I. Cretcher; Marshal, J. L. Brownfield.

1863—Mayor, W. Bell; Clerk, L. H. Cretcher; Council, D. L. Pitman, William Heller, John Burkhardt, Moses Curl, William Huskamp; Marshal, Simeon Jackson; Treasurer, Frank Bull.

1864—Mayor, L. H. Cretcher; Clerk, John C. Eby; Marshal, Harvey Brown; Treasurer, Frank Bull; Council, William Huscamp, John Burkhardt, Sol Haymer, D. L. Pitman, C. R. Anton.

1865—Mayor, J. C. Eby; Clerk, J. A. Brown; Marshal, Simeon Jackson; Treasurer, Frank Bull; Council, D. L. Pitman, J. Melhorn, L. H. Cretcher, John Tully, William Huscamp.

1866—Mayor, W. B. Haines; Clerk, Benjamin Sweet; Marshal, Daniel Lyons; Treasurer, Jacob Melhorn; Council, D. L. Pitman, William Huscamp, A. Piatt, Joseph Lemen, James Wilson.

1867—Mayor, A. L. Smith; Clerk, D. L. Pitman; Marshal, D. W. Lyons; Treasurer, Jacob Melhorn; Council, A. Piatt, Joseph Lemen, A. Mathis, J. F. Wilson, Henry Melhorn.

1868—Mayor, John C. Eby; Clerk, D. L. Pitman; Marshal, Michael Billet; Treasurer, Jacob Melhorn; Council, William Huscamp, Sanford Sweet, Daniel Lyons, William Brownfield, Joseph Brownfield.

1869—Mayor, L. H. Cretcher; Clerk, D. L. Pitman; Marshal, William Runyan; Treasurer, Jac. Melhorn; Council, W. H. Cretcher, D. W. Lyons, A. Piatt, J. A. Brownfield, William Huscamp.

1870—Mayor, P. M. Morgan; Clerk, W. A. Cretcher; Marshal, George Sutherland; Treasurer, Jac. Melhorn; Council, J. A. Brownfield, D. W. Lyons, William Huscamp, D. L. Pitman, A. Piatt.

1871—Mayor, H. M. Burns; Clerk, D. W. Lyons; Marshal, John Dickensheets; Treasurer, D. L. Pitman; Council, William Huscamp, A. L. Smith, B. F. Pheneger, J. M. Terrell, Jacob Melhorn.

1872—Mayor, C. A. Offenbacher; Clerk, N. P. Haines; Council, W. Huscamp, H. M. Burns, A. L. Smith, J. M. Terrell, B. Phenegar.

1873—Mayor, J. C. Eby; Clerk, W. H. Paul; Treasurer, J. M. Terrell; Council, J. F. Wilson, John Cretcher, Benjamin Phenegar, Jacob Melhorn, W. H. Brownfield; Marshal, Joshua Kemp.

1874—Mayor, J. C. Eby; Clerk, W. H. Paul; Marshal, Joshua Kemp; Treasurer, J. M. Terrell; Council, C. A. Offenbacher, John Cretcher, J. F. Wilson, Henry Newfarmer, Benjamin Phenegar.

1875—Mayor, J. C. Eby; Clerk, W. H. Paul; Marshal, Joseph Kemp; Treasurer, J. M. Terrell; Council, B. Phenegar, W. H. Brownfield, H. Newfarmer, John Cretcher, J. F. Wilson.

1876—Mayor, H. M. Burns; Clerk, C. A. Offenbacher; Marshal, Wade Wren; Treasurer, J. M. Terrell; Council, J. F. Wilson, Henry Newfarmer, D. L. Pitman, G. O. Kemper, B. Phenegar.

1877—Mayor, A. L. Smith; Clerk, C. A. Offenbacher; Treasurer, J. M. Terrell; Marshal, W. H. Kemp; Council, Conrad Mohr, John Cretcher, W. Brownfield, H. Newfarmer, B. F. Royer.

1878—Mayor, A. L. Smith; Clerk, C. A. Offenbacher; Treasurer, J. M. Terrell; Council, John Cretcher, Conrad Mohr, W. H. Brownfield, H. Newfarmer, D. L. Pitman; Marshal, William Kemp.

1879—Mayor, R. A. Elliot; Clerk, C. A. Offenbacher; Treasurer, J. M. Terrell; Marshal, William Kemp; Council, D. L. Pitman, H. Newfarmer, T. T. Hale, Conrad Mohr, John Cretcher.

1880—Mayor, J. C. Eby; Clerk, C. A. Offenbacher; Treasurer, Ed Piatt; Marshal, Joseph Bricker; Council, J. F. Wilson, T. T. Hale, D. D. Fielder, H. Newfarmer, F. M. Davis, A. L. Smith.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

BY T. S. M'FARLAND.

A history of the above township, more than seventy-seven years subsequent to the time when its first permanent resident located on the southeast quarter of Section 8, is no easy task, first, because the pioneers have nearly all passed away; and, secondly, because there are few records of much that would be requisite to make up a complete history. This is much to be regretted. So far as they can serve, such records have been used as were at hand; beyond this, much has been collected from living witnesses who have been life-long citizens of the township. Personal history, incidents and anecdotes, together with pioneer reminiscences, have been collected as far as possible. Much of that which would be valuable is lost, because those who first broke the forest and planted civilization in this part of the county, passed away long before the writer had an existence. We take this occasion to say, that this is presented to the public as a pretty full, and we believe as nearly correct history as it is possible to reach.

The township is composed of thirty sections of land, the most of which is under a fair state of cultivation. It is centrally located, being the middle township of the first tier west of Mad River, and is known as Town 4, Range 12. It was included in Mad River Township, being separated from it in 1818. The record shows that Sampson Talbott was for a number of years a Justice of the Peace prior to the separation of the townships, and Joseph Hill and Thomas Stretch were Constables. Joseph Hill was the first permanent settler, having settled on the farm now owned by his son-in-low, James D. Powell, in February, 1803. He was the father of Joseph Hill, Superintendent of the Pan

Handle Railway, with headquarters at Logansport, Ind. At the time of his removal to the pioneer farm, Isaac Anderson, a "squatter" was found on the farm, but the lines not falling in "pleasant places" to him, he gave up his improvement. Anderson was noted for his laziness, and, from the fact that he was the first white man that lived upon the banks of Anderson Creek, the stream took its name after him

Adam Wise was also among the early settlers, and lived on the farm of Oliver Taylor. He was the grandfather of the venerable James Stevens, of Kingston, now in his ninetieth year.

Prominent in the vicinity of Northville in an early day, were John, James and Samuel Mitchel. Their father was James Mitchel, Sr., a very old man when the family came here in 1806. Mr. Joseph Longfellow, of whom a more extended account appears in this work, was a man of very small stature, yet a man of wonderful physical endurance. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1865, in his one hundredth year. Mr. Longfellow, in common with his neighbors, was seriously troubled with the squirrels. In order to more securely preserve his corn, he hauled it to his house one season and stacked it around his yard. Coming out of his house one mornimg, he found perhaps a hundred squirrels at his corn. In his effort to drive them away, sixteen of them beat a retreat up the well-pole. Mr. L. cast his first vote for Gen. Washington, in Delaware, and voted at every Presidential election from the foundation of the Government until the second term of Abraham Lincoln. Henry Bacome entered the farm now occupied by Simeon Rinaker, in 1810, and removed his cabin three different times to avoid milk-sickness, believing it came from the water. He finally died with the disease on the same farm.

Alexander Dunlap entered and lived upon the farm now owned by M. F. Pence He was noted for his many peculiarities. I have in my possession a copy of an announcement made by Mr. Dunlap in 1830, when he became a candidate for the Legislature. The announcement is in his own writing, and we give it *verbatim et literatim :*

TAKE NOTICE.—That I offer as a candidate to represent Champaign county in the next legislative session of Ohio in the ensuing election October next. I am a republican, I am against the black and colored people being on the same footin as the whites is. I am in favor of gineral Andrew Jackson being president to take seat in march next. I adds no more at present, but remains a candidate. ALEXANDER DUNLAP.

Aug 4th 1830.

Felix Rock was the original settler on the home farm of Daniel Kizer, and was for many years a highly esteemed citizen. In 1844, he removed to Iowa, where he and his entire family soon afterward died. John Tipton entered the farm now owned by John Taylor, and sold it to John Daniels, in 1814. The manner of conveying lands in those days was by means of what was termed "patent," a thing almost unheard of by the present generation. This "patent" is yet in the possession of Mr. Taylor, and shows that Edward Tiffin was Commissioner of the land office. It also bears the signature of James Madison, President of the United States. These transfers were made by virtue of an act passed by Congress, providing for the sale of lands in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River and above the mouth of the Kentucky River.

John Duckworth, whose widow still survives, was an Englishman by birth, and came up from Warren County in 1815. He paid for his farm by cutting wood at 25 cents per cord. Philip Kenton, a nephew of Gen. Simon Kenton, was an early pioneer, and lived on the farm east of and adjoining Concord

Chapel. James Russell subsequently owned the farm, but removed to Illinois in 1854, where he died.

Jesse Harbor came in 1805, from North Carolina. He lived one mile west of Heathtown, where he died, in 1863. Mr. H. was the father of thirty-two children, and gave each child eighty acres of land, or its equivalent, when they arrived at the age of maturity. Mr. Harbor was for a number of years a Justice of the Peace, in an early day. William Harbor, his brother, came also from North Carolina the same year. John Wilson, the father of our esteemed fellow-citizen, J. D. Wilson, near Heathtown, came in 1809, and was one of three of the original Free-Soil or Abolition voters of the township.

Thomas Tipton lived on the farm now owned by Peter Baker, and died at the advanced age of one hundred and eleven years. During the last few years of his life, he laid between two feather beds, both summer and winter.

The farm now owned by John Stevens had more owners prior to 1820 than any farm in the county—certainly in this part of it. The land was entered by Joel Harbor, and afterward owned by Joel Fuson, James Bacon, William Snodgrass and William Werden, late of Springfield, who first introduced a metal mold-board for plows. This was in 1819.

Samuel and John Hogg entered the farm now owned by the Jesse Neer's heirs, which afterward was sold to a Mr. Taylor, and subsequently to George Gideon, and finally to John Shriver, who died in 1851.

David Pence settled in the extreme southwest corner of the township in a very early day.

Thomas and William Stretch lived for many years on the western farm of Daniel Kizer, and each, for a term, served as Constable, when this township was yet included in Mad River. We have in our possession the original copy of the bond which they executed before entering upon the duties of their office. As but few men now live who ever witnessed such an instrument of writing, we herewith produce it. We give it just as it stands in the original record:

Know all men by these presents That we Thos. Stretch and Wm. Stretch of the township of Mad River county of Champaign and State of Ohio, are held and firmly bound to Ezekiel Arrowsmith Treasurer, or his successor in office in the just sum of four hundred dollars, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, Executors and Administrators, firmly by these presents and sealed with our seals and dated this 10th day of October 1809.

The condition of this obligation is such that, if the above Thos. Stretch and Wm. Stretch or his certain attorney do, and shall in all things well and truly observe and perform and faithfully and impartially act, which on the part of them the said Thos. Stretch Constable for the above mentioned township and county in the time, manner and way the law directs during the time he shall remain in office—Then this obligation to be void and of no effect, otherwise to remain in legal force.

WITNESS. THOS. STRETCH,
WM. STRETCH.

It would seem from the above, judging from the style of language, that more importance was attached to the office in the early settlement of the country than now. The remains of both Thomas and William Stretch lie in the Talbott Graveyard, near the river, the first dying January, 1818, and the latter date unknown.

While this township was identified with Mad River at an early day, when the law provided for an office known as "Lister and House Appraiser," the record shows that James Burns was the first to fill the position, with William Ross, Jr., assistant. James Reynolds was the first Clerk, and by him the various officers were sworn into office.

Archibald McKinley was the first Constable, and was sworn into office by an Associate Judge, but the Judge fails to sign his name, hence the reader as well as the writer must forever remain in ignorance as to who this Judge was. James Mitchel was the second and Job Gard the third Constable.

This same record contains the articles of agreement between the Township Trustees and various parties who leased the different school sections. George Stonebarger was the first to lease a part of Section 16, Town 4, Range 11, the lease extending over a period of fifteen years, which was provided by law. Each man was required to clear so much land, and plant so many apple-trees, and sow so much timothy and red clover seed. Each man was prohibited by his contract from making any useless waste of timber or stone from the different premises. Think of it—a man required to stay his hand among the almost unbroken forest of this country seventy-five years ago!

Caleb Carter and Isaac Anderson were the first Trustees of the township. John Clark's name also appears as one of the early Trustees of the township. George Mahin and Joseph Hill's names appear as witnesses in connection with the leasing of school lands. Also Daniel and Charles Rector were among the prominent men of their day. James Montgomery, we believe, was a Methodist minister and an associate of the Rectors. John Kain enters the first record of a stock mark. Mr. Kain lived then on what is known as the Strother Smith farm in Jackson Township, in the identical house in which the writer's grandfather died in 1811. This same house is now occupied by William Kesler, and the chimney still plainly bears the mark of an earthquake which took place in December, 1811. The date of Mr. Kain's mark is July 13, 1805. Elijah Weaver was among the early officers of the township, with William Weaver and Joseph Diltz as his securities.

On the 2d day of March, 1812, in the settlement of the Trustees of the township, with Arch McKinley as Treasurer, the treasury was found to contain $1.35. Nathan Darnall, David Bayles and Peter Boone were at that time Trustees, and the public expenses of the past year for the township were $6.75. In another business matter, the names of Randall Largent, Thomas Cowhick and Basil West appear. Joseph Hill served as Constable by appointment, while Henry Been was one of the Trustees. More than a hundred names appear in this record, most of whom have left a long line of descendants, who occupy prominent places in society.

Robert McFarland, the father of the writer, was a native of Rockbridge County, Va., and recollected distinctly seeing Gen. George Washington in 1793. He was taken to Tennessee in early life, but subsequent settled on Indian Creek, near Cynthiana, Ky., from whence he removed to Champaign County in 1807, having come here one year earlier on an excursion tour with Martin Hitt and Joseph Diltz. His chief object in emigrating was to free himself from the contaminating influences of slavery. In October of the above year they landed in the woods on the farm since owned by Simon Ropp, in Union Township, and unloaded their goods beside an oak log, on Tuesday of the same week, and on Friday following they moved into their cabin. But half of the floor was laid, and that with a very rough style of puncheon. Their beds were laid on clapboards, supported by forks driven in the ground between the puncheon, and in this manner the two families (his father-in-law, Joseph Gray, had come with them) lived until spring, when they removed to a point near the side track, between Urbana and West Liberty. They subsequently settled on the "Neese" farm, two and a half miles southeast of Westville. In the fall of the same year, Robt.

McFarland purchased of Henry Bacome the farm now owned by his son, T. S. McFarland, and, during the winter of 1811–12, reared his cabin, and, in April following, moved into it. Soon after his removal to the farm, a military road was cut out from Urbana to the Northwest Territory, passing directly through the front yard of the old homestead. In October, 1812, Gen. Harrison and his troops passed over this road on their way to the field of battle. The General inquired of my father if he intended to settle among such large trees, and, receiving an affirmative answer, replied that he was too small a man for such large timber.

After the General had re-mounted and was about taking his leave, father remarked to him that, should it be his fortune to have a son in the future, it should bear the name of Gen. Harrison. In February following, a son was born, and, according to promise, was duly installed into the family as Gen. William Harrison. Twenty-eight years later, and during the ever-memorable campaign of 1840, Gen. Harrison passed over this same road from Sidney to Urbana in a carriage. As was the custom in those days, a delegation from this neighborhood met the General and his escort at the western county line. Soon after the meeting with the delegation from this vicinity, they came into Careysville, and the General made a speech from his carriage, and during his remarks spoke of his former trip through this county in the war of 1812, but the face of the country was so changed he failed to recognize anything. A voice in the crowd answered, and said he was on the same road. At Millerstown, he made a similar remark, when he was again informed he was on the same road, when he inquired how the gentleman knew, and, being informed that he had seen and conversed with him at that time, the General called his informant to the stand and asked how he remembered the fact, and was told that he was the man who had promised to name a son for him. The General at once called to mind the occurrence. After inquiring for the welfare of his namesake, he remarked that the time was when a great many children were named for him, but, since party lines were drawn, some people only named their dogs for him. Accompanying Gen. Harrison was one Jonathan Chambers, a Kentuckian, who had been a schoolmate of Thomas Kenton. of Mad River Township. During the speech of Gen. Harrison at Millerstown, Kenton rode into the crowd and commenced shouting at the top of his voice for Chambers, until Chambers was obliged to leave the stand in order to keep Kenton quiet.

When Robert McFarland bought the farm above alluded to, the remains of an Indian village were still plainly visible, there being fourteen huts still in a pretty fair state of preservation. These huts stood some two or three hundred yards southwest of Concord Chapel. In the first organization of the first M. E. Church in Urbana, Robert McFarland was appointed its first Class-leader, and after the organization of the Stevens' Church, at Westville, he transferred his membership, and became the first leader in that organization. He was also the nucleus around which Concord society grew, and was its first leader.

The society familiarly known as Concord, was first organized in 1818. The meetings, both for worship and business, were held principally at the house of Robert McFarland, until the erection and completion of a log church, in 1824. The site of the first house of worship was on the west line of the graveyard, Robert McFarland and James Russell each giving an acre of land for the use of the church. The house, an ordinary hewed log building, was erected across the line, so that each of the donors had a part of the house on

the land he had donated. This building was erected in 1824, the contract for its erection being given to Tid and Joshua Franklin, they agreeing to inclose the house for the sum of $50. The size of the building was 24x17, two of the logs still being in the possession of the writer. Timber for shingles was furnished by Jacob Barger, and the sawed lumber by William Harbor, who then had a saw-mill on the land now occupied by Perry Loudenback, the mill standing on the opposite side of the road and immediately in front of the residence of M. F. Pence. The house fronted south, with the pulpit on the opposite side of the building, with a four-light (8x10) window in the rear of the pulpit, which afforded ample dimensions for a congregation of wasps during the summer season. This, with a larger sized window in each end of the house, afforded the only light to the room, save what they might expect from the pulpit. The seats were made of slabs, without backs, and upon which men could not sleep, as in more modern days. The writer remembers well setting upon these seats when his feet only came half way to the floor. The building was dedicated the same year of its erection, Rev. George W. Maley being in charge of the circuit. It served the use of the society until 1837, when the erection of a brick building was commenced. The brickwork was let to the Gearheart Brothers, and the brick was made on the ground. The woodwork was let to Joseph Hough and Valentine Russell. Its looks and dimensions are familiar to many who will read this work, and need not be described at length. It was a low, flat house; one door in the west and called the "men's" door, and the other in the southeast corner, familiarly known as the "women's" door—a wonderful structure in point of architecture. The house was dedicated in 1838, by Rev. James B. Finley, and it served the congregation until 1867, when it was sold at public auction for $56 to Joseph Neer. The entire cost of the building was $1,001, and was torn down simultaneously with the erection of the present building, in 1867. In the erection of the present house, the contract was let to William Stover, of Urbana, the consideration being $6,300, the additional expenses increasing the amount to $7,150. The house was dedicated on the 15th of December, 1867, the dedicatory sermon being delivered by Dr. Asbury Lowry.

Concord Township has within its limits two other Methodist Episcopal Churches. Neer Chapel, situated in the northwest corner of the township, was named for the Rev. Samuel Neer, a deceased minister of the Cincinnati Conference, and a former schoolmate of the writer. The house was dedicated on the 15th of August, 1858, just one year after the death of the man for whom it was named. Rev. D. Warnock preached on the above occasion. The other church is that of Northville, erected and dedicated about the same year as that of Neer Chapel. These are the only church buildings ever erected in the township.

The first schoolhouse in the township was built on the farm of William Harbor, south of and near the Harbor Graveyard. It was erected about the year 1820. Near the site of this old house is a singular excavation in the earth, resembling the track usually made by circus shows, wherein they exhibit their ponies. It is, however, not so broad, and yet deeper. It was known to be there in the first settlement of the country, but by what means, and for what purpose, will perhaps forever remain a mystery. Long before the population of the township warranted the construction of school districts, an old house, standing near the northeast corner of Valentine Russell's farm, was used as a schoolhouse. Soon after this, a house was built on the farm of John Miller, at

the northwest corner, designed for a schoolhouse, but some contention arising as to the location, the house was torn down and removed to the west side of the John Shriver farm, a quarter of a mile south of the present Concord Schoolhouse. In this house the writer learned his letters, under the guidance of D. H. Neer and William Mouser. This house was vacated in 1838, and the school then removed to the hewed-log house on the site of the present building. The township contains seven schoolhouses, all brick buildings, after the most approved style. No township in the county can boast of such schoolhouses, and we doubt if they are excelled by any in the State.

The township contains no incorporated village, and never has so as far as we know.

Northville obtained the most prominence of any village in the township. It was laid off by James D. Stevens and Jacob Davis. It contains, at this writing, one Methodist Church, a schoolhouse and a defunct Grange hall. Mr. William Downs, a prominent citizen, and Mr. Howard Smith, the village blacksmith, are the sole occupants of the town at this writing. It lies in the northeast corner of the township, on high table land, a beautiful location for a town of greater magnitude. The citizens of the neighborhood surrounding Northville are, without exception, we believe, among the best in the county. In this locality, we may mention N. D. McReynolds, S. J. McCullough, Daniel Bruner, James Russell, George Kennedy, Wallace Downs, Thomas Stevens, G. W. Barger, and others of equal standing.

Many years ago, a village was laid off near the present residence of F. N. Barger, by Orsamus Scott, and was named Scottsburg. Some two or three houses were erected that are remembered by the writer, though few of our people of this day remember anything of the town.

Gourdville, three-quarters of a mile south of Concord, was never incorporated, its citizens generally being transient comers and goers. It never contained more than three houses at a time. The families of Tubal Woodard and James Blue now constitute the entire population of the village.

Heathtown, near the northwest corner of the township, was named for John Heath, a native of New Jersey, who came West about 1838. He set up a shoeshop in the first place, and soon afterward added a dry goods store, and, subsequently, succeeded in getting a post office, known as Muddy Creek. The village afteward contained a blacksmith-shop, owned by John Detrick, and a shoeshop, owned by J. R. McFarland. But the glory of the town has passed away and it now exists in name only. In the days of Know-Nothingism, the order had its headquartes in the village. The events of 1854, in this connection, will long be reverted to by members of "Muddy Run Council, No. 343." In the neighborhood surrounding the village are a number of excellent men, of whom we might mention the names of J. D. Wilson, Joseph Harbor, Crockett Journell, Peter Baker, Levi Johnson, Ed Baker, D. F. Johnson and others. The original proprietor of the town removed to Iowa in 1854, where he died a few years since.

In the same neighborhood, since the glories of Heathtown have passed away, the village of Crayon has been inaugurated. It has contained for a number of years a dry goods store, owned by various parties. The post office, Crayon, is the only one in the township, and was established about two years ago. James W. Heath is Postmaster. The village contains some four or five dwellinghouses, besides a blacksmith-shop, now owned by Ira Poffenbarger. Simeon Harbor, S. J. Neer, T. H. Ford, John Clark, Jacob Sarver and David Pool

compose the leading citizens of the vicinity. The first election held in the township after its organization in 1818, was held at the house of Robert McFarland. James Russell also provided for the election a short time, until they were removed by common consent to the house of Thomas Stretch, on Daniel Kizer's western farm. About the year 1840, they were held for a year or two in the old log church. They were afterward removed to McFarland's Schoolhouse, and remain so to this day.

In the first election of officers, which was held in 1818, John Daniels was elected Township Clerk. The year following, Robert McFarland was chosen Clerk, and held the office for thirteen consecutive years, after which, Joseph Hough, Stilly McGill, James Russell, D. H. Neer, L. M. Steward, Philip Comer, Austin Heath, John Russell (late Secretary of State) and R. G. Allen filled the office. Philip Kenton, George Robinson and John Bouseman were the first Trustees. John Dagger, Jesse Harbor, Joseph Hough, L. M. Steward, James T. Kite, Philip Comer, James Russell and Daniel Kizer have each served as Justice of the Peace. Joseph Groves and N. D. McReynolds are the present incumbents of that office.

Among the early records of the township, we find where one of our citizens took up a flock of sheep, which were duly appraised at 37½ cents each. Also, one sheep taken up by John Duckworth, reported by the Appraisers as being three-fourths blooded, and appraised at $2, which shows conclusively that "blood would tell" even in the earlier days of our country.

About the time of the organization of the township, there lived on what is known as the "Joseph Russell farm," near Concord Chapel, a family named Foley, consisting of the parents and four sons, ranging in age from eighteen to twenty-six years. These young men were noted for nothing except their disposition to quarrel and their huge, muscular frames. It became a kind of fixed habit with them, whenever they got into a crowd, to get into a quarrel, and then into a fight, in which they always proved victorious.

There lived about this time, in Salem Township, on the "McBeth Hill," a family named Wilkinson. In this family was a son, named Thomas, who was also noted for his great muscular power, but not inclined to be quarrelsome. On learning of the success of the Foleys, he remarked that he would like to try one of them.

This remark soon reached the ears of the Foleys, and they resolved to give Wilkinson an opportunity to try his strength. In the month of July, 1819, and during harvest, the Foley boys went to the farm of Felix Rock, now the home of Daniel Kizer, ostensibly for the purpose of assisting in the harvest-field, when in reality they went there to whip Tom Wilkinson. After dinner, their object in coming was made known and Wilkinson invited to fight. All four of the Foley boys were present, and Wilkinson being asked which of the four he wanted to fight, replied the best man they had.

They accordingly repaired to the shade of a large maple-tree, yet standing in Esquire Kizer's yard, and at it they went. But little time served to show that the Foleys had met their match. His brothers, discovering that they had waked up the wrong passenger, called out to Daniel (the brother's name) to strike Wilkinson an underhanded blow. This suggestion was taken in due time by Wilkinson and improved. But a single blow, and Foley fell across the root of the maple-tree. Wilkinson attempted to follow up the advantage thus gained, but was prevented by the Foley Brothers, one of whom (William) struck Wilkinson a hard blow. This being considered foul play, according to

rules governing such pugilistic efforts in those days, William was duly informed by Wilkinson that the next time they met his time would come. Daniel Foley was carried from that yard a ruined man, and, on the ninth day following, died from the effects of the fight.

Wilkinson's avowal that he would whip William Foley became a great topic, and the people looked forward to the event with as much anxiety as a certain class now look forward to a prize fight. The following fall, at a corn-husking at Joseph Longfellow's, the parties again met, and, after supper, by mutual consent, entered into combat, which resulted in the defeat of Foley again. In 1822, at a general muster on the home farm of George Kite, in Mad River Township, these Foleys all got badly whipped by Reuben Loudenback and Isaac Moody, after which they left the country for their country's good.

In the earlier settlement of the country, numerous Indian relics were found on the Johnson farm, on Mad River, indicating at one time a large Indian village. Opposite Northville, on the farm of William Downs and on the banks of Muddy Creek, was also an Indian village.

In the first appraisement of houses for taxation, while Johnson was yet included in Concord, but three houses were appraised, namely, Sampson Talbott's, Joseph Hoak's and David Comer's. Joseph Comer was at this time "House Appraiser," and Jacob Hoak, Assessor.

One incident that served to stir up the community and create an alarm among the inhabitants, was the murder of Arthur Thomas and son in August, 1813. It will be remembered that Thomas and son had left their company to look after their horses, some five miles from Bellefontaine, and not returning, were found next day murdered by the Indians, and hung up by the heels and their intestines hanging around their necks. These bodies were taken by a deputation of citizens the following day to Urbana and interred in the old graveyard. Mr. Thomas lived in Salem Township on the same spot now occupied by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Celinda Bates. Many of the settlers on the frontier retraced their steps to safer quarters after this event became known.

Concord Township, like its sister townships, has produced some men of note. Among these we may note the name of the late Hon. John Russell, late Secretary of State. Mr. Russell was born at the old homestead about fifty years since. Early in life, he qualified himself for teaching, and engaged in that pursuit for a number of years. He was elected Clerk of the Court about the year 1855, and served in that position for a number of years with great acceptability. He was subsequently appointed Secretary of State to fulfill an unexpired term. When he died in 1869, he was Senator-elect to the General Assembly from this district. He was a self-made man, and an uncompromising advocate of the Government during the war. His kindness to the soldiers, both in the field and hospital, will long be remembered and cherished by the "boys in blue."

Rev. Samuel Neer was for a number of years an acceptable minister of the Cincinnati Conference, and died while at his post in 1857. He was an excellent penman, which, together with his other qualifications of both head and heart, rendered him a very useful man in his day. His brother, Rev. Jesse Neer, was also a member of the Central Ohio Conference, and lived a life of usefulness for many years before leaving the township. He died in De Graff, Logan County, January, 1864, and his remains rest beside his brother at Concord Cemetery.

Prof. R. W. McFarland, of the State University, at Columbus, is a native of this township. He was born in the year 1825, at the old homestead. Early in life, he gave promise of great aptness in learning. At the age of five years, he was pronounced a fair reader, and at the age of eight years was capable of working any sum found in any arithmetic in the schools of that day. With nothing to go upon but a determined will, he engaged in teaching at the age of fourteen years. He attended school one year at Augusta, Ky., and spent a brief period at Westerville, Franklin County, and subsequently graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, in 1847, at the age of twenty-two years. He filled for seventeen successive years the Chair of Mathematics at the Miami University, at Oxford, and since the suspension of that school, he has been Professor of Mathematics at the University, at Columbus, since its organization. His thorough scholastic abilities are known far and wide. His lectures on astronomy are listened to by thousands of people with great eagerness. As a mathematician, he stands second to none.

Col. Joseph Hill, of Logansport, Ind., who for many years has been Superintendent of the Pan Handle Railroad, is a native of Concord Township. His aptness and ability as a civil engineer brought him into notoriety as a railroad man, hence the responsible position he occupies to-day. He controls over four hundred miles of railroad, and handles the rolling stock of the same with the same ease that characterized his earlier life.

The oldest person in the township is Mrs. Mary Russell, mother of John Russell, above referred to. She is now in her ninety-third year, and was born in Loudoun County, Va., in May, 1788. She was a schoolmate, in early life, of Malinda Horn, who afterward became the wife of Andrew Hellman, and was by him murdered—a scene partially connected with the history of Logan County. She is now the mother of five living children, the youngest of whom is more than sixty years of age.

The Logan and Champaign County Pioneer Association have held their annual re-union in Neal's Grove for a number of years, under the direction of its Secretary. The meetings are of rare interest, and are at times attended by large crowds of people. Its officers at present are Dr. Gilcrist, President; Hugh McDonald, Vice President; V. Thomas, Treasurer, and T. S. McFarland, Secretary.

The family of the late Robert McFarland was composed originally of nineteen children. Of that number, thirteen are still living, whose combined ages now make seven hundred and thirty years, or an average of about fifty-six years. The family circle has remained unbroken by death for more than forty-four years, a record that perhaps has no parallel.

Mr. James D. Powell, one of our leading farmers, deserves more than a passing notice. In 1845, he married a daughter of Joseph Hill, the pioneer settler of the township. At that time, he was worth about $500, but, by economy and industry, has accumulated a handsome competency, and is now the happy owner of nearly one thousand acres of fine land. The pioneer farm is included in this amount of land. It lies in the eastern part of the township, and affords a fine view of the Muddy Creek and Mad River Valleys.

Mr. F. N. Barger is one of our leading mechanics, and has the reputation of being one of the finest gunsmiths in the country. He resides near the eastern part of the township, where he is always ready to treat his friends to one of the tunes of "auld lang syne."

Ebenezer Wilson, of the same locality, is one of our leading farmers, and is now filling his second term as Infirmary Director. He is a responsible man in every respect, and enjoys the reputation of attending to his own business.

Philip Comer, Esq., of the west end of the township, has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and is now acting as Notary Public. He filled the office of County Commissioner one term with honor to himself and great satisfaction to his constituents. Two of his sons perished in the army while subduing the rebellion.

Oliver Taylor, near the Arrowsmith Mills, is a farmer, and also President of the Citizens' National Bank of Urbana. He owns a fine farm of several hundred acres on the river, and has filled his position in life, both as a citizen and an officer, beyond the average of his fellow-men. He is worthy and honest.

Among the most remarkable men who have lived among us was Richard Stanhope, who was a servant of Gen. George Washington. He lived for many years on a farm now owned by Levi Johnson, and his remains lie in the Johnson Graveyard. He was born at Fredericksburg, Va., on the 1st day of March, 1748, and died September 20, 1862, aged *one hundred and fourteen years six months and twenty days.* He was, beyond all question, one of Gen. Washington's servants, and had in his possession, until a few years prior to his death, a certificate in Washington's own handwriting. He was at the bedside of his master when he died, in 1799, being then more than fifty years of age. He was with Gen. Washington during several of the hard-fought battles of the Revolution, and showed honorable scars which he received in the bloody conflicts of that day. He was also with the army in the war with Great Britain, in 1812, and was present at Hull's disgraceful surrender, and was at the time driving a four-horse team. When ordered to drive his team to a certain point, for delivery to the British, he positively refused to comply, but unhitched his saddle-horse and made his way back to this county.

Mr. Stanhope was the father of twenty-eight children, most of whom were living at the time of his death. He was a resident of Champaign County for more than fifty years, and always sustained his character of an honest, upright man. He was a member of the Baptist Church for upward of ninety years, having joined it in 1772. He retained the use of his mental and physical faculties, to a surprising degree, to the time of his death. He would relate incidents that had transpired more than a hundred years prior to his death, of which we have no account except in history. He was a remarkable man, reverenced by all.

Perhaps no cemetery in the country contains the remains of two such aged persons as that on the farm of Levi Johnson, the combined ages of Mr. Stanhope and Mr. Tipton making more than two hundred and twenty-five years.

In the war of the rebellion, in 1861, Concord furnished her full complement of volunteer soldiers. These were principally in the gallant 66th Regiment, though other regiments were represented. We regret very much that we have not a complete list of all those who enlisted in behalf of the American Flag. Such names as we append are given only from recollection and may not be complete: Thomas H. Gibbs, Robert H. Russell, Darius Comer, David Comer, Luke W. Bryant, Madison B. Bryant, John W. Russell, Wallace Downs, John R. Wilson, William W. Wilson, Michael Walker, William P. Haines, Benjamin H. Haines, John W. Haines, James A. Kizer, George C. Wallace, David F. Johnson, A. M. Longfellow, James O. Neer, Thomas J. Johnson, David Compton, Llewellyn Niles, Samuel J. Barger, Philander R. Barger, Joseph H. Loudenback, John Boswell, Evan Jenkins,

Jerome B. Miller, Edward Mitchel, Smith Mitchel, William A. Neer, William R. Arrowsmith, Anthony Schimmel, Robert J. Stewart, Flemon Hall, John P. Neer. Of this number, William A. Neer was killed near the village of Glencoe, Belmont County, while on the way to the battlefield, and his remains were interred at Concord Cemetery. Darius Comer died at Plaquemine, La., and his remains were brought home and buried at Concord Cemetery with the honors of war, surrounded by more people than ever congregated on that spot before or since. David Comer came home, a wonderfully emaciated being, and died in a few days after his return. George C. Wallace died in a hospital at Alexandria, Va., and was buried at the Alexandria National Cemetery. Luke W. Bryant died at Acquia Creek, on the eastern shore of Maryland, and his remains were brought home and now rest in Concord Cemetery. Michael Walker was killed near Cassville, Ga., while on picket duty. Thomas J. Johnson was a member of the 45th O. V. I., and was killed at Knoxville, Tenn. David Compton was killed at Fort Donaldson. Smith Mitchel died on the grand march of Sherman, and was buried in a National Cemetery at Wilmington, N. C. William R. Arrowsmith was starved to death by the Southern chivalry in Andersonville Prison. Anthony Schimmel was mortally wounded at Utoy Creek, Ga. Robert J. Stewart died in the service in Tennessee. Flemon Hall was captured by the rebels at Winchester, Va., and died in prison, at Lynchburg, Va., and was buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, near Petersburg, Va. Samuel J. Barger was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam, but survived and is now an honored citizen of Cumberland County, Ill. John P. Neer was shot through the body in some engagement, and is now one of our leading men. The remainder of the "boys in blue" are scattered far and wide, each filling his place with acceptability in society.

In the call for one-hundred-day men, a company was organized under the humorous Captain Miles Wilson, with James R. McFarland as First Lieutenant. The most of this company were from Concord Township, and are almost too numerous to mention.

In connection with the above, we may mention the names of Henry C. Gibbs and Simon Kenton, who were valiant soldiers of the 45th O. V. I. The last name, Mr. Kenton, bears the full name of the pioneer Simon Kenton, and is closely connected with him. He now resides in Kansas, and his name will be to the loyal people of the country in the future, what the name of the old General has been in the past.

This concludes our history of the township. We have endeavored to give it as nearly correct as was possible. If any errors have been committed, it was unintentional. It will be handed down to generations yet unborn, and will be read by them long after the writer shall have passed from the stage of action.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

BY DR. THOMAS COWGILL.

This township is situated immediately north of Urbana. Its southern boundary, at the center, is the northern limit of the city corporation. The township is eight miles long, from south to north, and six miles wide, from east to west. It is bounded on the north by Logan County, on the east by Union and Wayne Townships, and on the west by Concord and Harrison Townships. It contains forty-eight square miles, equal to thirty thousand seven hundred and

twenty acres of land, about four thousand acres of this land lies east of Ludlow's line, and is in the Virginia Military District; the balance is Congress land, and is laid off in sections of one mile square, containing six hundred and forty acres each, except some fractional sections, on the west side of and adjoining Ludlow's line, which are of various sizes. Mad River runs south, and passes through the northwest and southwest parts of the township. The south branch of King's Creek has its source in Wayne Township, and the north branch has its source in Logan County, the two branches join together near Kingston. The streams run westwardly, across Salem, and enter Mad River near the western boundary of the township. Macacheek, a tributary of Mad River, passes through the northern part of the township. All these are permanent, never-failing streams, of pure, clear water. They have never been known to go dry in summer, and always furnish an ample supply of water for milling purposes throughout the year. The land is mostly level, or rolling, dry prairie, and "barrens," as it was once called, and the ridges dividing the streams and prairie are covered with timber, mostly oak and hickory. In the southeast corner of the township there is a large, low and once wet prairie, known by the name of Dugan Prairie; it contains several thousand acres of land, and receives the drainage of the country surrounding it, equal to an area of six miles square.

When the country was first settled by the whites, this prairie was mostly covered with water the greater part of the year, having the appearance of a lake, with here and there a small island thickly covered with timber, mostly oak and hickory. The barrens and dry prairies were covered with wild grass, which, in summer, grew to an incredible height, and furnished fine pasture for thousands of buffalo, elk and deer before the intrusion of the white man upon their rich domain. After this grass became dead ripe, or was killed by the frost in the fall of the year, and became dry enough to burn, the Indians, at a time agreed upon by their chiefs, would place themselves with their guns upon the high timbered land adjoining that upon which the grass grew, and at a signal given by the Captain, the squad would set fire to the grass, and the wild animals of all kinds, which lay there concealed, would be suddenly aroused from their quiet slumbers and run for safety to the high ground, and there meet death by the rifle and the red man. Great numbers of deer were killed in this way by the Indians, even after the commencement of the settlement of the country by the whites. The Indians would invariably give the white settlers at least a week's notice of their intention to burn the grass at a certain time, so they could protect their fences and cabins by plowing a few fresh furrows around them.

According to reliable information, the settlement of that part of the township which lies in the King's Creek valley, was commenced in the year 1802 or 1803. Samuel and William Stewart came to this township with their father, Matthew Stewart, who settled on King's Creek in the spring of 1804. At that time William Powell was living near the place where Albert Jackson now lives, having settled there about a year before. William Wood, a Baptist preacher, from Kentucky, and father of Christopher Wood, who distinguished himself in the War of 1812, and is remembered by all the old settlers, then lived where the Kingston Mills now are, having settled there about a year before. Arthur Thomas, who was afterward killed by the Indians, then lived at the mouth of King's Creek, where he soon after built a grist-mill, which was probably the first mill of the kind ever erected in this county. Joseph Petty then lived on King's Creek, on the place where his grandson, Hiram Petty, now lives, where he built a water-mill soon after.

Yours truly
Lambert Pond

JOHNSON TOWNSHIP

The following-named persons came to the county about the same time, or soon after: David Parkison, James Turner, John Guthridge, Abner Barrett, William Johnson, George and Jacob Leonard. A majority of the first settlers came from Kentucky and Virginia. Matthew Stewart and John McAdams came from Pennsylvania at an early day, and lived a short time at Columbia, on the Ohio River, above Cincinnati; from there they came to this place, and settled on King's Creek, in 1804. John Taylor came from Virginia and settled on King's Creek in 1806, at the place where the village of Kingston now is. He purchased 640 acres of land from Isaac Zane, for which he paid four dollars per acre. This land, together with two other sections of the same size, was given to Isaac Zane by the United States Government in consideration of services rendered the army under the command of General Wayne, in 1794. In 1810, John Taylor erected a grist-mill, now (in 1880) owned by Henry Wolfe & Sons. In the same year the citizens who then lived in the vicinity erected two block-houses near the mill, as a protection against the attacks of the Indians. To these houses, which were enclosed by tall pickets, the settlers would flee in times of danger. But the Indians never disturbed them there; great numbers of them, mostly squaws, were to be seen every day coming to and returning from the mill, with their little buckskin sacks filled with corn, and thrown across the naked backs of their bob-tailed ponies, upon which the squaws rode astride, some of them with their papooses fastened to a board and strapped upon their backs. On dismounting, the squaw would place the board to which the baby was tied against the wall of the mill, in an erect position, then take off and carry in her sack of corn, and immediately return and feed her papoose. The late Judge Edward L. Morgan relates that he once saw a squaw in a great hurry accidentally place her child upon the board wrong end up.

The youngster soon discovered the mistake, and, though a wild savage, its cries and screams precisely resembled those of a white child.

Salem Township was organized in 1805, the same year that the county was created. The civil jurisdiction of the county then extended from the southern boundary of the tenth range, near Springfield, to the shore of Lake Erie on the north, including a territory almost as large as some of the old States. If the census had been taken at that time, it would have shown that for every white person within its bounds, there were at least one hundred Indians. From the township record-book of 1805, it appears that Christopher Wood and Daniel McKinney were the first Trustees, and William Davis first Constable, George Johnson was the first house appraiser and lister of taxable property.

It also appears from this record, that William Johnson was the first Treasurer, Abner Barret first Clerk of this township.

By the record of 1806, it appears that Joseph Petty, Thomas Pearce and William Parkison were elected Trustees, and David Parkison, Clerk for that year. The Trustees allowed William Powel's account for keeping a poor woman and child. Who the poor women and child were, is not known. The following is copied from the township record of 1808.

"Agreeable to the squirrel law, the Trustees of this township have laid on each taxable citizen, ten squirrel scalps, and one scalp for each and every twelve and a half cents his tax amounts to. Done the 23d day of April, 1808. Attest, David Parkison, T. C."

In early times it was customary for the squirrels to travel from North to South in countless numbers about once in ten years. They made their journey in the fall of the year, about the time that corn began to ripen.

They appeared in such vast numbers, as apparently to cover the earth for miles, and if not well guarded, they would clear the corn-fields as they went along. They would suffer death rather than turn from their course; and would pass over houses and swim lakes, ponds and water-courses. They traveled due south, until they would reach the Ohio River, into which they would plunge and attempt to swim over; here an immense number would lose their lives by drowning in the river, and those that got over alive would crawl upon the bank, and, after resting a short time, would resume the journey southward. This accounts for the necessity of levying a squirrel scalp tax.

Capt. Alexander Black, Moses McIlvain and others from Kentucky, settled on Macacheek and Mad River, in the northern part of Salem, in the spring of 1809; at that time James McPherson, called "Squalicee" by the Indians, (which means the red-faced man), was then living on Mad River, at or near the Kavanaugh farm, and there were several Indian families there at the time; among others, Capt. John Lewis. A chief had in his family a white woman, named Molly Kiser, who was taken prisoner when young, and raised with the Indians. She was highly esteemed by the whites, sixty years ago. The writer several times saw Molly Kiser riding through the woods or along a path in Salem Township, with several ponies and dogs along with her.

Molly Kiser was married to an Indian and had two half-Indian daughters. She stayed one night at the house of Col. John Thomas, and next day traded horses with Daniel Corwin near the head of North Fork of Kings Creek; some time afterward, she came along with the horse she traded for; it had been out in a hail-storm, and had a considerable part of the hair cut off its back. Alexander Black was a soldier and served in the army of Gen. Wayne, at the battle with the Indians on the 20th of August, 1794; he was an officer and served in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison. John Enock came to Salem Township with his father's family in 1812; he was then ten years of age, having been born at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, in the early part of 1802; he is therefore somewhat older than the State of Ohio. Abram Smith built the first cabin, and was the first white settler in what was then called the "barrens," between the settlements on King's Creek and Macacheek. This cabin was raised in 1813, and stood a short distance east of the State road and not far from the residence of Joseph Miller; a few old apple-trees, I believe, still remain to mark the place where it stood. Abram Smith was a prominent and worthy citizen, and filled some of the most important township offices for several years before his death; he had a wife and two children; the whole family died of "milk sickness" within a few days of each other, about the year 1821. William Copes settled at the place adjoining Jonathan Parke's farm on the State road, between Urbana and West Liberty, in the spring of 1814; here he purchased 160 acres of land from the United States at $2 per acre, erected a cabin and made a small improvement, but, like many others at that time, he came to the conclusion that the country was well named, and that it was really a barren and worthless place. He accordingly sold his farm for the same price that he gave, and bought 160 acres in another part of the township without improvements, for which he paid $4 per acre; this land to day is worth one-fifth as much per acre as that on the State road, and probably no more. Thomas Thomas purchased the farm of William Copes, and when the State road became a highway of some importance and was traveled by drovers, teamsters, movers, etc., after putting up a pretty good house, kept entertainment for travelers. Thomas Thomas had several children by his first wife, and after her death he married a

young woman of the neighborhood, by whom he had other children. This as usual caused trouble and strife in the family, which was carried to such an extent that his son William, by his first wife, became a desperate maniac, and had to be confined either in a cell or in irons. While in this condition, the family moved to one of the new States of the West. Here as before the young man was left confined in a small house built for the purpose a short distance from the dwelling of the family. By some means he one night made his escape from his hut, got an ax, broke open the door of the dwelling-house and entered the sleeping-room of his father and step-mother. On hearing the noise they both sprang up from bed, when, after a short struggle, he succeeded in splitting his mother's skull and slightly wounding his father while endeavoring to protect his wife. Some of the neighbors on going to the house next morning, found the maniac in quiet possession of the house, and both parents dead upon the floor. On being questioned, he said he intended to kill his step-mother but not his father; that he had at first accidentally wounded his father but slightly, but fearing it might become troublesome and painful to his aged parent, he concluded to kill him at once and put him out of his misery. Charles McClay settled in the fall of 1814, at the farm afterward owned by Joel Funk. Charles McClay was brother-in-law to Abram Smith, the first resident in the barrens; he died many years ago and left several children. Archibald Stewart, Robert Latta and John Williams settled on the highland east of the State road in 1814 or 1815. William Mayse, father of Archibald R. and George Mayse, and David Fulwider's wife, came to this township at an early day and settled at the place where his son Archibald now lives. He lived awhile in the prairie on land now owned by heirs of Levi Cowgill, where his wife was bitten by a rattlesnake. William Mayse was a prominent, worthy and useful citizen in his time. Col. John Thomas settled on King's Creek in 1809; he was a native of Charles County, Md., where he was born June 7, 1779. Sixty years ago, the writer saw the remains of a block-house standing on Col. Thomas' farm, about twelve rods south of where the mansion of his sons Ivon B. and F. M. Thomas now stand. An addition has been built to the west end, so that it formed a double log barn. Col. Thomas was peculiarly fitted for pioneer life, having a strong and vigorous constitution and enjoying good health. He was endowed with a large measure of patience and fortitude that enabled him to successfully battle with the perils and discouragements incident to backwoods life. He was a quiet and unassuming in his manners, possessing a warm social nature, and was noted for his propriety of conduct and his kindness and benevolence to the poor and unfortunate. James Turner settled at the place where I. C. Yoder lately lived—in 1808 or 1809. This farm, I believe, is now owned by the Stewart brothers. James Turner's wife, Ann Turner, was the first person buried in the graveyard at Kingston; her grave was dug by Thomas Stewart, Isaac McAdams and Edward L. Morgan. Joseph Vance, who afterward filled many important offices in the civil and military departments of the United States and State Governments, came to this township with his father's family in 1805. Gov. Vance was born at Washington, Washington Co., Penn., March 21, 1786, and died on the 24th of July, 1852, on his farm in Salem Township, two and a half miles north of Urbana, and is buried in Oakdale Cemetery, near Urbana Gov. Vance was the architect of his own character and fortune, commencing business in life as a wood-chopper at the salt works when a mere boy, and by his industry and economy procuring means to purchase an ox team, with which he was accustomed to haul and distribute salt to

the scattered settlers of Kentucky; and he still followed the occupation of an ox driver after he removed to Salem Township, occasionally making trips to the salt works. Sometimes at night his camp was so beset by wolves and other wild beasts as to compel him to keep up a fire and watch his team through the entire night. In 1818, Gov. Vance built a merchant mill on King's Creek, about a mile above where it empties into Mad River. The mill had four run of buhrs, and all the improvements of that time. He owned this and a saw-mill and other fixtures connected with them until 1848. The writer inserts the following letter from his old and honored Democratic friend, B. B. Leonard, M. D., believing it is eminently suitable in this place:

WEST LIBERTY, July 19, 1880.

DR. THOMAS COWGILL—*My Dear Sir:* Your request has been duly considered, and I hasten to comply. My father, George Leonard, was born in Jefferson County, Va., April 26, 1777, and came to Champaign County, Ohio, in the fall of 1805, and settled near Kingston, on King's Creek. My uncle, Jacob Leonard, came to the same place in 1806, and died in 1835. My father died in December, 1868, having been a citizen of the county for sixty-three years.

The first schoolhouse that I remember was a little brick one, built on the south bank of King's Creek, a half-mile west of where Kingston now is. The first teacher was Edward L. Morgan. This house was also used as a place of worship. Before its erection, religious services were held in private houses, and, when the weather admitted, at barns. I have often heard my mother say that the first time I was ever taken from home she carried me to the barn of Benjamin Byers to hear Rev. George W. Walker preach one of his first sermons. There was no Methodist Church building in the neighborhood at that time, nor until 1834, when the old brick church was built on the north bank of King's Creek, near the residence of Mr. Benjamin Byers, and on the land of Samuel Taylor, and near the schoolhouse referred to. Abraham Wademan, Joel Funk, John Mast and my father were on the building committee, all of whom, except one, have been gathered as ripe sheaves into the garner of the Master they loved and served, and he, John Mast, still continues as a mark connecting the past with the present. There is a little financial circumstance connected with the erection of that church, which I often think of with pleasure. Mr. John Mast had a meadow near my father's house, and had a man named Ellis mowing with a scythe. I was then a very small boy, and was employed by the owner of the meadow to spread the grass, at a compensation of 12½ cents a day. I worked a day and a half, to his entire satisfaction, and received 18¾ cents. The church committee were going to inspect a kiln of brick which had just been burned for the building. My father suggested that it would be a good investment if I would contribute to the purchase of the church brick. In went my 18 cents, the first money I had ever received for labor. That contribution, or rather investment, has been at compound interest ever since, and has yielded a "hundred fold" in its influence on mind and heart.

The first Sabbath school ever in the neighborhood was held at the schoolhouse referred to, and Joel Funk and others of his age were the leading managers. It must have been as early as 1829 or 1830. The first time I went to the Sunday school, Mr. Funk gave me a blue ticket, and, placing his large hand on my head, he read it to me with a comment. I was too young to read, and my mother read it for me until it was so fixed in my mind that it has stood out before me all my subsequent life, the first clause of which I had engraved at the top of the monument at the grave of my sainted mother: "For the Lord God is a sun and shield; the Lord will give grace and glory, and no good thing will He withhold from them who walk uprightly."

A debating society was organized, and continued in this "Little Brick," as it was called, which was well attended, and attracted general interest. Among the disputants who entered into the war of words, I remember Thomas Parker, Peter Walker (afterward an eminent physician), his brother, Moses B. Walker (who studied law, and was subsequently a State Senator, entered the army in 1861, and rose to the rank of Brigadier General, and, after the war was closed, to the Supreme Bench in a neighboring State), Jesse Leonard, T. A. Gifford, Joseph Wademan, Russel B. Spain, I. P. Leonard, James Tolman and others, who will be remembered by the older citizens as prominent young men of 1836 and 1837.

I have hastily put the inclosed together, and therefrom you may be able to glean something to suit your purpose. Very truly, etc.,

B. B. LEONARD.

The late Duncan M. Vance, M. D., and his sister, Mary Corwin, children of Gov. Vance, when small children, attended school at the Little Brick spoken of in Dr. Leonard's letter. They walked two miles evening and morning to and from school, across the fields and woods. James C. Tolman, mentioned in

Dr. Leonard's letter, is now a citizen of Oregon, and was lately Republican candidate for Governor. He was defeated by a few votes, there being a Democratic majority in Oregon.

The following letter from Gen. Moses B. Walker, who formerly resided in Salem Township with his father's family, and now a resident of Kenton, Ohio, I deem entirely suitable for these pages:

My dear Friend, Thomas Cowgill: John Walker settled near West Liberty, with his family, in 1824, and purchased from Campbell and Neville the property since known as "Pimm's Mills." The country was very sickly, and, after living in that place about one year, he removed to King's Creek, near Kingston, where the family home was fixed, and remained until 1842, when the family, excepting the Rev. George W. and Moses B., removed to Iowa, where John Walker, Sr., died in 1845, and Mrs. Walker died in 1850. The eldest daughter, Harriet, married Charles Lewis; the second daughter, Rebecca, married David Hale; John D. Walker married Cynthia Corwin, daughter of David Corwin, of Lebanon, Ohio; Zachariah Walker married Ann Thomas; Dr. Peter Walker married Sarah Stokes, who died in 1856; he was again married to an Iowa lady; Jemima Walker married David Shelby, son of the late Judge Shelby, of Logan County; Moses B. married, in 1842, Maria C. Van Skayck, of Germantown, Ohio, who died July 3, 1853. Two years after, he married Mary M. Hitt, of Vincennes, Ind., the granddaughter of Rev. Martin Hitt, who settled in an early day at Urbana, and whose family will be remembered by all the old inhabitants of the county. Mary Walker, the youngest child of John and Mary, married Nelson Stokes. John D. Walker, Moses B., Mrs. Stokes and Mrs. Shelby, are all who are living of this large pioneer family. They all live in Iowa except Moses B., who resides at Kenton, Hardin Co., Ohio. He is a lawyer by profession, is still in the practice; but when the war of the rebellion broke out he accepted a commission in the regular army, and is now a Colonel on the retired list owing to wounds received at the battle of Chickamauga. The children of John and Mary Walker, when grown up, during the eighteen years they lived in Champaign County, were all ambitious to improve their moral and intellectual status. As they had to contend with the want of good schools at that early day, Moses B. only of the sons received a thorough collegiate education. He began with other boys of his age in the old log schoolhouse. The opportunities for learning the schools then afforded are by no means to be despised; and Judge Walker, though now an LL. D., often speaks in terms of praise and veneration of his early teachers—Thomas Goode, John Waller, Robert Findley and Edward L. Morgan. Only the very small boys whose heads would not yet reach the plow handles, went to school in the spring and summer months. The winter schools were too full to give each scholar a fair opportunity to learn, and only those did learn much who put forth an earnest effort, and were very diligent and attentive. Now and then some of the teachers tried to make learning strike in on the scholars, by a sturdy application of the willow and the apple-tree; which I think, after all, was a better way than has since been found out in the system of imprisonment (often false imprisonment at that), which keeps in the child after school hours, often to the great annoyance of parents as well as children, and not unfrequently to the great prejudice of the health of the child. In old times, if a boy deserved a licking, the teacher considered it something he owed to the offender, and it was promptly paid, the debt canceled, and the boy, whipped and cleared, felt that he was free again, and had the world even and ready to open new accounts if necessary. Now resort is had to imprisonment of the offender. I am opposed to the keeping-in system. I have not had time allowed me from other engagements to write anything worthy of insertion in your book (of which I wish a copy). My daughter has extracted from print some sketches of which, should you wish, you can make use. I am glad my father's family should be remembered by you and those who read your book. Rev. M. P. Gaddis, of Dayton, wrote and published a memoir of brother George, which you will find with many Methodist families, and from which you could take extracts, if you desired, touching church and other matters. I write with a crippled hand, and will crave your indulgence if you have trouble in reading.

Kenton, July 27, 1880. Yours truly, M. B. WALKER.

Rev. George W. Walker was an elder brother of Gen. Walker. His home was for many years in Salem Township. He was an able preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and regarded as a good man. I append the following from the "Cyclopedia of Methodism, by Bishop Simpson," which was kindly copied for my use by Gen. Walker's daughter:

George W. Walker was born in Frederick County, Md., November 26, 1804, and died at Delaware, Ohio, July 31, 1856. His parents were members of the Roman Catholic Church, in which he received his religious training. In 1810, the family removed to Ohio, and his father, chiefly out of curiosity, purchased a Bible. In a short time, his mother united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, which held services in the neighborhood. The father was indignant, but a

compromise was made, in which it was agreed that the matter should rest for one month, during which he was to read the Bible and pray for direction, and if, at the end of the month, his opposition remained, the mother should leave the Methodists forever. In a few days, the father was converted, and also united with the church. The son was licensed to preach in 1825, and, in 1826, entered the Ohio Conference. He had a vigorous constitution, and did effective service until the close of his life. He spent two years of his ministry in Michigan, at a time when it was a field of great privation; "but no swollen river, no dismal swamp or dangerous fen, could daunt the lion heart that beat in the bosom of George Walker." He filled important appointments in Cincinnati and Dayton; was Presiding Elder of several districts, and was engaged in agencies connected with the Wesleyan Female College. When on the Hillsboro district, he was stricken with his fatal illness. For his wife's sake, he had a desire to live, but, when he saw the physicians hesitating, he said, "Speak candidly, gentlemen; I am not afraid to die." As a preacher, he was both argumentative and declamatory. He had a sound understanding and a clear judgment. His brethren showed their confidence in him by electing him several times in succession to the General Conference, and giving him other tokens of their regard.

One of the early settlers of Salem Township was Richard Stanhope, a Virginian and a man of color. Sixty-five years ago Richard lived on the hill a little north of the late residence of Solomon Clark, deceased, about one mile north of King's Creek, in sight of that creek and its beautiful valley. A short distance east of the spot where Richard then lived and on the brow of the hill, which inclines to the south, lie buried the moldering remains of a number of human beings, white, red and black, without a stone to mark the place of their earthly repose. A few short years, and the place where their ashes lie will pass from the memory of man.

Richard was a member of the Baptist Church, and was converted to that faith on the banks of the Potomac more than eighty years before his death. It is said he was one of the body-guard of Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary war. Richard lived to a great age, and died a few years ago at about one hundred and twelve years. He was a Baptist preacher, and was well known to many of the people of Champaign County sixty-five years ago. At that time he was in the prime of life, and, although comparatively an illiterate colored man, was one of the ablest preachers of his time. His comparisons and illustrations were mostly drawn from living nature as it then existed, and could be easily understood by the learned scholar or the unlettered plow-boy. Judge Edward L. Morgan, deceased, relates that he once heard him preach the funeral sermon of a young colored woman, at the graveyard before mentioned. After describing the punishment of the wicked in their place of torment in another world, he spoke of the happiness of the righteous in heaven, and when he came to describe that happy place, he pointed toward the beautiful valley which lay before us, then clothed with wild prairie flowers of every color and variety that was pleasing to the eye, from the "Rose of Sharon" to the humblest "Jump-up-Johnny," and said that to us was a beautiful sight, but only a faint resemblance of the country to be hereafter inherited by the righteous. The writer frequently saw Richard Stanhope sixty years ago in his traveling round to dig wells. He dug a well for Garlant Wade on the farm where we now reside, and a well for William H. Baldwin, and for William Mayse, on the farm where Archibald R. Mayse now lives, and for John McAdams and many others. Richard was regarded as a good well-digger and a good preacher. He was a very stout, hardy, heavy-set, chunky, fine-looking man. About the year 1856, Richard was on the stand at a Fourth of July celebration at Urbana, and was introduced to the audience by the orator as the venerable Richard Stanhope, the body-guard of Washington. Thomas Anderson was a noted well digger in Salem Township at the same time Richard Stanhope was here. He was a soldier of the war of 1812; was not as steady a man as Richard; he would sometimes "drink too much and fight too much," yet with all had many good qualities, and was well

known in Champaign County, and was honored as an old soldier. He has no doubt long since gone the way of all the earth, but do not quite remember the manner of his death.

In writing these pages, we copy largely form the collection of the late Judge Edward L. Morgan, believing that his descendants will not object. Judge Morgan says, what is now the King's Creek Baptist Church, was organized, and twelve years later, in 1816, a log meeting-house, 26x20 feet, was built where the large Baptist meeting-house now stands. John Taylor, a Virginian, and not a member of any church, had previously given the society one acre of land for a burial-ground, and on which to build a meeting-house. The first grave made at King's Creek was the grave of Ann Turner, wife of James Turner. We have not yet learned where the first Methodist meeting was held in Salem Township, nor who preached the first Methodist sermon in that township, but believe the first Methodist society was formed at Mount Tabor about the year 1814. The late Archibald Hopkins, Esq., says: "The first religious meeting I attended here was held at Griffith Evan's house. About the year 1816, a small log meeting-house was built at Mount Tabor. The first camp-meeting was held at Mount Tabor in 1816, which was continued there a few years. Lorenzo Dow preached at Mount Tabor in 1826. The writer's home here was near the place where Simon Kenton was once tied on a wild colt by the Indians, with the expectation that the colt would run through the plum thickets and soon tear him to pieces. Instead of that, the colt was as gentle as a lamb, and quietly followed the Indians without doing him any harm. Simon Kenton informs us that the Indians made a mound, yet standing in John Enoch's field, on which the Indian chief used to stand and see the white men run the gauntlet on the track in the prairie near by."

The first grave made at Mount Tabor, was for a daughter of Griffith Evans, buried about the year 1815. Among the first Methodist preachers in Salem Township were Samuel and Martin Hitt, Robert Casebolt and Joshua Inskip.

A religious meeting of the Society of Friends was held regularly at the cabins of the settlers in the year 1812—John Robinson's, Jacob Stratton's and Isaac Gray's houses—and one summer the meeting was held in Silas Williams' sugar camp. Mildred Ratliff, a lady minister, resident in North Carolina, was probably the first minister of the Society of Friends who preached in Salem Township. In the fall of the year 1812, she held meetings at the houses of Jacob Stratton, John Robinson and Isaac Gray. She was an old acquaintance of Isaac Gray's family. When she was at Isaac Gray's house, in conversation with Aunt Lydia Gray, she said, "Lydia, we may not live to see it, yet in the order of Divine Providence, the slaves will be set free, and will probably have as much dominion over their former masters as their masters now have over them." This meeting was held near the northeasterly corner of Salem Township, where Silas and Mary Williams settled, in the year 1813. Phineas Hunt settled here about the same year, and William H. Baldwin in 1814. Aaron L. Hunt and Enos Baldwin, with their families, settled at the same time on what was then called the "Round Prairie," about three miles south of where the village of Kennard now is. Probably in the year 1815, a small log meeting-house was built in this neighborhood, near the source of the North Fork of King's Creek, near by where a grave-yard now is, known as the "Old Friends' Grave-yard," where perhaps one hundred and fifty graves are made. The first grave made at this place was for John Williams, who died in the summer of 1815. He was the father of the late Nicholas Williams, of Logan County, and brother

of Hon. Micajah T. Williams, one of the first Canal Commissioners of Ohio, and long an honored resident of Cincinnati, who died about forty years ago, and brother to Hon. Jesse L. Williams, a distinguished civil engineer of Indiana, long a resident and active business man of Fort Wayne; he is yet living, I believe; also uncle to Hon. Micajah T. Williams, now an eminent lawyer and a Judge, in Oskaloosa, Iowa. Phineas Hunt and his sister, Mary Williams, frequently ministered and gave council at this meeting in early times. Thomas Antrim was probably the first resident minister of the Society of Friends in Ohio, north of Waynesville. He was father of Joshua Antrim, the historian, and was an able preacher, and regarded by all as a good man. He spent much of his time in traveling and preaching and doing good, without any pecuniary compensation. He settled in what is now Logan County, near where West Middleburg now is, in 1803. In the year 1815, he removed to Salem Township and there spent six of the latter years of his life. He died in 1821. His moldering remains now lie in the cemetery near where he settled in 1803. Phineas Hunt was noted as a peace man; he did not believe in using violence, even in self-defense—perhaps never met with a case where it would have done any good. His armor was justice to all men and faith in God. Phineas Hunt was of large stature; he was over six feet high, well proportioned, very muscular, rather corpulent, and, at fifty-five or sixty years of age, walked erect. His appearance was venerable, noble and commanding. He was a native of North Carolina, and crossed the Ohio River from Virginia into the Northwestern Territory some years before the beginning of the eighteenth century. He lived in the Southern part of the now State of Ohio until 1812, consequently he lived a number of years in the vicinity of hostile Indians. In the year 1812, he removed to Champaign County, and lived a year or two near where Cable now is. He then removed to Salem Township, near the present line of Logan County, on a tract of land now owned by William Scott, where he lived until the year 1830, when he removed to Northern Indiana, near La Porte, and soon after removed to Logan County, Ohio, where he died in 1836. A pioneer friend thus writes of Phineas Hunt: "It was my privilege to spend a few minutes with him and his wife in their very advanced age, not long before his close. It was among the sweet moments of my life. His countenance shone with brightness, while he declared the love and mercy of the Savior, and his confidence in Him. I thought they were both very near the Kingdom." William H. Baldwin and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Phineas Hunt, settled in Salem Township in 1815. William H. Baldwin's death occurred in 1855, and his wife's death occurred in 1878, she having resided in Salem Township sixty-three years, and in what is now the State of Ohio over eighty years. Dr. John D. Elbert, Sr., who died near Mount Moriah, in Logan County, Ohio, about fifty years ago, was the first resident physician in Salem Township. He settled on Dugan Prairie in 1811, and practiced medicine there a few years. Dr. Elbert was an eminent physician, very extensively known, and regarded as being one of the best of men. His daughter Catharine, in her life-time the wife of Rev. George W. Walker, thus speaks of her father:

"Beneath the moss-grown apple-tree
A sacred spot we press'd,
When we knelt in silence, by the grave,
Where our sainted father rests.
A pilgrim-angel, here below,
He seemed to mortals given,
Dispensing, 'mid earth's deepest woes,
The healing balm of Heaven."

Dr. Elbert's wife, and son, Dr. John D. Elbert, Jr., are buried in Van Buren County, Iowa.

In August, 1818, the writer attended his first camp-meeting at Mount Tabor; was then six years old and went with his father on second day, Monday morning. Was much interested to see so many wagons and tents around. The tents were mostly built of small logs, in the form of a three-faced cabin; but many tents were stretched with linen covers. Our attention was immediately arrested with the exercises of the meeting. A large company was collected on and around the preacher's stand; nearly all were standing on their feet, some on benches, some on chairs and some on the ground. It seemed that all were engaged, either in preaching, singing, praying, shouting, crying or laughing; had never beheld such a scene. The *jerks* were then a common exercise at the Methodist meetings; the young women were mostly affected in this way. Stout young women would be taken with the jerks, and it would seem they would be jerked to pieces; their long hair would come down on their shoulders and become disheveled, and, in their jerking, would crack like a wagon whip; and sometimes they would fall down, backward, or in any way, over the rough benches or logs and lay for hours in a state of apparent suspension of life, and, after awhile, get up all well.

In a conversation with the late John Hunter, a few years since, he said that he had not known any of this remarkable exercise since the camp-meeting that was held at Mount Tabor in 1820. Some of the old Methodist friends remarked that Simon Kenton attended camp-meeting at Mount Tabor about this time and became so excited with the exercises of the meeting, that, without hat or coat, he ran through the woods at full speed toward the site of the present town of West Liberty, and probably made as good time as he did when the Indians were after him nearly on the same ground.

The Friends' meeting in Salem Township was frequently favored with the ministry of traveling ministers from a distance—some from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and other places, who came to visit the scattered little meetings in the wilderness, and on their journeys frequently had to camp out at night without shelter, and hobble their tired horses out to graze. Among those early ministers was Christopher Anthony, an eminent preacher among the Friends in Virginia. He was grandfather of Hon. Charles Anthony, late of Springfield, Ohio. About the year 1816, he held a meeting at Jacob Stratton's house, in Mingo Valley, and in the evening of the same day, in company with Thomas Antrim, held a meeting at the house of Matthew Stewart, Sr., on King's Creek. Some time previous to this date, a lady minister, aged about seventy years, traveled on horseback through the wilderness, from her home in North Carolina, camping out mostly at night, and wherever she could find a little settlement of her own society, or others who wished to have a meeting among them, she would have them collected together and preach to the lonely settlers the glad tidings of mercy and peace. This aged and devoted Christian seemed to be willing to bear any privation or face any difficulty to do the Master's will. In passing through the woods from a meeting held in "Marmon's Valley," to an appointment at Job Sharp's house, near the site of West Middleburg, the party was overtaken by a heavy rain, accompanied by much wind, thunder and lightning. Some of her companions proposed to halt and shelter under the trees as best they could; she at once said "No, go on, go on; we shall be too late to meeting." Her shield was faith in God. There were many instances of equal devotion and energy among the early ministers and

members of the Society of Friends. They were remarkable for their zeal and perseverance in attending their religious meetings. They were seldom deterred by cold, rain, storm or high water in the streams, which were then generally unbridged. The writer has seen his father and mother start out in the rain, thunder and lightning on horseback and travel three miles to attend their meeting in a log cabin, when, perhaps, there were very few there besides themselves. In August, 1819, I attended a camp meeting at Mount Tabor, and heard Revs. James B. Finley, Robert Miller and Martin Hitt preach to the Indians. A very large colored man named Jonathan Stuart acted as interpreter. We well remember how closely he seemed to listen while the preacher spoke a few sentences; he would then speak almost in a voice of thunder and interpret to the Indians, with many motions and gestures; the Indians would then give a loud grunt, I suppose, of approbation. This Stuart was of the Baptist persuasion, and spent many years as a missionary among the Indians about Upper Sandusky, and, I suppose, did much good. About 4 o'clock in the evening, a prayer meeting was held for the Indians. I heard a number of them pray; their prayers were not interpreted; I do not know what they said. One old chief, I think it was "Between-the-logs," sometimes seemed to be at a loss for a word. He would frequently appear to make out a sentence with a long groan. A large number of Indians attended this meeting, mostly Wyandots, some Senecas and perhaps some of other tribes. They had a great many ponies and dogs with them.

On the 23d of August, 1880, on a visit to an aged friend, James Black, Esq., of Salem Township, the writer found the old man in his eighty-fourth year, weak and feeble in body and mind, but strong in honesty, honor and noble feeling. With the assistance of his obliging sons, John and James, he gave the following historical incidents. His father, Capt. Alexander Black, settled on Mad River, in Salem Township, in 1809. Judge McPherson, then an Indian trader, lived on what is now known as the Samuel Black farm. This point was first settled by a Frenchman named Deshicket, in 1794; he was probably the first resident white settler in what is now Champaign County. In the spring preceding Wayne's decisive battle, August 20, 1794, Deshicket resided near the Greenville treaty ground.

He warned the Indians that they had better remove, if they remained where they were they would have trouble. The white woman named Molly Kiser, spoken of elsewhere in this work, resided at this place in the family of Judge McPherson, as a servant or help. Judge McPherson was grandfather or great-grandfather of Gen. McPherson, who was murdered by guerrillas during the war of the rebellion. Sometimes there were five hundred Indians or more camped around McPherson, on Mad River. At one time the whole company of Indians left for Detroit market with thirty horses loaded with furs. On such trips they would return loaded with goods and rum; they would put two kegs of rum in a leathern sack and carry one keg on each side of the horse. Judge McPherson would send any number of Indians to help the white settlers raise their cabins, with strict orders that there should be no whisky on the ground. As long as there was a white man left to direct the Indians how to build the cabin they were good and faithful hands.

"Roundhead" was much of the time about McPherson's, and was a troublesome Pottawatomie Chief. "Battecast" was also at McPherson's and along Mad River a considerable portion of the time. He had a remarkable *nose;* it covered his face and hung down over his chin.

During the war of 1812, at the time when Fort Finley was besieged, Gov. Meigs, whose headquarters was at Urbana, visited Capt. Black one evening and requested him to raise his company and go immediately to the relief of Fort Finley. Capt. Black's company were almost immediately in motion, following Hull's trace toward Fort Finley. In crossing the Scioto River, the Captain ordered his men to let their horses drink, and not stop to water them any more till they arrived at Fort Finley. The next stream to cross was Eagle Creek. There was a flank trace on each side of the main Hull trace, about two hundred yards from the latter. Capt. Black ordered his men to divide in two equal numbers and march along the flank traces, about ten feet apart, in single file. Before the company approached the crossing of Eagle Creek, they noticed the grass was much tramped down. The company moved quietly over Eagle Creek on the flank traces, and soon after learned that Battecast, with eight hundred Indians, was hid in the grass on each side of the creek, waiting for the company to stop at the creek, on the main trace, to water their horses, and then intending to exterminate the company in a few minutes. The adroit management of Capt. Black in marching his men on the flank traces saved the lives of his men.

The Indians buried their dead by digging a round hole in the ground in the easiest place they could find, in gravel or sand, and would set the corpse down, feet foremost, in the hole and crowd the body down as low as they could and cover up the grave, sometimes the head was not buried more than a foot deep. James Black attended many of their burials along Mad River, on the east and west side, scattered about. The tribes carried a chief from McPherson's to Fort Finley for burial after he had been dead three days. They put him on horseback, tied his feet tight under the horse's body, then put a piece of bark round his neck and tied one end to the horse's tail, and another end to his neck. They were about three days in conveying him to Fort Finley, while the stench was very offensive.

Capt. Black, Moses McIlwain and several other early settlers of this neighborhood, emigrated from Kentucky, and were members of the New Light or Christian Church. A camp-meeting of the New Light Church was held between the houses of Capt. Black and Moses McIlwain, Sr., I suppose on the old Hull trace, in the year 1813, which meeting lasted two or three days. Richard Clark, of Kentucky, was the only preacher at the meeting; about forty persons attended this camp-meeting. Joseph Thomas, or the "White Pilgrim," preached many times in this neighborhood, in Salem Township; two preachers named Caleb and Nathan Worley, Virginians, father and son, preached in this neighborhood in an early day, all members of the New Light Church.

The first schoolhouse built in this neighborhood was built on the Samuel Black farm, about the year 1814. I did not learn the name of the first teacher. Robert Crocket taught the second term in that schoolhouse. Among the scholars who attended the first school in this house were: William, John, Samuel and James Kavanaugh, Moses McIlwain's children, Capt. Black's children and George Petty's adopted daughter.

Before the war of 1812, the outlines of an ancient fort were distinctly marked on the George Petty farm. This fort contained four and a half acres, in a right-angled square form; on the outside, the wall was four and a half feet, perpendicular; on the inside, it was gradually sloping; free from grass on the inside surface. A large burr-oak tree, three feet in diameter, growing on the wall of this fort, which there may have been five hundred years old.

The Indians who inhabited this country eighty years ago, at the first settlement of the whites, have no knowledge when this fort was made. In the war of 1812, Government cattle were herded on this farm, when George Petty was proprietor. The cattle then horned and trampled down the wall of this fort, so that George Petty afterward plowed and leveled down the wall. An orchard and part of a corn-field now occupy the site of this ancient fort. A mound of considerable size still stands a little south of the site of this ancient fort; excavations have been made in this mound, but no bones or Indian relics found. This is a suitable field for our scientific association at Urbana to labor in.

Moses McIlwain, Sr., built a brick house on his farm in 1817. Martin Marmon was the builder of this house, which was the first brick house built in Salem Township. Capt. Black built a brick house in 1818; a man by the name of Whitus was the builder.

The Indians and Indian chiefs frequently stayed all night with Moses McIlwain, Sr., and Capt. Black sometimes camped around the house and sometimes stayed in the house. Tecumseh frequently visited Capt. Black, and tarried with him through the night, and was a quiet, orderly, well-behaved man.

The first post office in Salem Township was established at Kennard in 1866; Thomas A. Cowgill, Postmaster.

About ten rods north of the residence of Thomas A. Cowgill are the remains of a log schoolhouse, which, it is supposed, was built in 1815—the mark of the old fire-place, which occupied the east end of the house, is yet plainly to be seen. This was among the first schoolhouses built in Salem Township. Among the builders were Isaac Gray, Enos Baldwin, John McAdams, Aaron L. Hunt, William H. Baldwin, Nathan Moffitt and Col. John Thomas. Around the site of this old schoolhouse, linger many pleasant memories of the past. I cannot name the first teacher of this school. Among the early teachers were Judge Daniel Baldwin, Judge Edward L. Morgan, John Organ, Henry Cowgill and Jesse Baldwin.

In 1855, the late Duncan M. Vance, M. D., built a mill on King's Creek, about one mile west of Saratoga Mills, near the mouth of King's Creek. This mill was burned down a few years since. The site is now owned and occupied by a gentleman named Smith.

Kenton Mills are situated near the mouth of King's Creek, and were built, I think, about forty years ago; these mills are now owned by a Mr. Arrowsmith, who is related by marriage to Rev. William Haller.* Rev. William Haller was a very early settler of Mad River Township, and, about fifteen years ago, removed to Salem Township and settled at Kingston, where he still lives, at an advanced age.

Friend Haller has been a member and minister of the Methodist Church for many years. He has spent much of his time and means to promote morality and religion in the community in which he has lived. He is now in the enjoyment of a peaceful old age, looking back upon a well-spent life, devoted to good works.

In 1842, Rev. Benjamin Gehman bought the John Walker homestead, near Kingston. On this farm he has since lived. He is a wealthy and prosperous gentleman. Since his settlement in Salem Township, he has been a member and minister of the Methodist Church. Like William Haller, he spends much of his time and contributes his money liberally to promote morality and religion and all good works. Benjamin Gehman has, in the past few years, paid

*Rev. William Haller died Dec. 2, 1880. See obituary notice following Salem township history.

large sums of money for the building of two houses of public worship in Salem Township; he has patiently borne the burden and heat of the day in sustaining them, sometimes under discouraging circumstances.

LUDLOW'S LINE.

The above name was given to a line running from the head of Scioto to the source of Little Miami River, dividing the United States land on the west from the Virginia military land on the east. This line was run by Israel Ludlow about the year 1800. By virtue of a charter given by James I, King of England, in the year 1609, all the country west of the Ohio River to the Pacific Ocean was ceded to the State of Virginia. After the close of the Revolutionary war, the State of Virginia ceded to the United States the greater part of this vast domain, and, at the same time, made certain reservations, and among them she reserved all the land lying between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, in what is now the State of Ohio. Nearly four thousand acres of this Virginia military land lies in the northeasterly corner of Salem Township. The remainder of Salem Township is composed of United States lands, which, about the year 1800, were laid off in blocks of four miles square, by Israel Ludlow, and, about 1802, said blocks of land were divided into sections and quarter-sections by Lewis Cass. The sections are one mile square, containing 640 acres each. Six miles square of this land form a township. The Virginia military lands are not surveyed into townships or any regular form, but any individual holding a Virginia military land warrant could locate it wherever he chose within the district, and in any shape he pleased, where the land was not previously located. In consequence of this deficiency of regular or [illegible] surveys, and the irregularities with which the several locations were made, and the consequent interference and encroachment of some surveys upon others, more than double the litigation arose between the holders of adverse titles in this district than occurred in any other part of Ohio of equal extent, in regard to land titles. Those difficulties were mostly settled more than forty years ago.

The following will give an idea of how a law-suit was prevented fifty years ago in Salem Township: About the year 1824, it was found the title was not good to Military Survey No. 4520—Richard Osborn, original proprietor. This land is situated about nine miles north of Urbana, and mostly in Salem Township, adjoining the farm on which the writer lives, and embraces a tract of nearly one thousand acres. It was also discovered, at the same time, that about three hundred acres of land, lying immediately south of the Osborn tract, was vacant land, and these three hundred acres had, before that time, been thought to be included in the Osborn survey. A part of the occupants of the Osborn survey were James Thomas, Silas Williams, Phineas Hunt, Richard Williams, Benjamin Johnson, Asa Williams, John Robinson, Col. John Thomas and Jacob Stratton. The occupants of the vacant land were Jacob Stratton, John Robinson and Garlant Wade. This affair occasioned, for a time, much trouble and uneasiness, as the occupants would probably be involved in a tedious lawsuit, and be subjected to much difficulty, and might lose their homes. Upon examination it was found that the defect in the title of the Osborn survey was with some of the representatives of Richard Osborn, one of whom was Maj. Hugh Boyle, then Clerk of the Courts of Fairfield County, at Lancaster. It was agreed by the parties interested that Col. John Thomas—an honored name—should be deputed to visit Hugh Boyle at Lancaster, and see if some arrangement could be made to quiet the title of this land. Col. Thomas accordingly

had an interview with Hugh Boyle, and, after mutual explanations of the case on both sides, Maj. Boyle, without any hesitation, went to work and removed the difficulty entirely, and he and his wife gave Col. Thomas a power of attorney to make proper conveyances to the parties interested of their respective shares of this land, as they had before occupied. At that time, it was sometimes customary for a woman, on signing a deed with her husband, to ask for some present, as a dress etc. When Maj. Boyle's lady signed this conveyance, Col. Thomas asked her what present he should make to her. She replied, as she was raised and educated a member of the Society of Friends, and as several of the families living on this land were members of the same church, she wanted the ladies living on the land to make and send her a plain cap, such as the elderly women Friends usually wear. This request was handsomely complied with by Aunt Esther Downs and other ladies interested.

Aaron L. Hunt, then County Surveyor of Champaign County, laid a land-warrant on the three hundred acres of vacant land and had it regularly patented, and the title secured in his own name. He then surveyed this land into lots, giving the same occupant the same land he then occupied, including improvements and timber, and sold and conveyed the land to the occupants at $2 per acre, which was only a very little more than it cost him to secure the title to himself. This land was then worth about $8 per acre, and A. L. Hunt had the genuine title, and could have conveyed it to whom he pleased.

It seems A. L. Hunt had deeded some of the land to parties before they paid for it, without taking any security.

Jacob Stratton at one time went to Aaron to make a payment on his share. He had probably paid at several times previously, without keeping an account of the amount of his payments. Aaron said, "Jacob, I think thee has paid me enough already, and maybe too much; thee may stop now—needn't pay any more." And so the matter ended, I believe, to the satisfaction of all parties.

Since writing the foregoing pages, I have learned that, in the year 1810, Griffith Evans and Martha Evans, his wife, with a few children, emigrated from Greenbrier County, Va., and settled near the site of Mount Tabor, on a large tract of excellent land that he previously bought from the owner, Alexander Dunlap, in Virginia. In the year 1811, an infant daughter of Griffith Evans and wife, was buried at the place now occupied by the large cemetery at Mount Tabor. This was the first grave made at this consecrated place, and Griffith Evans' family was probably the first Methodist family in Salem Township. It seems that Griffith and Martha Evans, with almost prophetic vision, selected this beautiful spot in the wilderness, on their own land, as a burial-place for their loved child, long before any arrangement had been made for using this ground for church purposes. From the year 1810 to 1814, several other Methodist families removed from Greenbrier County, Va., and settled near what is now the north line of Champaign County.

In 1814, a little Methodist society was formed at this place, and met at Griffith Evans' house for worship. This house was furnished with an earthen floor and puncheon seats. In 1816, a little log-cabin meeting-house was built at Mount Tabor, and Rev. Saul Henkle preached the first sermon in that house. John Hunter, father of Nathaniel C. Hunter, the last of the pioneer band who built that little meeting-house in 1816, departed this life February 28, 1878. Another noble act of Griffith Evans and wife, I think ought to be here recorded. Martha Evans' maiden name was Martha McNeal; at the time of her marriage

to Griffith Evans, she was possessed of considerable wealth; among other property, her father left her several slaves. At or before the time of their emigration to this county, their slaves were all set free, and I believe all followed them to this country. I have frequently seen Martha Evans' former slaves about her house, and she used them as kindly as if they had been her own children.

Mennonite or Amish Church.—In the spring of 1845, Joseph N. Kauffman, in the summer of same year, his brother-in-law Jacob Hooley, in the fall of same year his father David Kauffman, all settled in Salem Township. The first meeting of this sect in Salem Township, was held in 1849, at Christopher Yoder's house, on the large farm now owned by Stewart brothers. Their first meeting-house was built in 1857, immediately west of Ludlow's line, adjoining Jacob Hooley's farm. At this meeting-house, there is a beautiful cemetery, in good order; the house is now used on funeral occasions. In 1877, this society built a large meeting-house, about one mile northwest of the cemetery above named. The membership of this church amounts to about one hundred and ten. There is generally a large attendance at this meeting from other congregations of the same church in Logan County. The society seems to be in a prosperous condition. The members of this church are remarkable for their care in keeping their homes and farms in beautiful and excellent order, and for their industry, economy and prudence in managing their business. It is pleasant to speak of the prosperity of this quiet and inoffensive people.

Noah Troyer, a member and remarkable minister of the Amish society, lived in Salem Township from 1847 to 1862—fifteen years. In September, 1880, he visited his old home and neighbors in Salem Township. Since some time in the year 1878, he has been strangely held by nervous or other peculiar symptoms. About 4 o'clock, P. M., every day, he is generally attacked with severe spasmodic action of the muscular system, which continues to grow worse until about 7 o'clock, when he is thrown into a deep sleep or trance; soon after, he will partly arise from his bed and kneel and offer a short and impressive prayer; then stand upon his feet and speak or preach for from one hour to three and a half hours, then appear to swoon away and sleep soundly, generally until 4 o'clock A. M., waken up and appear to be sound and well in the morning, and not remember anything that took place during the night. This was about the course with him every night while he was here for two weeks.

Jacob Hartzler was the first preacher at the Amish Church in Salem Township. Since him there have been Joseph Kauffman, John Wary, John King, Moses Stutzman, Rufus A. Yoder, and perhaps others who have officiated as ministers.

Nathaniel and Ann Hunter, with their nine children, four boys and five girls, started to remove from their home in Greenbrier County, Va., on the 15th day of September, 1811. They stopped and settled six miles south of London, in Madison County, Ohio, where they remained three years. In 1814, they removed to Salem Township, Champaign County, Ohio, and bought a large tract of excellent land, three miles southeast of where West Liberty now is. The parents of this family were members of the Methodist Church. In 1816, Nathaniel Hunter and his four sons all helped liberally to build the first meeting house at Mount Tabor. They all helped liberally to build two brick meeting houses at the same place since that time.

The four sons and five daughters all joined the Methodist Church at Mount Tabor at an early age; all lived and died members of the same church; all were of high social standing in life; all did much every way to advance morality

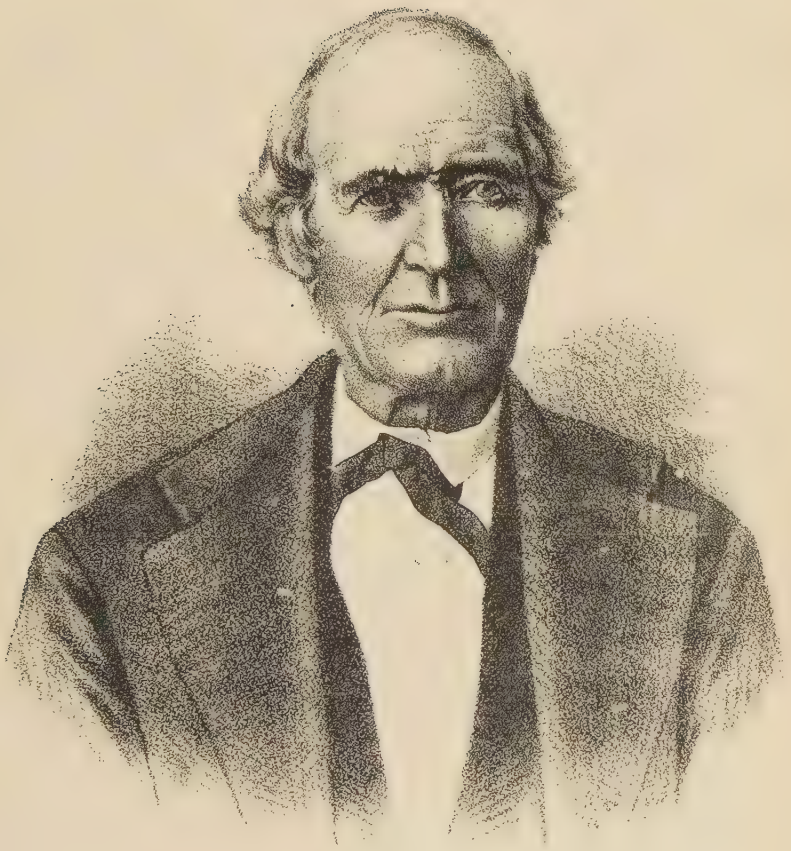
and religion in the commuuity in which they lived; and all, parents and children, are buried at Mount Tabor.

At a re-union of the Hunter family in Salem Township, in 1873, twenty-six members of the family connection were present. Now, in 1880, Nathaniel C. Hunter and his family are all of this once large family connection that remain in Salem Township.

About the year 1817 Ezra Read and Lyman North settled on King's Creek, in Salem Township. They were natives of Connecticut, and, I think, emigrated from that State about the time they settled in Salem Township. They both joined the Baptist Church at Kingston about the year 1840. Nancy Read, wife of Ezra Read, died in 1820. Ezra Read and Lyman North were good and useful citizens, and ardent friends of education, always willing to bear their share of the burden to promote schools. They both raised large families of children, some of whom were among the best scholars of their time. Daniel Read, eldest son of Ezra Read, still lives, and is professor in a college in Minnesota. Burleigh Read, the youngest son, is living in Logansport, Ind. All the remainder of that once large family are in their graves. John and Abel North live in Salem Township; William lives in California; their sisters, Sarah and Lucy Ann, live in Allen County, Ohio; the other children of that once large family are deceased. Ezra Read and Lyman North both died about 1862. Lucy North, wife of Lyman North, died a few years since. She was one of the excellent women of the earth. Ezra Read and his two wives and Lyman North and his wife are buried in the Baptist cemetery at Kingston.

William and Huldah Downs, and many of their descendants, emigrated from New Jersey about the year 1816, and settled on King's Creek, opposite to where Lyman North lived. The old people were buried nearly sixty years ago in the cemetery near Alfred Johnson's mansion, in Wayne Township. Some of their descendants still live in Salem Township. William and Joseph Downs, nephews of the above named William and Huldah Downs, about the same year (1816), settled on King's Creek, a little north of Ezra Read's home, where William erected a woolen factory, and died at that home fully sixty years ago, and was buried in the Johnson Cemetery above named. Joseph Downs died in the year 1858, on his farm, adjoining Mount Tabor, and was buried in the old Friends' Cemetery, one mile east of Mount Tabor; his venerable widow, aged 85 years, now lives in North Lewisburg. In 1818, Robert Reed and family, his son Joel Reed and family, emigrated from New Jersey and settled on King's Creek, one mile west of Lyman North's home, where they lived many years. The older members of the family are now all deceased; some of their descendants live in Urbana.

In the winter of 1826–27, Dr. Samuel A. Latta taught school in a log cabin schoolhouse on the farm now owned by David Fulweider; he also taught a grammar school at night, which schools were both largely attended. This was the first grammar school I attended. An exhibition was held on the last day of this school, which was attended by a large concourse of people. At the close, Dr. Latta preached an able sermon, and very good order was observed. In 1818, Mr. Cowgill opened a smith-shop near the east line of Salem Township. Among his regular customers were William H. Baldwin, Nathan Moffitt, Enos Baldwin, Isaac Gray, Jehu Gray, Asa Gray, Matthew Mason, Isaac Mason, James Craighill, Matthew Stewart, Archibald Stewart, John McAdams, Isaac McAdams, John Taylor, William Taylor, David Taylor, Ezra Read, Lyman



Benjamin Norman

JOHNSON. TP.

North, Aaron L. Hunt, Col. John Thomas, Alexander Thomas, Griffith Evans, Isaac Evans, Isaac Thompson, Joseph Downs, William Mayse, Thomas Humphreys, Nathaniel Hunter, Alexander Hunter, Thomas Hunter, and Bethuel Samples. This was the beginning of a friendship with Mr. Cowgill and each and every one of the venerated persons above named, which continued through life.

LOST CHILD IN THE WOODS AND PRAIRIES IN 1821.

A little daughter of Mr. Cowgill's, then about four years old, had been in the habit of going with some of the family to the nearest neighbor's, William H. Baldwin. She one afternoon assumed the responsibility of going alone; she went straight to the neighbor's, when Aunt Elizabeth soon started her home, and went with her near to the crossing of the Urbana road, and watched her along the path until she thought the little girl would surely get safe home. Somehow, she missed the way, and took down south along the Urbana road, which was then a mere pathway. Her track was seen in the road, but, as it happened, she was not seen by any one until after sundown. She had traveled partly along the Urbana, and along paths and through woods, barrens and prairies, and crossed King's Creek, which is said to have been one-third larger fifty years ago, than at present. In the evening, after sundown, she was found along a cow-path, among the plum and hazel bushes, near the present home of Matthew Stewart, Esq. A man named Lyman Olds then lived near Kingston; his boys were out hunting their cows, and met the little girl along the path; they asked her where she was going, she said "goin' home." The boys took her home with them, their father talked with her, and she told him where she had been, told him her name, and answered every question directly and to the point. Lyman Olds made ready as soon as he could and took the little girl to the house of John McAdams, Esq. As soon as it was ascertained that the child was lost, almost the whole neighborhood turned out to search for her, a number of women were of the company. Near 11 o'clock at night, several men were stopped about one-fourth mile south of where Kennard now is, consulting about the best mode of search, when some one said, "Listen, I hear a call." We listened, and at the distance of about one mile we plainly heard a loud, clear call borne upon the quiet air of that calm, clear night in August. Isaac McAdams said, "That is mother's voice. I know the child is found." The men then started on a run in the direction of the call. Soon after, tin horns sounded from several of the neighboring houses; it seemed to be a time of great and general rejoicing—the child was found. Lyman Olds said the little girl talked to him incessantly on their journey that night, told him what each member of the family were doing when she left home, the names of all the horses and cows on the farm. She arrived at home about midnight, to the great joy of her parents and the family, her mother being sick at the time. A company of Indians were camped a few days before on the east fork of King's Creek, near where Cable now stands. It was feared by some that the Indians had taken the child.

RAILROADS.

The Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad was the pioneer road in Ohio; it was surveyed in 1832, and finished building in 1848. It is now known as the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad. It is now one of the most noted thoroughfares in the State; running across Salem Township from a point south of Saratoga Mills to Logan County line, near West Liberty.

The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, first known as the Franklin & Warren Railroad, afterward as the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, was surveyed in 1855, and trains first ran on this road through Salem Township in 1865. This road is now about equal in commercial importance with the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad. It crosses Salem Township from a point at about the junction of King's Creek and Mingo Valleys, running down King's Creek Valley to join the line of Urbana Township, near Urbana. The Pan Handle Railroad, now known as the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, was surveyed in the spring of 1852, and built immediately thereafter. A great business is now done on this road. It is probably equal in importance to any road in this part of Ohio. It crosses the east line of Salem Township at a point near "Round Prairie," on the south Fork of King's Creek, running down the beautiful valleys of King's Creek and Dugan to join the line of Urbana Township, very near the line of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad.

TOWNS.

The town of Kingston was not regularly laid out. It has been growing seventy-five years, since 1805, when Salem Township and Champaign County were established. The writer was at this town sixty-three years ago; a block-house was then standing near Taylor's Mill, which mill was built by John Taylor, a Virginian, in 1810. In 1814, and for some years thereafter, Simon Kenton lived near the mill, and used frequently to come here to mill, riding on his pony with a bushel and a half of corn under him to get ground to make his pone of. Kingston is now a flourishing village of about 300 inhabitants, containing two fine churches and two good schoolhouses near. Rev. Benjamin Gehman lives near this village.

There is a post office at this village, and a depot on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad lies one-half mile east of the village.

The village is surrounded by a rich country. The late Judge Edward L. Morgan lived one mile east of this village.

Kennard is situated on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, seven miles north of Urbana. Samuel H. Robinson was proprietor and laid out this town in 1864. The village contains near 200 inhabitants. One good church, one good schoolhouse, one large grain warehouse and one post office, which was the first post office in Salem Township.

A good country surrounds this village. The classic "King's Creek" runs in sight.

William and Alex Madden, brothers and native Virginians, reside near this town. William is about eighty years of age, in very feeble health. Alex is aged about seventy years, and is strong, robust and healthy.

[Since the writing of Salem Township history, Rev. William Haller has passed away. He took a deep interest in the Champaign County History, and assisted in placing on record many interesting historical facts known only to himself. The following obituary notice appeared December 9, 1880, in the columns of the *Citizen and Gazette*, of Urbana, Ohio, and is so fitting a tribute to the man and his works that we gladly make place for it.—PUBLISHERS.]

"Rev. William Haller, an old and highly esteemed citizen of this county, died at his residence in Salem Township, Thursday morning, December 2, aged about eighty years. The deceased was one of the early pioneers of the county, having resided here for some sixty-five years, and was highly appreciated by

all who knew him for honesty and integrity. In early life, he embraced religion, and for some sixty years has been a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His life has been one of activity and usefulness, and at a ripe old age has been gathered to his fathers. 'Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.' For many years, the deceased has been a contributor to the columns of the *Citizen and Gazette.*

"Since the above has been put in type, the following has been received from the pen of T. S. McFarland:

"The subject of the following sketch was born at Mayslick, Mason County, Ky., on the 5th day of August, 1801. In 1812, his father came to Ohio, at a time when the war cloud was gathering between this and the mother country, and landed in Urbana on the 12th of October of the above year; William then being a lad of eleven years of age. His father, John Haller, subsequently, in 1814, settled near the mouth of Nettle Creek, where William grew to the years of manhood. He had, prior to his leaving Kentucky, at the age of nine years, professed conversion, and shortly after his emigration to Ohio, at the age of thirteen years, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church under the labors of Rev. Robert W. Finley. At the age of nineteen years, he was licensed as an exhorter, and three years later as a minister. In 1825, he married Sarah, daughter of Ezekiel Arrowsmith, who died ten years later, leaving him three children—Fletcher, Lewis and Emily Jane. The year following her death, in 1836, he married Jane, his former wife's sister, who died in 1851, leaving him two children, Sarah and Lavenia. In 1855, he married Myrtilla Bishop, his now bereaved widow, by whom he had one child, who appropriately bears his father's name. Shortly after his first marriage, he built his first cabin at the old homestead, in Mad River Township, now occupied by his son-in-law, Elijah Hanna. Here he continued to live until after the death of his second wife, when he removed to the hill one mile west of Urbana. He finally removed to Kingston, where he lived either in the village or vicinity, until the day of his death, December 2, 1880. Coming into the county as he did, when the country was a comparative wilderness, he grew up to years of manhood, and watched with more than ordinary interest the rapid development from time to time. He was a man of more than ordinary attainments, and always imparted his information for the benefit of others, with great pleasure. He was a modest, unassuming, self-sacrificing man, and the people of the Mad River Valley are indebted more to him than any other man for its moral and religious element. He was for many years a contributor to the paper which contains this notice of his life and death. In this he will be missed, as in all other circles of society, for, though dead, his works do follow him. His funeral services took place in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Kingston, under the direction of the venerable Rev. D. Warnock, assisted by Rev. S. F. Conrey, Rev. B. Gehman, and the Pastor, Rev. G. H. Kennedy. The Hymns 979 and 990 were sung by the choir in a manner never to be forgotten by those present. A very large and sympathetic congregation was present to show their regard for a man who had no enemies. His remains were borne by request, by his old neighbors west of the river, namely: J. D. Powell, J. M. McFarland, F. N. Barger and T. S. McFarland. Thus has a good man passed away, whose memory will be revered for generations to come. His remains were at his request laid in the Talbott Graveyard, beside those of his second wife. Peace to his ashes."

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

BY F. M. M'ADAMS.

Wayne Township occupies a position in the northern tier of townships, being second from the eastern border of the county, bounded north by Logan County, east by Rush Township, south by Union and west by Salem.

Its extent is four and five-eighths miles from east to west, and seven and one-fourth from north to south, containing a little more than thirty-three and a half square miles, or about 21,460 acres.

The original proprietors of the land were Osborn, Smith, Tidball, Evans, Denny & Barreth, Stubblefield, Kinney, Goode, Pelham, Means, Poe, Frazer, Ladd & Norville, Galloway, Calderwood, Browder, Peterson, Morton, Barreth, Ladd, Dun, Herbert, Pomroy, Sears, Heth, Black, Hoffman, Campbell, Keane, Armstrong, Butler, Latham, Washington.

The original surveys have been subdivided into farms, and these subdivided into smaller tracts, until the boundaries are difficult to ascertain. The direction of the lines of survey conform precisely to the "Ludlow Line," which is nearly twenty degrees west of north. This line crosses the extreme southwest corner of the township, leaving only twenty-one acres—a modest, right-angled triangle, on the west.

Agriculture is the leading pursuit. Considerable attention is given to stock-raising and wool-growing, though the latter has not, of late years, received as much attention as formerly. Hogs, horses and cattle receive especial attention. The people, for the greater part, are native born and are descendants of Kentuckians, Tennesseeans, North Carolinians and Virginians. Nearly 10 per cent are foreign-born, the Irish predominating.

Originally the township comprised the territory of Rush, but in 1828, was divided, and a separate organization given to the east half. The records to be had, and from which information is to be taken, fail to give very definitely, the first official acts of the township officers.

It is probable that as early as 1811 the first election for township officers was held. It was the custom then to hold elections at the house of some one of the citizens of the township, and the houses of Isaac Gray, Reuben Paxton, Robert Stephens, Peter Black, Ebenezer Miles and Jerry Baldwin are mentioned as having at various times been used for that purpose.

Previous to 1828, the names of Abishai Hoisington, Anson Howard, Ezra Winget and John Organ appear as having served as Clerks of the township in the order named; the latter having served for several successive years.

In April, 1830, John Shaul was elected Clerk, and his successor, Wesley Hughes, was elected April 2, 1832. George N. Swisher served two years, and on the 7th day of April, 1834, Thomas Cowgill, Jr., was elected. On the day of the Presidential election, November 1, 1844, Thomas Cowgill resigned the office, having held it more than ten years. Daniel Vertner was appointed by the Trustees for the unexpired part of the year, and on the 7th day of April, 1845, Robert Archibald was elected to this office, and was re-elected and continued to serve until the 6th day of September, 1852, when he resigned, and Solomon Linville was made Clerk by appointment, for the unexpired part of the year. April 4, 1853, John P. Wilson was elected, and served one year; was succeeded by Solomon Linville. Daniel Vertner was elected in April, 1855, and continued as Clerk until April, 1858, when he was

succeeded by J. W. Barley, who held the office till April 4, 1864. William McMullen served from 1864 to 1865. Joseph A. Linville served from April, 1865 to April 1867, and was succeeded by Charles A. Barley, who filled the office till November 3, 1868, when the Trustees appointed Milton Beck to fill the vacancy. George Woodward served in 1869–70, and Jacob H. Craft was elected April 4, 1870, and continued in the office until he resigned in October, 1874. He was succeeded by James K. Graham by appointment. James Murphey was elected in April, 1875, and resigned the following November. Charles M. Graham was appointed for the unexpired part of the year, and was elected and served from 1876 to 1878. He was succeeded by John A. Galloway, April, 1878. Mr. Galloway is the present efficient incumbent.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Before Rush was cut off from Wayne, and up to 1822, the name of David Hurley appears on the records as a Justice of the Peace. But, if there were other magistrates before this, the records fail to show it. John Shaul, Thomas Irwin and James Devore served before the year 1826. Peter Igou was elected at the house of Jerry Baldwin, January, 1828. His election was successfully contested by St. Leger Beck and Martin Flaherty, and a new election was ordered, which was held on the 8th day of February, 1828, when Igou was again elected, and his term of office began on the 16th of the same month. William Organ was commissioned a Justice of the Peace February 1, 1830. Peter Igou was re-elected in February, 1831. William Organ was re-elected in January, 1833, his second commission bearing date February 1, 1833. Igou was succeeded, February 1, 1834, by the election of John Stowe. Peter Igou was again elected, at the house of John Holycross, February 15, 1836. John Stowe was re-elected January 16, 1837. David B. Williams was commissioned February 25, 1839, and Robert Pennington May 24, 1839, and was succeeded by Lester Ware. David B. Williams was re-elected February 15, 1842. John J. Harlan was elected November, 1844, and was re-elected November 26, 1847, resigning July 1, 1848. He was succeeded by Andrew McBride, who was elected July 20, 1848. C. O. Johnson was elected August 17, 1850, and was succeeded by William Thomas August 29, 1853. Silas Igon was elected April 4, 1853, and was succeeded by Alexander Pickard on the 7th of April, 1856. William Thomas was re-elected, his commission being dated August 29, 1856. William R. Clark was elected April 4, 1859, and resigned on the 5th of September following. His immediate successor was John W. Barley, who was elected on the 24th of the same month. William Thomas was again elected, his commission being dated September 21, 1862. James W. Hunter succeeded Barley, his commission bearing date October 15, 1864. William Thomas served continually until November, 1874, when he was succeeded by Aaron Mitchell. James W. Hunter was succeeded by John Middleton, Jr., April 1, 1867, who was re-elected April, 1870, serving six years in all. James W. Wells was elected April, 1873, and re-elected April, 1876, his six years ending with the election of John A. Gallaway, April, 1879. Mr. Gallaway is the present incumbent. Aaron Mitchell served one term of three years. He was succeeded November, 1878, in the election of F. M. McAdams, the present incumbent, who was re-elected October 12, 1880.

OTHER TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Of the Trustees who served the township in its early organization and previous to 1840, we find the names of Thomas Cowgill, Sr., Henry Fairchild, Silas Hale, Thomas Middleton, Thomas Irwin, James Williams, Erastus Burnham, Jeremiah Baldwin, James Devore, Sylvanus Smith, James Mitchell, Thomas Lary, Jesse Johnson, Thomas Goode, Sr., St. Leger Beck, Paul Igou, John Stowe, Aaron Gutridge, Simon Miller, Matthew Mason, John Middleton, William Organ, John J. Harlan and James Gray.

During the same period, the office of Township Treasurer was filled by Thomas Irwin, Isaac Gray, William Organ, John Miller and Otho Johnson.

For the same period, the names of Ezra Winget, Otho Johnson, James Claypole, Robert Cloud, Robert Stephens, John Richardson, Peter Black, Erastus Nutter, John Walburn, Ross Thomas, Allen Haines, Reuben Fairchild, Reuben Paxson, Anson Howard, William Winget, Samuel Reed, Samuel Goode, John Colwell, Andrew Hays, David Ripley, John Parthemar, Boyd Richardson, Isaac Farmer, Stephen Cranston, William Gifford, Asahel Woodsworth, Angus Clark, Solomon Black, Barney Richardson, John Wilson, Asa Gray, Jonathan Looney, William Jenkins, William Middleton, Jonathan Morecraft, Basil Day, Simeon Morecraft, Henry Reynolds, Stephen Thompson, Moses Devore, John Spencer, Thomas Baldwin, Nickolas E. Swisher, Willis Spain, Isaac Wilson, John H. Swisher, Jeremiah Davis, Benjamin Spillers, David Parker, Thomas Wade, William Pepple, Levi Williams, William Shackleford, James Middleton, Robert Wilson, William Sharp, Elijah Breedlove, Thomas Cooper, Cephas Atkinson, George Barley and William Lary appear as township officers of various kinds.

TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.

The surface of the township is diversified with hill and valley. The southern portion is high and level; the western boundary borders on Dugan Prairie, and comprises some of the finest lands in the country. The northern part is occupied by the valley of Mingo, and is noted for its beauty and fertility. The central part is more hilly and uneven than the other parts of the township. In the southeast is a locality known as the "Ridge," but, the surface of that neighborhood being nearly level, it is reasonable to conclude that this appellation was the result of some other cause.

King's Creek is the principal stream. It has its source in the marshy lands in the vicinity of Cable, a little south of the center of the township, runs a southwesterly direction, and empties into Mad River near the southwestern border of Salem Township. This stream furnishes power for several mills.

Spain's Creek is a small stream, and has its source a mile east of Mingo, flows an easterly direction and passing through the northwestern part of Rush Township, and through North Lewisburg, empties into Darby, in the edge of Union County. The center of the township is on the Morecraft farm, a hundred yards southeast of the residence of Samuel Pennington.

Numerous springs of excellent water abound in different parts of the township; and, in parts where springs are lacking, water is obtained by digging to the depth of from twelve to forty feet. The surface of the land is, in many parts of the township, underlaid with excellent gravel in inexhaustible quantities, supplying the necessary material for the numerous improved roads which traverse the country in nearly every direction.

ROADS

The original roads of the township seem to have been laid out without regard to section lines, and with the object in view to avoid acclivities and declivities as well as ponds, swamps and other hindrances to travel. In succeeding years these errors were corrected to some extent, but even at present few of the highways traverse the country in a direct route. The result is, that the farms in the township, many of them conforming to the roads, are irregular in shape, and have their beauty greatly marred.

The township is traversed by several gravel roads, constructed under the "Free Pike" law. (See Rev. Stat., Sec. 4774–4828, and 4829–4864.)

The first of these extends from west to east, and is known as the "Urbana and Woodstock Pike." It enters the township near the "Breedlove Pond," and, running an easterly direction via Cable and Clinton's Corners, passes out at the farm of Peter Black, on the east line. The length of this road within the limits of the township is nearly six miles. This was built in 1868. The North Lewisburg Pike extends from the C., C. & I. C. Railroad, west of Cable, to North Lewisburg via Middletown, a distance within the township of about four miles. This road was built about the year 1869. The Woodstock and Mingo Pike was built in 1871. Its length in the township is about four and a half miles, and it extends from Woodstock to the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, in Mingo; some years later (1877) this road was extended to the line of Logan County, a distance of nearly two miles. In the summer of 1876, the Mingo & West Liberty road was constructed. Two miles of this road is within the township limits. It was built by Joseph Chamberlin. The Mingo & Kingston road via Kennard was built in 1877. The Clinton-Stafford road, extending from the Clinton Corners westward to near the western border of the township, was built in the summer of 1880 by Joseph Chamberlin and Cyrus Guy.

These roads, though they have been constructed at a cost of more than $50,000, are the pride of the township, and have added to the value of real estate vastly, besides rendering travel pleasant and easy at all seasons.

SCHOOLS.

The early settlers were not slow in taking measures to give their children the advantages of education. The majority of the first citizens felt keenly the need of education themselves; it is not strange, then, that they sought to give to those who would come after them the advantages of good schools.

Isaac Gray built, with some assistance from a few neighbors, a house which was used for a schoolhouse. It was put up about 1813 or 1814, and was situated a short distance southeast of the present site of Carmel Church. A description of this house would answer for the schoolhouses of that day generally. It was constructed of unhewn logs, covered with clapboards held in place by weight poles. The interstices between the logs were daubed with clay mortar. The loft was covered with rails laid closely together, and these were plastered with mud from the upper side. A large fire-place with an outside stick chimney was at one end; the floor was made of puncheons split from large logs and hewn into shape. These were sometimes fastened to the sleepers by nailing, but generally held in position by their own weight. The seats were often of split logs, sometimes of sawed slabs. The writing desk ranged along one side, and was held in a slanting position by pins driven into the wall.

The door swung on the outside, and was fastened on wooden hinges. The windows were destitute of glass, but in its place greased paper was used, admitting a feeble light.

The teachers of that day were thorough in what they pretended to teach; they were determined to impart, and the pupil was as determined to learn. A common trait in the youth of that day was an invincible determination to learn.

Several schoolhouses of this description were built in the township in an early day. In the succeeding years, as people became abler to incur the expense, they built better schoolhouses, but it can hardly be said with truthfulness, that, with increased school advantages, education became correspondingly more general. North Salem, a house erected for and used as a Methodist meeting house, and of which mention is made elsewhere, was used also as a schoolhouse from 1824 to 1830.

The schoolhouses constructed during the last decade are in keeping with the progress of events in educational matters, and compare favorably with school buildings in the rural districts throughout the State. The Board of Education has of late years adopted the practice of building of durable material, having in view the unquestionable principle that the best is the cheapest. There are eleven school districts in the township at present; two of these (Mingo and Cable) maintain two schools for the winter season.

During the school year ending August 31, 1880, the total amount of money expended for school purposes was $3,880.86. Average price paid teachers per month, ladies, $25; gentlemen, $37. The same year, there were enrolled, males, 277; females, 246; total, 523; whole number of both sexes between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, 143. The value of school property is estimated at $7,000. Number in the various branches—alphabet, 66; reading, 409; spelling, 422; writing, 358; arithmetic, 319; geography, 268; grammar, 138; composition, 5; oral lessons, 509; drawing, 45; algebra, 23; geometry, 6.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodism in Mingo Valley.—In the year 1821, a number of persons of Methodist extraction met at the house of Alexander St. C. Hunter (where William Winder now lives), for the purpose of organizing a religious society. Of the number was Alexander St. C. Hunter and Sarah Hunter, Thomas Hunter, Robert Goode, his wife and mother, Lydia Russell, and her daughters Hester, Rebecca and Lydia. These persons formed themselves into a class, as designed by Wesley, and for two or three years thereafter continued to meet at this house for social religious worship. By the year 1824, the society had attained numbers and strength, and they determined to erect a house of worship for their accommodation. Robert Goode, Peter Igou, William Sharp and Isaac Sharp served this people as class leaders. Having determined to build a church, they were not long in carrying their resolutions into practical effect. Money was scarce. Few of them had any bank accounts or funds of any kind, but, with them, to resolve was to do. Material and labor was at once promised. The house was soon built, and the society felt a pardonable pride in its possession. But of this house let us say a word. It was situated on the farm now owned by B. R. Tallman. Lydia Russell gave the site. Each of the principal members contributed labor or material. The house is described as being of unhewn logs of the surrounding forest; the roof was of clapboards, held in place by weight-poles; a large fireplace occupied part of the south end, and a low, long window on the north end.

The door was a plain plank one, with wooden hinges, swinging outward when opened, and fastened with a wooden latch fifteen inches in length, and fastening to a huge catch, like a figure 4. The door was at the east front, and on this front was a shed or porch, designed to shelter and accommodate parts of the congregation when the capacity of the interior was overcrowded, as was often the case. The seats were made of split logs, made smooth on the split side and supported by pins for legs.

This church was called North Salem. And who, think you, preached to this people? Such worthies of the church as John Strange, Samuel Brown, John F Wright, Francis Asbury, William H. Raper, Alfred Lorain, James A. Donahoe, —— Westlick and Robert Brandreth. This rude house was the principal house of worship for all the surrounding country, from 1824 to 1831, when it was abandoned for one of more pretensions, situated near by, on the site of the mansion of the late Thomas Hunter, erected in 1866, now occupied by his widow, "Aunt Nancy," and her youngest son, Hale. This house was not built for a house of worship but for a schoolhouse, and was considered the best schoolhouse in all the land at that day. It had a stove in the center, a shingle roof, a batten door hung with iron hinges, and the logs were hewn on two sides. The interstices between the logs were daubed with mortar made of lime and sand, and the general appearance of the house indicated progress. In this house, the Word was proclaimed from 1831 to 1838 by Obadiah Johnson, Joshua Boucher, George W. Walker, Michael Marlay, David Warnock, James Smith and A. Wambaugh.

In 1838, preaching was established at a schoolhouse situated on the right bank of Spain's Creek, half a mile southeast of the present residence of Nelson B. Johnson, and was sustained with more or less permanence until about 1847, when, the township having built a frame schoolhouse on the farm of Highland Mead, near the present site of the "White Schoolhouse," the preaching was changed to the new house, and, up to 1851, the ministry was by Joshua Boucher, Silas Chase, Isaac B. Cartlitch (1841–42), T. A. G. Phillips (1843), William Litsinger (1844–45), William Beamer (1846), Elijah H. Field, Wilson Smith, James A. Donahoe (1847) (1848), Philip Nation (1849), A. U. Beall (1850), David Warnock and Thomas M. Thrall (1851). Thus, after years of meandering, the people of the valley were without a permanent place of worship, and, for the greater part of the time, were dependent upon others for the use of a house, they determined to join with the fragment of the society of Strange Chapel (a preaching-place in the southern border of Monroe Township, Logan County), and erect a church building that should meet their necessities as a society. The result was the building of "Salem."

It has been with no small difficulty that the foregoing data have been gathered as to the ministers who have in all this time preached to the people of Mingo Valley. How much greater the task, then, to tell who filled the pews and supported the work. The Hunters, Martins, Devores, Russells, Coxes, Millers, Larys, Morgans, Everetts, Goodes, Spains, Inskeeps, Sharps, Igous, Thomases, fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, saints and sinners—each filled a place and discharged a duty in a way peculiarly their own.

Salem Methodist Episcopal Church.—This house of worship was built principally in 1851, and was of brick. Its dimensions were 40x50 feet. The site was donated to the society by Joshua Spain, and was on the southwest corner of his farm nearly half a mile south of the Logan and Champaign County line, on the east side of the road leading from Mechanicsburg to West Liberty

and Middleburg. The building of this house was a necessary result of two facts—(1) Strange's Chapel having, as a society, become too weak to be self-supporting; and (2), the Salem society of the Mingo Valley being without a place of worship suitable to its needs.

The principal contributors to the necessary funds were members of the two societies named. Joshua Spain, Hudson Haines, Thomas Hunter, Alex St. C. Hunter, Abram Martin, David Martin, William Evans, Isaac Sharp, John Haines, John S. Hunter, James W. Hunter, Theodric Goode, Salmon Cole and Thomas Everett paid the greater amount.

The contractor for the erection of the house was William Shafer, of North Lewisburg. The total cost was, perhaps, $1,200. The dedication took place August 23, 1852, and was conducted by Rev. Michael Marley. The hymn used on the occasion was number 970, and reads:

"The perfect world by Adam trod,
Was the first temple built by God;
His fiat laid the corner-stone,
He spake, and, lo! the work was done.

"He hung its starry roof on high,
The broad expanse of azure sky;
He spread its pavement green and bright,
And curtained it with morning light.

"The mountains in their places stood,
The sea, the sky, and all was good;
And when its first pure praises rang,
The morning stars together sang.

"Lord, 't is not ours to make the sea,
And earth and sky, a house for Thee;
But in Thy sight our offering stands,
An humble temple built with hands."

The dedicatory sermon which followed was of unusual power, and altogether characteristic of the intellectual giant preacher. The sermon of the afternoon was preached by David Warnock.

The winter that followed 1852–53 was one of great in-gathering to the Salem Society. A gracious revival ensued under the labors of Thomas D. Crow and Wesley Denit, assisted by Rev. — Garbison, and about thirty were added to the membership of the society, of which number many remain faithful to this day.

In the years which followed (1853 to 1869), the following-named ministers preached to the society: G. W. Harris, James D. Kendall, G. W. Harris, Thomas Andas, J. T. Bail, John Vance, Samuel Brown, — Sullivan, Wilson Smith, David Sharp, James Manning, N. McDonald, W. N. Williams, D. W. Sargeant, W. B. Jackson, T. E. Fiddler, Wesley Webster, J. Verity, S. Deem, James McHugh and H. M. Curry. In 1868, a proposition was discussed to rebuild or repair Salem, and, the village of Mingo having sprung up in the adjacent valley on the A. & G. W. R. R. (now the N. Y., P. & O. R. R.), it was finally determined to rebuild at Mingo, and abandon Salem. Accordingly the necessary steps were taken, and during the year 1869 active preparations were made toward the building of the

Mingo Methodist Episcopal Church.—The site was donated by J. B. Brinton, being the north half of Lot No. 15 of the original plat of the village. The contract was let to Henry T. Raymond, and was completed early in October, 1869. The cost of this house was about $1,500. The principal

subscribers to the fund were Thomas Hunter, David Martin, Abram Martin, W. J. Sullivan, Jonathan L. Guthridge, Bowen Fisher, Nelson Johnson, Alfred Johnson, Sylvester Spain, John S. Hunter, Joseph B. Brinton, Simeon L. Russell, Nathaniel C. Hunter, John Lee, J. A. Ryser and C. Austin.

The house was dedicated in 1869, by James L. Bail.

H. M. Curry, D. R. Staley, David Whitmer, Jesse M. Robinson, Allen W. Tibbits, John S. Pumphrey and Henry Miller, have filled the pulpit since its dedication. Jennie Sparks, of London, Ohio, conducted a wonderful revival meeting in the winter of 1879–80. F. M. McAdams, Lorenzo F. Lary, Joseph B. Brinton and Marion Guthridge have severally acted as Superintendents of the Sabbath school, which is well sustained since March, 1870.

Pleasant Run Baptist Church.—This society was organized at Middletown November 5, 1836, Revs. Thomas J. Price, Daniel Beaver and William Fuson being present. Jesse C. Phillips was made temporary Clerk. Otho Johnson was made permanent Clerk on the 3d day of December the same year; and Holdridge Chidister and Isaac Wilson were made Deacons the same time. On the first Saturday in March, 1837, H. Chidister, Isaac Wilson and Otho Johnson were made a committee to take the initiatory steps for building a house of worship, and, in December, 1838, Otho Johnson was made Superintendent of the work of building a house on a lot procured by the committee at a cost of $10.

During the years 1839, 1840 and 1841, the society labored diligently to complete the house, and early in 1842 it was nearly enough completed to be occupied. The original membership of the society were John Johnson and Margaret Johnson, Holdridge Chidister and Mary Chidister, Isaac Wilson and Rebecca Wilson, David Wilson and Mary Ann Wilson; John Martin and Elizabeth Martin, Boyd Richardson and Mary Richardson, Nicholas Swisher and Sarah Swisher, Hester Morecraft and Mercy Wells, Joseph Swisher and Jane Swisher, John Doak and Rachel Doak, Elizabeth Graham, Elizabeth Holloway, Eunice Graham, John Graham, Thomas Wilson and Locke Wilson.

For nearly thirty years, this society enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity, including in its membership many of the worthiest members of the society of the surrounding country, and numbering among its ministers some of the foremost and most prominent preachers of the Baptist denomination.

Of these, mention may be made of Price, Fuson, Carr, Bunker, Davis, Line, Martin, Thomas, Cleveland, Hale, Eppert, Williams, Chidister, Platts, Hawker, Dye and a few others, all of whom have passed to our common destiny, the grave.

With the building of the A. & G. W. R. R. (now the N. Y., P. & O. R. R.), through the valley of Mingo, and with the laying-out of the village of Mingo in 1866, it was thought best to abandon the Pleasant Run house as a preaching-point and establish a society and build a suitable house of worship at Mingo. This was finally done, and the old brick which had served so long and so well was purchased by Simeon Morecraft, and we believe is now owned by his heirs. The house of late years has been used as a preaching point by the Friends.

Cable M. E. Church.—In the year 1853, Hiram Cable began the erection of a house of worship in the village of Cable. He was assisted by a number of persons of various religious denominations, and it was his design to make it the property of the Presbyterians, but to be free to others when not occupied by that people. The house was built 50x60 feet, and was a frame with a

basement of stone. The stone work was done by George N. Swisher and Charles Pullins.

Mr. Cable, not receiving the encouragement he had expected, and finding it would be a heavy financial burden on himself, concluded to sell it in its unfinished condition, and accordingly a number of Episcopal Methodists bargained for and bought the building for $350. Prominent among these purchasers were Samuel Organ, John Morgan, W. E. Fuson, Daniel Bell, J. L. Guthridge, Frank Baldwin and James W. Hunter. The house was completed, not without many sacrifices and difficulties, for the society was neither rich nor large, and was finally dedicated in due disciplinary Methodistic form by Rev. J. W. Weakley, of the Cincinnati Conference. The house, from first to last, cost about $1,200, and is a substantial frame, finished in good style, meeting the wants of the society, which has now become larger and more prosperous. Rev. John T. Mitchell assisted not a little in the plans that led to the successful building of this house, and his name is held in grateful remembrance by the Methodists of Cable. Since the society organized in the year above named, they have been ministered to by John G. Black, John Vance, James T. Bail, David Warnock, David Whitmer, William Paul, W. B. Jackson, Wesley Webster, Allen W. Tibbats, T. E. Fiddler, D. L. Hayward, S. W. Carey and G. H. Kennedy. This society supports a flourishing Sabbath school.

The Sanctuary.—This was a church erected nearly north of the present residence of Alfred Johnson, and was built in the year 1842, by Isaac G. Thomas, carpenter. It was built by a small society of Congregational Methodists, whose Pastor at the time was Andrew Williams. It was erected on the farm of Mingo Thomas. Polly Thomas, Joseph Johnson and wife, Mrs. Perry and her family constituted the principal membership originally. After a few years the society grew weak, and finally went down, though during these years several noted religious revivals occurred. From 1850 to 1860, the Protestant Methodists occupied the house by consent, and the people of the surrounding country heard the Gospel tidings as aforetime. From 1860 up to 1866, the Baptists preached at "The Sanctuary," after which, the Mingo Baptist Church having been built, this house was abandoned as a preaching point, and was afterward removed and became a thing of the past.

Mingo Baptist Church.—This society was, for the greater part, the result of the going-down of the Baptist society at Middletown. Mingo being a thrifty village, situated on a railroad, it was natural that the abandoning of Pleasant Run house of worship would result in the creation of a society, and the building of a church here. It seemed so ordered. The house is a substantial frame and well built. The building was dedicated by David Scott, on the 3d day of February, 1867, the sermon being from the 24th chapter of Matthew, 14th verse. "And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world, for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come."

The cost of the building was about $1,200. The principal members at the time of this organization, were Joseph Miller and wife, Ed M. Morgan and Lizzie Morgan, Abel North and Elizabeth North, Silas Igou and Merdie Igou, David Johnson and Elizabeth Johnson, Jonathan Johnson and Sarah J. Johnson, Hannah Gray, Elizabeth Gray, Huldah Thomas, Lizzie Johnson and others.

David Scott, W. S. Kent, W. R. Thomas, William Wilbur and B. J. George have preached to the society since its organization, and the society has had a steady and healthful growth for some years past. A vigorous Sabbath school is maintained the year round, superintended by Darius T. Runkle.

Carmel Friends' Church.—The Carmel society took shape as early as 1825; the present house was built in 1873, in the western border of the township. Previous to this, the society occupied a meeting-house on the same site, and which was built in 1832. Still earlier the same people worshiped at what is now known as Ryan's, in Salem Township, nearly two miles further north. The early preaching was generally held at the houses of Thomas Cowgill, Sr., W. H. Baldwin and John Robinson. These families, with those of John Miller, Henry Cowgill, Lydia Gray, Jesse Baldwin and others, constituted the membership in its earlier history. Eli Cowgill and Abrilla, his wife, since 1866, have from time to time ministered to this people. They are a progressive, spiritual society, and support a prosperous Sabbath school.

Jenkins' Chapel.—This church was built in 1863, and was dedicated in April, 1864. It is a frame, 46x50 feet, and cost $1,200. This house is the successor of "Clinton's Meeting-House," which stood 200 yards further east, and was built about the year 1842, as a result of the missionary efforts of Andrew Williams, a Congregational Methodist preacher of great zeal in his day. He enlisted in this building enterprise, William Clinton, Benjamin Spillers, James Sheward, Oliver Jenkins, David Edwards and some others, each of whom contributed labor and material for its construction. In this meeting-house the United Brethren and the Methodist Protestants worshiped harmoniously for several successive years. Fredric Hendrix and Samuel Downey were the principal United Brethren preachers before 1845. Thomas Howe, of the Methodist Protestants, formed a class about 1845, of which Milton Beck, Oliver Jenkins and wife, Mr. Outram and wife, with a few others, constituted the number. The United Brethren society also maintained a small class under the leadership of James Sheward, previous to 1846; but it was finally determined to unite the two societies in one, and the society became strictly of the Methodist Protestant order. John Lawson, Abbot, Callahan, Plummer, S. B. Smith, O. P. Stevens, A. Trumbo, T. W. Spring, A. C. Hall, E. W. Winans, H. M. Ravenscroft, W. M. Creamer and T. B. Graham have preached to this society during the latter years.

The present Stewards are: James Outram, Marion Corbet. Leader, Amasa Corbet. Trustees, R. P. Jenkins, William Rudisill and Henry Nincehelser. Sunday-school Superintendent, Thomas McCarty.

The society repainted and carpeted their house in the fall of 1879. It sustains a flourishing Sabbath-school.

Cable Christian Church—Was organized about 1860, but preachers of that denomination had labored in the vicinity at intervals for several years previous. Michael Riddle, of Ashland, was the first preacher, his labors lasting four years. The house is a substantial brick, and well situated. The original cost was not less than $1,500. Alexander Pickard, Evans Perry and John C. Guthridge were the first Elders, and Alfred Whitridge, Clerk. John C. Guthridge, George McCulley and James Durnell are its present Elders.

The original membership was about twenty; its present strength is near eighty. The church sustains a flourishing Sabbath-school, David Perry, Superintendent.

The following ministers have preached to the society since its organization: Michael Riddle, Noah Walker, John Durnell, Benjamin Lockheart, James Goodwin, James Mathews, William Mathews, A. Clark, James M. Henry, Frank Parker, George Morse, John Erritt, S. A. Griffin, A. H. Moore, W. H. Martin, Jesse Roberts, Q. A. Randall.

Mount Olivet or Sodom Camp Ground—Half a mile to the north of the village of Cable, is the site of Mount Olivet, or Sodom Camp-meeting Ground. The lands are now owned by the heirs of James Morecraft, deceased. The association was established in 1833, and held its annual meetings in the month of August each year, until 1839, when it was discontinued. The attendance at these meetings was usually very large, especially on the Sabbath. The meetings were in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the membership and ministry of this denomination from far and near tented on the ground, and usually remained from beginning to end. The preaching, as is usually the case at camp meetings, was of a high order, coming from such distinguished divines as William H. Raper, George W. Walker, R. O. Spencer, John F. Wright, Joshua Boucher, Michael Marley, A. Wambaugh, Silas and Ebenezer Chase, and many others, who, though dead, continue to speak in the influence for good which follows the life of the servant of God.

POLITICS, POPULATION, ETC.

The first election held in the township was held October 8, 1811, but the record fails to show the drift of political sentiment at that time. The number of electors at that election was thirty-one. In the year 1840, the voting strength of the township was 245, of which, as shown elsewhere, the Harrison electors received 191 votes, and the Van Buren electors fifty-four votes.

In the years preceding and up to the present date, the vote has stood:

1875—Governor, William Allen, Dem., 118; R. B. Hayes, Rep., 226; total, 344.

1877—Governor, W. H. West, Rep., 247; R. M. Bishop, Dem., 107; total, 354.

1878—Secretary of State, Milton Barnes, Rep., 238; David R. Paige, Dem., 98; total, 336.

1880—Secretary of State, Charles Townsend, Rep., 276; William Lang, Dem., 119; Prohib., 5; total, 400.

The above figures give the political complexion of the township, and serve to show the very slow rate at which the voting strength of the township has increased in the past sixty-nine years. The annual increase has been less than five votes.

The political pot never simmers in Wayne; it always boils. The campaigns of 1840, 1863 and 1880 gave evidence of the very intense heat to which political feeling can be aroused, and many incidents might be recounted showing the extent of party enthusiasm. In 1840, the people ran wild in their log-cabin demonstrations, and all the ordinary and extraordinary means known to the manipulators of political machinery were used to forward the cause of the respective candidates.

Some of the songs of the time have been handed down to us, and we give below the principal one:

THE BUCKEYE LOG CABIN SONG.

Composed by Otway Curry, Feb. 22, 1840.

Oh where, tell me where, was your Buckeye Cabin made?
'Twas built among the merry boys that wield the plow and spade,
Where the log cabin stands in the bonny Buckeye shade.

Oh what, tell me what, is to be your cabin's fate?
We'll wheel it to the Capitol and place it there elate,
For a token and a sign of the bonny Buckeye State.

Oh why, tell me why, does your Buckeye cabin go?
It goes against the spoilmen, for well its builders know,
It was Harrison that fought for the cabin long ago.

Oh who fell before him in battle, tell me who?
He drove the savage legions and British armies too,
At the Rapids and the Thames and old Tippecanoe.

Oh what, tell me what, then, will little Martin do?
He'll follow in the footsteps of Rice and Stewart, too,
While the log cabins ring again with Tippecanoe.

POPULATION.

1850—White, 1,417; colored, 12; total, 1,429.
1860—White, 1,769; colored, 58; total, 1,827.
1870—White, 1,681; colored, 48 (native, 1,639; foreign, 90); total, 1,729.
1880—Total, 1,631.

The earliest township election, of which we have any record, was held at the house of Isaac Gray on the 8th day of October, 1811. Abraham Hughes, Nathan Norton and John Paxton were Judges, and Basil Noel and Wesley Hughes, Clerks.

NUMBER AND NAMES OF ELECTORS.

1. Reuben Paxson.
2. Abraham Hughes.
3. William Tharp.
4. William Fagan.
5. Joshua Jones.
6. John Black.
7. John Richardson.
8. John Ballinger.
9. John Barrett.
10. Daniel Reed.
11. John Bowlman.
12. John Devore.
13. Isaac Hughes.
14. Henry Williams.
15. Abner Tharp.
16. John Pacson.
17. John Sutton.
18. Gray Gary.
19. Nathan Norton.
20. William Williams.
21. Basil Noel.
22. Wesley Hughes.
23. John Thomas.
24. Nathan Tharp.
25. Andrew Grubbs.
26. John Bowlman, Sr.
27. Otho Johnson.
28. Benjamin Lee.
29. Solomon Tharp.
30. Jacob Pacson.
31. William Pickrell.

That the above is the poll-book of the first election held in the township cannot be stated with accuracy, but it serves to show who were the voters and householders at that early day.

The Presidential election of October 13, 1840, was one of great moment, and if we credit the statement of those who participated in it, many of whom remained to tell how it was, we are led to believe that all other campaigns were quiet ones in comparison to it. The poll-book and tally-sheet were kept on the same sheet of unruled foolscap, of very ordinary quality, but is well and neatly done, in the handwriting of Thomas Cowgill, Clerk, who still lives in and is a citizen of the township.

The following names are copied from the poll-book of the election held in the township of Wayne, county of Champaign and State of Ohio, on the 13th of October, 1840. William Organ, James Gray and John J. Harlan, Judges, and Thomas Cowgill and Daniel Vertner, Clerks, of said election, were severally qualified as the law directs, previous to entering upon the duties of their respective offices:

1–William Organ,
2–Daniel Vertner,
3–Thomas Cowgill,
4–James Spain,
5–John J. Harlan,
6–Jeremiah Davis,
7–James Gray,
8–William T. Hilton,
9–Henry Reynolds,
10–John Middleton,
11–Noah Hilton,
12–Thomas Parker,

13–Samuel Swisher,
14–Andrew McBride,
15–Henry W. Spain,
16–Parker Long,
17–Bayles Breedlove,
18–Samuel Organ,
19–William Middleton,
20–James Williams,
21–Alexander Hayes,
22–Jesse Snidichar,
23–Benjamin Bidwell,
24–William H. Mead,
25–John Stowe,
26–James Gutridge,
27–Willis Spain,
28–Hezekiah Spain,
29–Joseph G. Johnson,
30–John Devore,
31–Theodric Sullivant,
32–Nicholas Swisher,
33–George N. Swisher,
34–Benjamin S. Organ,
35–Ezra Lamborn,
36–Cloud Marshall,
37–Simeon Morecraft,
38–John P. Spain,
39–Morgan Baldwin,
40–Edward L. Timmons,
41–James Devore,
42–Benjamin Parker,
43–Allison Walker,
44–James Swisher,
45–John S. Goode,
46–Benjamin Devore,
47–Joshua Devore,
48–Francis A. Yocom,
49–Marshall B. Lamborn,
50–John W. Yocom,
51–Thomas Breedlove,
52–Griswold B. Hawes,
53–Jack M. Sally,
54–William Jenkins,
55–James B. King,
56–James Lindsey,
57–William Johnson,
58–Thomas Lindsey,
59–Nicholas E. Swisher,
60–James H. Swisher,
61–James N. Swisher,
62–George Hess,
63–Michael Hess,
64–John Daly,
65–Robert Archibald,
66–Joel Brown,
67–James Reynolds,
68–John Laycock,
69–Charles Dickinson,
70–Jesse Reams,
71–William Breedlove,
72–Jesse Gray,
73–Charles Stewart,
74–James McMahill,
75–Reuben Adams,
76–David B. Williams,
77–Isaac Willett,
78–Joseph Baker,
79–James Hess,
80–Nehemiah Mathews,
81–Jesse Goode,
82–Abram Martin,
83–Amos Brinton,
84–David Martin,
85–Charles Martin,
86–Matthew A. Wright,
87–Aaron Guthridge,
88–John Hammond,
89–Jonathan Bonsall,
90–Ezra Mead,
91–Jefferson Dempcy,
92–James H. Ford,
93–Thomas Cowgill,
94–Nathan Davis,
95–James Stephens,
96–Isaac Cedars,
97–John Barrett,
98–Isaac Grayham,
99–Robert Pennington,
100–Rees Miller,
101–William Barrett,
102–James Cox,
103–William Jenkins,
104–Lorenzo Timmons,
105–Montg'y P. Mitchell,
106–James Mitchell,
107–Gould Johnson,
108–Isaac Everett,
109–Jefferson Vertner,
110–John H. Richardson,
111–George Robinson,
112–Rees Ellis,
113–Phineas Thornton,
114–Boyd Richardson,
115–John Mason,
116–Daniel Bishop,
117–William Gutridge,
118–Elijah Breedlove,
119–Joel Stowe,
120–James Organ,
121–John D. Hale,
122–Jacob Witty,
123–Matthew Mason,
124–Samuel T. Organ,
125–St. Leger Beck,
126–James Middleton,
127–James D. Bayless,
128–Hugh Moffitt,
129–Henry Hall,
130–Ezra Mead, Jr.,
131–William Holycross,
132–Asa Gray,
133–Joseph I. Baker,
134–William McMahill,
135–Garland Wade,
136–Allen Matthews,
137–Samuel McCumber,
138–George Whitteberry,
139–Joshua Miller,
140–Robert Ludlow,
141–David Wade,
142–Solomon Haines,
143–Robert M. Goode,
144–Stephen Hannum,
145–William Heicht,
146–Chillian A. Cox,
147–John Williams,
148–Joshua Spain,
149–Abel H. Morgan,
150–William Stowe,
151–Archibald Scott,
152–Levi Cowgill,
153–William Read,
154–Thomas Eaton,
155–Benjamin Moffitt,
156–Ross Thomas,
157–Levi Osborn,
158–William Clinton,
159–David Osborn,
160–Oliver Jenkins,
161–William Spencer,
162–Thomas Spencer,
163–John Morehead,
164–Peter Igou,
165–Francis Everett,

Charles Lincoln.

(DECEASED)

166–Manley Robuck,
167–Paul Igou,
168–Benjamin Holycross,
169–Pleasant Reams,
170–Edwin Long,
171–Salmon Cowles,
172–Benjamin Spiller,
173–John Goode,
174–David Wilson,
175–John Baldwin,
176–John Paige,
177–Hiram Wilson,
178–Joseph Swisher,
179–Isaac G. Wilson,
180–Franklin Baldwin,
181–James McDaniel,
182–George Holloway,
183–Samuel Jones,
184–Shadrack Musteen,
185–Hiram Johnson,
186–John Davison,
187–Nelson Richardson,
188–Thomas Middleton,
189–Wilford Allison,
190–Nelson B. Johnson,
191–Theodric Goode,
192–Edward Spain,
193–William McDaniel,
194–John (Mingo) Thomas
195–Thomas Wilson,
196–John B. Paden,
197–John Pennington,
198–Alfred Johnson,
199–Albert Cowles,
200–Heaton Pennington,
201–Levi Williams,
202–Thomas Wade,
203–Samuel Marks,
204–Levi Atkinson,
205–Joel Inskeep,
206–James Cole,
207–Richard Stowe,
208–Nelson Hilton,
209–Woodmunsie Tallman
210–Richard Baldwin,
211–Washi'g'n Woodward
212–Alex. St. Clair Hunter
213–Benjamin Archer,
214–Hilon Mead,
215–Robert Pennington,
216–Jacob H. Linville,
217–James Stubblefield,
218–Thomas Brown,
219–Cephas Atkinson,
220–Henry Pisel,
221–James Ellis,
222–Isaac Brown,
223–Ellis Miller,
224–Walter T. Organ,
225–John Miller,
226–Adam Kerns,
227–Archibald Everett,
228–Joseph Leach,
229–Elisha B. Hess,
230–John Hile,
231–John Thomas, Jr.,
232–Ross Thomas, Jr.,
233–Isaac Black,
234–Caleb Russell,
235–Samuel Hibbard,
236–Andrew Davidson,
237–Philip Hess,
238–David Irwin,
239–Reuben Pacson,
240–Holdridge Chidister,
241–Jacob Karnes,
242–William Lary,
243–John Everett,
244–Samuel Wilson,
245–Thomas Hunter.

Of this vote* the Harrison electors received 191, or 77 per cent of the entire vote; the Van Buren electors received 54 votes, or 23 per cent of the entire vote.

SKETCHES OF THE PIONEER FAMILIES.

SPAIN.—Willis Spain came to Ohio, with the family of his father, in 1805. He was born in Dinwiddie County, Va., in 1796. His father, Hezekiah Spain, who died in 1827, bought one thousand acres of land on the east line of Wayne Township and on Spain's Creek, paying $2 per acre. On this farm his son Willis has lived about seventy years. He (Willis) married Nancy Spain, a distant relative of the family. They reared five sons and a daughter—Lemuel, Henry W., Fletcher, Newton, H. Wright and Elizabeth. These all married, and, in due time, the name Spain became a very common one in that locality, and remains so to this day. Mr. Spain early became accustomed to the rude life of a frontiersman, and as the native Indians frequently camped on the creek near the farm, he grew familiar with their mode of life, but never once thought of turning Indian himself. He embraced religion at fifteen years of age, under the preaching of Hector Sanford, at the house of his father, and has been in the church ever since. He has never been a party to a lawsuit; has gone twenty-eight miles, to Springfield, to mill; has paid 25 cents postage on a single letter; has shot wild game from his door-step; remembers that before the year 1828, they procured salt at McLain's, on Buck Creek, at $4 a bushel. They depended on the oak mast to fatten their hogs, and many times they fattened rather leanly on it. Though poor in purse, in that early day, it was

* NOTE.—On page 533, "The Presidential Election of October 13, 1840," should read "October 30, 1840."

always his aim to welcome the preachers of the church of his choice, and no preacher of the Methodist Church lacked for food, shelter and welcome. He remembers such preachers as Shaw, Young, Sanford, Henkle, Collins, Sale, Bascom, Trader, Cecil, and others of pioneer reputation. The worthy old man and his wife still live—more for the next world than this.

JOHNSON.—William Johnson came to Ohio from Western Pennsylvania in 1804, and settled on what has since been called the Paul Igou farm. He died in 1820. His four sons—Jacob, Barnett, William and Otho—figured prominently, as did their father, in the earliest settlement of the township. He built a house, in 1806, near the present residence of Maria Hunter, having bought of James Denney three hundred and thirty-seven acres of land, including the present site of Mingo.

Jacob Johnson, the oldest son of William Johnson, married Martha McFarland, a widow, in Virginia, in 1790. Her maiden name was Boggs. She bore two children by her first husband—John and Moses McFarland—both of whom came with her to this State. Jacob was the father of eight children. Of these, Mary, William, Lavina, Hiram, Nelson B., Jane and Alfred grew to mature years. He bought four hundred and seventy-eight acres of land in Mingo Valley, of James Denney, in the year 1804 or 1805, at $2.50 to $4 per acre, and moved on to it in April, 1805, and raised a crop of corn the same year; the Indians had raised a crop on the same land the previous year. Hiram, Nelson B. and Alfred succeeded their father in the ownership of these lands; it is now owned entirely by Alfred. [For further record of the Johnson family, see the biographical department of this volume.] Mary became the wife of Robert Blair. Lydia married Joseph O'Neil in 1826. After the death of Blair, Mary married Col. John Thomas. He died in 1851, and his widow finds a comfortable home with her sons, Ivan B. and F. M. Thomas, in Salem Township.

Barnett Johnson, the second son of William Johnson, came to the State with his father, having married Elizabeth Best before leaving Pennsylvania. His children were Nancy, William, John, Lydia, Ellen, Barnett and Joseph. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and died 1816.

Otho Johnson built the brick house now occupied by James Hunt, and, with his brother Barnett, owned the lands comprising the Atkinson farm, extending east to the survey line—Main street, Mingo. In 1833, Otho purchased a stock of goods of O. M. Herron, his nephew, who, a few months before, had established a country store on his uncle's premises, and had also established a post office—probably the first in the township—which was called Johnson's Store. This enterprise proving unsuccessful, the business and post office were abandoned in 1835, and in 1838 Mr. Johnson sold his farm to Cephas Atkinson for $25 per acre, and the next year moved to Hancock County, Ill., where he died about the year 1870.

JAMES DEVORE was born in Washington County, Penn., and came to Ohio and settled on the B. R. Tallman farm about the year 1805. He occupied, under a lease for twelve years, after which he bought for $3.50 per acre, the farm now owned by his grandson, Aaron W. Devore, south of Mingo. He served as Justice of the Peace for some years. His children were Hester, Elizabeth, Moses, John, Joshua, Jacob and Mary. Hester married Matthew Wilson; Elizabeth married John Inskeep; Moses' first wife was Rachel Inskeep, his second Jane Wilkins; John married Betsey Buckler; Joshua married Elizabeth Sparks; Jacob married Lydia Organ; Mary married Thos. Ballinger.

GRAY.—Isaac Gray came to this county in October, 1811, and settled in Wayne Township, near where Samuel Pennington now lives. He was born in North Carolina in 1762, but moved to Grayson County, Va., in 1801. His wife was Lydia Robinson, her father, John Robinson, being a native of Maryland. Mr. Gray had nine children, all of whom were born before he came to Ohio. He purchased of John Ballinger a squatter's right or lease at the place above mentioned, and remained eighteen months. For this claim, he traded two horses and a wagon, and with the right he received the corn raised thereon the same year. In 1812, he purchased of John Barrett, a Dutchman, a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of land, now owned by Jacob H. and B. A. Linville. For this land, he paid two horses and a wagon. He improved this land and erected the house now on it. He spent the remainder of his days here, dying in the year 1831, at the age of sixty-nine. His wife was an ardent Quaker, and their house was for many years not only a preaching place for the early missionary preachers of that denomination, but a place of rest and welcome as well. Here Mildred Ratliff, John Garwood, Phineas Hunt, Priscilla Hunt and many others preached the Gospel. Mr. Gray served the township for many years in various capacities, and the elections were often held at his house. His oldest daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of Ross Thomas. She lived and died at the Henry Breedlove farm. John, the oldest son, married Ellen Thomas, daughter of John (Mingo) Thomas. He died in 1836. Hannah married Richard Thomas. She died in 1829. Jehu died unmarried in 1822. Mary married Aaron Guthridge, in 1819. They had no children. Her husband died in Mingo March 17, 1874, aged eighty years. Mary still lives, and, at the age of eighty-four years, is noted for her remarkably well-preserved mental faculties and her great store of pioneer reminiscences. It is safe to say that no man or woman in Central Ohio has at command such an inexhaustible fund of old-time information. She is the only survivor of the once numerous family of Isaac Gray. Asa married Mary Ann Johnson for his first wife. His second wife was Catharine Walker, who still lives. He died in 1870, and is buried at Ryan's, in Salem Township. James married Hannah Robinson, and occupied the homestead until his death, which occurred in 1850. His widow died in September, 1874. Rebecca married Samuel B. Lippincott. She died in September, 1831. Rachel married Samuel Taylor. She died in 1845.

Of the mother of this remarkable family, something more deserves to be said than that she lived and died. When the country was entirely new, and the roads and means of travel were very difficult, she served her fellow-beings as a nurse in times of sickness. For years, from far and near, her services were eagerly sought and freely bestowed on the suffering. By day and night, in sunshine and storm, over roads next to impassable, sacrificing her own personal comfort, enduring fatigue, without pecuniary reward, she cheered the faint, raised the fallen and comforted the dying. She outlived her husband twelve years, dying in 1843.

MORECRAFT.—Hester Morecraft came to Ohio, with her family, about the year 1812, and settled near the present site of Cable, not many rods from the "Eden Home" of Joseph W. Johnson. She had five sons and two daughters. Richard was the oldest son, and was never a resident of this part of Ohio. He lived and died in Cincinnati. James lived in Northwestern Ohio during the greater part of his life. Samuel, we think, became a citizen of Auglaize County. Polly married Jesse Wickson. Jonathan was never married. He was widely known throughout the country; was a man of great muscular

strength, with courage to act when imposed upon, but not quarrelsome. Was a man of laborious habits and remarkably fine social qualities. He accumulated considerable property, and his aged mother found a comfortable home with this, her favorite son, until death claimed him. He died in 1835, in his thirty-seventh year. It was a favorite remark of his mother, "I have raised a number of sons, but only *one* Jonathan." Nancy married George Williams, and lives in Kingston, at an advanced age.

Simeon married Elizabeth Rice. They raised two sons and one daughter —James, John and Mary. He purchased the farm on which his son John now lives, of Everett Green, in 1850. The house was built by Wesley Hughes in 1834. Simeon was a man of frugal habits and was very industrious, and was esteemed for his excellent social qualities. He died in 1876, at the age of seventy-two years, leaving a handsome fortune to his heirs.

Hester Morecraft deserves to be remembered in history along with Lydia Gray, as a woman who lived to bless her race. She gave much of her time to visiting the sick and ministering to the afflicted. There was no trial too great for her if enduring it brought relief to the sick; there was no sacrifice too costly if, suffering it, she brought comfort to the afflicted. Her services as a nurse were sought for many miles around, and her skill in this important sphere was acknowledged wherever she was known. She was an ardent Baptist, and the light of her Christian life outlives her fleeting breath.

Igou.—Peter Igou figured prominently in the business affairs of Wayne Township from 1820 to 1850. He came to the township about 1820, from Ross County. He bought a tract of wild land and settled on it, on the left bank of King's Creek, near Mason's mill, which is now owned and occupied by Susan Wright, her son and daughter. His first wife was a McKenzie. His second wife was Elizabeth Purtlebaugh, now the consort of B. F. Madden. By his first marriage, he had three sons and three daughters, who grew to manhood and womanhood. Silas, the oldest son, married Merdula Johnson. He studied law, and became noted as a practicing local attorney and politician. He died about the year 1877. John married Hannah J. Thomas for his first wife, and Sarah Hefflebower for the second. He is a farmer of large experience, and lives on the Dunlap farm, on Buck Creek. Aaron, the youngest son, died in 1852, and was unmarried. Mary Ann became the wife of William Johnson, and, after his demise, she married Eley Hallowell. Elizabeth married A. Evans, and lives in Cincinnati. Amanda became the wife of William Jenkins, and, with her husband, lives in Indianapolis.

Mr. Igou sold his farm to Thomas Baldwin, and bought the farm now owned by Martin M. Dickinson, in the southwest part of the township. About the year 1848, he built the Pearce corner, in Middletown, where, in 1852, he died. Igou was a man of generous heart, liberal in his views, fond of discussion, well read on the current topics of the day, gifted in conversation, a little too fond of litigation, a professed Universalist, a good neighbor and a kind husband and father. He served the township as Justice of the Peace for several successive years, besides filling other places of trust.

Paul Igou came to the township several years later than his brother Peter. His life and character differed from that of his brother widely. Paul settled on a piece of land southwest of Mason's mill, and adjoining the Richard Baldwin farm. He was a man greatly given up to making money by hard work, and many good stories are told of him, showing his rude habits. His wife was Ellen Westbrook, a native of Ross County. He had twelve children; eleven

of them lived to be men and women. The sons were Lewis, Joseph, Marion, Harrison and Reuben; the daughters were Martha, Mary, Mahala, Susan, Elizabeth, Melinda and Nancy. Lewis died unmarried about 1856. Joseph married Frances Day, of Illinois. Marion married Elizabeth Bolley. Harrison married Nancy Blubeck. Reuben died in his youth. Martha married Aaron Gray, and died in Illinois March 1, 1877. Mary married John Wildman, and lives in Christian County, Ill. Mahala married George Keeley, and lives in Iowa. Susan married Samuel Ervin; her husband was murdered by John Spyers, in the year 1877. Elizabeth married George Smith, of Christian County, Ill., and is a resident of that county. Melinda married William Westbrook, of Christian County, Ill., she and her husband died in the year 1870, leaving four children. Nancy married Alexander Marshall, of Illinois; she died in 1871.

Paul Igou lived in Wayne Township and pursued his inclination of hard work and making money until the year 1853, when he moved to Christian County, Ill. He still lives, at the age of eighty-three, and is reported to be very wealthy. He sustained the character of an honest man, was rude in his manners, a great reader, a fine talker, careless in his attire, fond of company and lived well about his house. Though he knew how to make money and how to keep it, he was a man of liberality and extensive hospitality.

Matthew Mason was a native of Virginia, and was born in 1789. He came to Ohio about the year 1824. He was the principal partner in the building of the mill on King's Creek, which bears his name, and was, during a long and busy life, a man who never ceased in his efforts to accumulate wealth. He was a man of many good qualities, lived well, worked hard and dealt squarely with his fellow-men. He carried on a distillery in connection with Mason's mill for some years, and died October 3, 1869, in his eighty-first year. He was never married. His brother John was older, lived more secluded, was somewhat eccentric and lived to the ripe age of ninety-five years. He outlived Matthew a few years.

Alexander Saint Clair Hunter was born in Virginia in the year 1795. Came to Ohio in 1811, and settled in the Mingo Valley, near the present village of Mingo, and on the farm now owned and occupied by William Winder in 1821. He was an active Methodist, and at his house was held the first Methodist class-meeting ever held in the valley, and out of which grew a society which still lives, after nearly sixty years have passed. His two sons, John S. and James W., were born natives of Mingo Valley. John S. married Charlotte Moots in the year 1868, and James W. married Sarah L. Price in 1858. James moved to Illinois in the year 1867. John S. is a citizen of Mingo and is noted for his retentive memory and quiet, social habits. The daughter, Mary Ann, died at the age of twenty-four. Sarah Jane married William Johnson in 1844, and lives near Cable.

Mr. Hunter died in April, 1856, aged sixty one. His wife Sarah died in September, 1859, aged sixty-four years.

Cephas Atkinson was born in York County, Penn., in the year 1790. His wife, Abigail Oren, was a native of Tennessee, and was born in December, 1795. They were Orthodox Friends, and were married by the rights of their church at Center Meeting, in Clinton County, Ohio, in the year 1815. They began life in a very humble manner, moving to a rude cabin on a lease in the neighborhood, and hauling their worldly effects upon a one-horse sled. By the strictest economy in the course of a few years he was able to purchase a

hundred acres of land in Greene County. This he occupied and improved, and in due time bought a tract of a thousand acres in Clark. He gave his attention to stock-raising, and prospered continually. In the year 1838, thinking to better his condition generally and provide for the future of his increasing family, he sold his lands in Clark and bought of Otho Johnson, in the Mingo Valley, the farm now owned and occupied by his son in law, James Hunt. This farm comprises 333 acres, and included the farm of Maria Hunter, as well as the site of Mingo Village. Mr. Atkinson paid $25 per acre for these lands, and his object in coming to Champaign County was to give more attention to raising grain and less to the stock business—a plan which he never fully executed. He became the father of a large family, eight of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, but the older sons were never permanent residents of Wayne Township. Near the close of life, he purchased 1,500 acres of land in Madison County. Of his family, the following brief summary may be made: Isaac married Nancy Gray, of Greene County. Levi married Mary B. Phillips, of Madison County. John married Nancy Phillips, of Madison County. Joseph was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Edwards; his second, Alice Gladden. Jane married William Hannah, a Scotchman. William married Lucinda Fleming, a widow. Margaret C. married James Hunt, of Highland County, and is the only child who became a permanent resident of Champaign County. Thomas married Louisa Owen, of Kentucky. Mr. Atkinson and wife, as has been stated, were members of the Orthodox Friends' Church, were piously devoted to its doctrines and usages, and never faltered in their adherence to the principles of peace which this denomination is known to advocate. At one time in his life, Mr. Atkinson, in obedience to his peace principles, refused to train at a general muster. He was fined, and, refusing to pay the fine, the officer levied upon and sold the side-saddle of Mrs. Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson was born, cradled and nurtured in the anti-slavery sentiments of his church, and from early manhood to ripe old age he spoke, prayed, sacrificed and planned to free the oppressed and strike the shackles of bondage from the limbs of the black man of the South. His house, in the Mingo Valley, was known as a place of refuge for the panting fugitive pursued by the master who would drag him back to bondage. The escaping slave always found in Cephas Atkinson a friend—one who secreted, fed and clothed him, and forwarded him to the next place of safety. He neither recognized nor obeyed a law of the land which made him a slave-catcher, but he did recognize a higher law that offered liberty to the bondman and equality before the law to all. A volume might be written of the underground railroad experience of this conscientious old Quaker, but, unfortunately for the historian, the record is buried with the martyr. The crack of the whip of the slave-owner, the baying of the blood-hound, the groans of the oppressed slave, have become things of the buried past, and are now only spoken of as relics of the barbarism of the days gone by. Cephas Atkinson was scrupulously exact in his dealings with men, paying and exacting the last penny; uncompromising in his views, positive and unwavering in his devotion to a principle, liberal toward the church, diligent in business, fervent in spirit. He died possessed of a large estate, valued at nearly $100,000. Though he did not live to see the realization of the hope of his life (the extinction of slavery), yet he died in the shadow of coming events which foretold freedom to the oppressed. He died in November, 1860, aged seventy. His wife died in December, 1875, aged eighty years.

DAVID and ABRAM MARTIN settled in the northeast part of the township in 1831. David was born in 1805, and Abram in 1811. Their father,

Benjamin, and his wife, Mary, came at the same time. They were of German stock, and well calculated to subdue the wild forests around them. Benjamin died in the year 1834, and his wife died in 1840. Their children were David, Abram, Rachel, Mary and Susan.

Isaac Everett and his wife Margaret came to the township in 1810. He was born in Virginia and she in Pennsylvania. They settled one mile west of the village of Mingo, and besides clearing up a farm succeeded in raising a family of seven sons and two daughters—Samuel, Joseph, John, Francis, Isaac, Thomas, Archibald, Mary and Elizabeth. Mary married Daniel Cowgill, and Elizabeth is the wife of David Martin.

William Middleton was born in 1802, and came to Wayne Township from Brown County in August, 1824. He settled on the Ridge, on the headwaters of Treakles Creek, and occupied that farm nearly fifty years. His first wife was a Middleton, by whom he had seven children. This wife died in 1838. Thomas and John C., his sons, became citizens of the township. The latter did honorable service in the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Elizabeth married Jehu Guthridge; Sarah E. married Jefferson Applegate. His second wife, Estavilla Guthridge, bore eleven children—Rachel, Martha, Fannie, Diantha, Eliza J., Laura, Cyrus W., William G., Ida and Melatiah. Uncle Billy sustains the reputation of a man of honesty and integrity, and now lives near his old homestead at the age of seventy-eight.

John Middleton, Sr., and Elizabeth his wife, came to Wayne Township from Brown County in 1833. They were natives of Fairfax County, Va., and were born in 1778 and 1773 respectively. The husband was precisely five years the wife's senior. Mrs. Middleton's maiden name was West. They reared a family of six sons and five daughters—William, Letta, James, Ellen, Susan, Winnifred, Thomas, Elizabeth, John, Sarah, George and Edward. William, the oldest of the family, was twice married. His first wife was Rachel Middleton, who died in 1838; for his second wife he married Estavilla, daughter of William Guthridge. Letta married David Hatfield. James married Margerie Gillespie; he died in Iowa. Ellen married Stephen Thompson. Susan married Abraham Thompson. Winnifred died at the age of fourteen. Thomas was twice married; his first wife was Ibbie Keeley; his second, Mary Bailor. John married Mary, daughter of Samuel McCumber. Elizabeth married Hamet Hatfield for her first husband, and Evans Perry for her second. Sarah married Hiram Durnell. George died at the age of eighteen. Edward married Elizabeth Clinton. These sons and daughters, with their families, in time became quite numerous, and at one time outnumbered any other name in the township. Mr. Middleton purchased a tract of land in the southeast part of the township, near the source of Treakle's Creek; paying 87 cents per acre for a part of it, and $1.50 for the rest. He lived surrounded by his family, devoted himself to subduing the forest, and took some interest in the affairs of the township. He died in 1873, at the age of ninety-five. His wife died the same year, aged ninety years.

Boyd Richardson was a native of Grayson County, Va. He came to Ohio in 1814, and bought and cleared a farm in the southern part of the township. He was a staid Baptist, and was noted as a man who attended to his own business. He took the world easy; ate, drank, slept and enjoyed himself more than one in a thousand. He was a great hunter in his youth, and in his older days he enjoyed telling of his youthful exploits, hair-breadth escapes and deeds of daring. He died in 1862.

JACK M. SALLY was a native of Virginia, and came to Ohio in 1814. At one time he owned the Paul Igou farm. He became dissipated in his habits in the prime of life. He was charged and found guilty of stabbing Thomas Blocsom in a drunken affray, on the way from Urbana. The parties were in a wagon, and were more or less under the influence of whisky. They disagreed, quarreled and fought. Blocsom got the better of Sally, and Sally drew a pocket-knife and stabbed his assailant in the ribs, from the effects of which he died in six days. Sally was tried, found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. Through the efforts of his step-son, Hiram Durnell, he was reprieved by Gov. Wilson Shannon, after serving a part of his term. He died at the house of Elijah Breedlove, about the year 1844.

THOMAS WILSON was born in the State of New York. He came to this township from Clark County, in the year 1832, and settled on the farm on which he lived and died, nearly a mile southeast of Middletown. He bought the land of Gallaway, the original proprietor, for $1.25 per acre. He married Lockie Pemberton, in the year 1827. She was born in Clark County. His children were James, Hiram, William, Isaac, David K., Margaret, Catherine, Hannah and Cinderella. Three daughters and two sons survive the father. Mr. Wilson died about 1875.

DAVID WILSON was born in Pennsylvania in 1803. He came to Wayne Township in 1832. By his first wife (Owens) he had no children. By his second wife, whom he married in 1844, he had seven daughters—Sarah, married William Corbet; Rebecca, married Marion Corbet; Nancy J., married Amasa Corbet; Christina, married Aaron W. Devore; Margaret, unmarried; Nettie, married Coleman Spain; Emma, married Oliver Haines; Laura Alice, died, aged eleven. These two brothers, Thomas and David, were for nearly half a century the substantial citizens of their neighborhood, and their influence for good did much to mold the society about them. David died in March, 1876, aged seventy-three years.

JEFFERSON DEMPCY was born in 1802, and came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1835. He bought a piece of land nearly a mile west of Brush Lake, paying $3.50 per acre for it. He continued to reside on his farm about thirty years. His wife was of Quaker origin and a most excellent woman. They reared a family of four sons and three daughters. Their sons were Ezekiel, Ezra L., Isaac and Marshall L.; the daughters were Anna W., Margaret E., and Mary M. Ezekiel married Ann E. Cox. Ezra L. married Lucretia Pennington and resides within the township; has an interesting family. Isaac married Hannah Wilson. Marshall L. married Sallie Hunter. He served with distinction as an officer in the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the rebellion. He resides at Cleveland, and has twice been elected Representative from Cuyahoga County to the General Assembly of Ohio. Anna married John Swisher, and lives in Pennsylvania. Margaret E. married L. C. Guthridge, and lives in Mingo. Mary M. married Charles A. Barley, and lives in Illinois.

WILLIAM CLINTON came to Ohio in November, 1837, and settled at Clinton's Corners, January 1, 1838. Married his first wife, Sarah Parker, in Maryland, December, 1814. By this wife he became the father of three children—Thomas, Margaret and Sarah. Thomas went to New Mexico nearly forty years ago: Margaret married Edward Middleton; Sarah was the first wife of Thomas Douglass, of Goshen Township. Mr. Clinton married for his second wife Peggy Gary; by her he had three children—Henry, Margaret and

Elizabeth. Henry died at the age of eighteen. For his third wife he married Polly Guthridge, daughter of William Guthridge. He had no children by the third wife.

JOHN B. PADEN was born in Cumberland County, Penn., on the 15th day of August, 1800. He came to Champaign County in 1833, and settled in Wayne Township his present residence, in 1837. He was a weaver by trade, but gave most of his time to farming. Served the township six successive years as Constable. Married his first and second wives in his native State. Married his third wife in the year 1841, in this county. His two sons, Ross and James E., did honorable service as soldiers in the war of 1861–65, being members of Company H, sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Paden is a full cousin of James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States.

EZRA LAMBORN came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1835. He bought a tract of 700 acres of land, west of Brush Lake, east of Cable, paying $2.50 an acre for it. He had three sons and two daughters—Marshall, Nathan, Ezekiel, Margaretta and Rebecca. Marshall married Mary Cone; Nathan married Laura Burnham, and Ezekiel married Ella Gray. Margaretta married Ephraim Woodward; Rebecca married David Edwards.

WILLIAM LARY, born in 1800; came to Ohio in 1826, and the same year settled in the northeast part of the township, near the present residence of Sylvester Spain. The land was owned by his cousin, Thomas Lary, and, in 1829, was sold for $1 an acre. Mr. Lary moved with his family, in 1829, to the Peppermill, in Salem Township. Afterward he again became a citizen of Wayne, and lived for thirteen years on the Camby farm, now owned by John Tehan, in Mingo Valley. In 1843, he bought fifty acres of land of Reese Miller, southwest of what was then Mead's Mill, near the Big Spring. Here he resided until the year 1864, when he died, aged sixty-four years. He had seven sons. Of these, John H., James M. and Ira W. are well-known citizens of the township; the others are non-residents. He had two daughters—Martha died in Mingo in 1879; the other married George Allen, and is a resident of Middletown.

ELIJAH BREEDLOVE came from Ross County Ohio, and settled in the west-end of the township, in 1832, on the farm now owned by his son, Lewis I. He was born in Virginia. Was a man of great business energy, and contributed largely to the business prosperity of Wayne and Salem Townships. He had four sons—William, Lewis I., David C. and Thomas H., who became citizens of the township. His youngest son, Thomas H., made a creditable record as a soldier in the sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and bears honorable scars that attest his devotion to his country. One daughter, Mary Ann, is the wife of E. W. Stafford, of Urbana. Mr. Breedlove died in 1861.

RICHARD BALDWIN was born in Virginia in 1795, and came to Ohio in 1805. His wife was Elenor Williams. He became a citizen of Champaign County in 1824, living in Salem Township up to 1839, when he purchased land in Wayne Township and settled thereon. He bought the farm now known as the Wright farm, near Mason's Mill, paying for a part of it $1.25 per acre, and for the rest about $12 per acre. He owned six hundred and twenty-seven acres. In 1848 or 1850, he built the mansion now occupied by the relict of M. A. Wright. This house cost $4,000, besides the labor not estimated. Mr. Baldwin engaged extensively in farming and stock-dealing, and at one time was the leading live-stock trader in the King's Creek Valley. He died in 1870. Wilson, his oldest son, married Mary Ann Johnson: Sophia, the oldest daughter,

married William R. Clark; John died at the age of five years; Isaac Newton lives in Cincinnati and is unmarried; Mary Ann married Amos M. Wilson; Luretha married Joseph W. Johnson; Hannah E. resides in Cincinnati; Richard Watson died in the service of the country (see his record elsewhere); Eliza E. married George W. Cable, and now lives in Iowa; Sallie O. married John M. Hunter, and lives in West Liberty, Ohio; Clara M. married Moses Taylor; she died in 1878.

ELI AND ABRILLA COWGILL.—This worthy couple are natives of Ohio, and though belonging to the present generation, deserve a niche in the temple of history. The husband is the son of Thomas Cowgill, Sr., who came to Ohio in 1817. The wife is a native of Logan County, and the daughter of Joshua Antrim. They are ministers of the Friends' Church, and in years past have resided on their farm, west of Mingo. In June, 1876, they left their native country to visit churches of their denomination in different parts of Europe. They labored nine months in Ireland and Scotland, then crossing the German Ocean, spent some weeks in Norway, visiting the humble Norwegian in his hut and partaking of his hospitality; then, crossing the Skager Rack, they spent some time in Denmark, visiting a few members of their church; then through the Prussian dominion; saw the very old cities of Altona, Hanover and Hamburg. Next, they traveled in Germany and Holland, and at length reached London in August, 1877. Then, in the northern part of England and Wales they spent nine months, receiving marked recognition at the hands of the dignitaries of the church and State. They re-embarked for home April 16, 1878, and reached their native heath May 5. They now reside at Camp Chase, near Columbus.

Thomas Cowgill, Sr., was a native of Virginia; his wife, Sarah Antrim, was of the same State. The were members of the Friends' Church. They came to Ohio and settled in Columbiana County in 1801. In 1817, they came to Champaign County and settled in the western part of Wayne Township, near the Carmel meeting-house. Mr. Cowgill was for many years a Trustee of the township and sustained a high reputation for honesty. His family consisted of seven sons and four daughters—Henry, Daniel, Thomas, Joseph, Levi, John and Eli; the daughters were Ann, Susannah, Sarah and Lydia. Of these only Daniel, Thomas, John and Eli survive. These sons and daughters of this early pioneer became staid citizens of the country. They adhered to the doctrine of the church in which they had a birthright. Thomas A. Cowgill, a grandson of this subject, served the county as Representative in the State Legislature repeatedly, and was made Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-Fourth General Assembly.

THE WAR RECORD.

The citizens of Wayne Township have reason to be forever proud of her soldiery during the great contest of 1861–65. In common with the men of the county and State, the men of this township gave a prompt response to the call of the Government at the outbreak of the war, and through the years that followed all her demands were answered cheerfully and readily. From Bull Run to Appomattox, from east to west, from first to last the brave sons of Wayne Township bore a part, and bore it nobly and well. No duty was too onerous, no sacrifice was too costly that they did not do and suffer. The record which does not make them "heroes in history and gods in song," will do them injustice. The splendor of their achievments will never be shrouded in oblivion,

and their names should and *will* live side by side with the heroes of Monmouth and Bunker Hill.

The following is an incomplete list of the men who bore arms from Wayne Township. After the lapse of so many years, it is not strange if many a noble, heroic soul has been overlooked, and his name left out of this historic roll-call. It was designed to give a correct account of each, but the means of information at command prevent it. It will be seen that the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry were the regiments and commands to which the major part of these men belonged. A volume instead of this brief sketch is due to each of them.

WILLIAM CLINTON.—Born in Cumberland, Md., October 8, 1794. Served in the war of 1812, in Capt. Conner's Company of Col. Stoner's Regiment of infantry—served two months. Enlisted in Company A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, October, 1861, at the age of sixty-seven. Served three months and three days; discharged. Went with the "Squirrel Hunters" to Cincinnati in the fall of 1862.

ISAAC WILSON enlisted and served in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards, one hundred and twenty days under Capt. John Barley.

JOHN WILLEY enlisted and served one hundred and twenty-days, from May to September, 1864, under Capt. Barley.

MILTON BECK enlisted and served in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards, under Capt. Barley.

JOHN FOLEY enlisted and served in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards, from May to September, 1864.

JOHN WILSON enlisted in Company H, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. McAdams. Injured at Cedar Mountain, Va., and, in consequence, was discharged.

JOHN M. LARUE served in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards, one hundred and twenty days under Capt. John Barley.

C. M. SMITH, Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards, died at Portsmouth, Va., July 28, 1864; buried at Hampton National Cemetery.

STEPHEN STOWE, Company —, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died in the service. Particulars unknown.

JOSEPH VERTNER enlisted April, 1861, in Company K, Thirteenth Ohio Three Months' Men—Capt. Corwin. Re-enlisted in the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years; wounded; died in the spring of 1868.

ROLLIN J. DEVORE, Company H, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisted August, 1862. Served to the close of the war and was mustered out with his regiment.

MARSHALL L. DEMPCY, First Lieutenant of Company —, Sixty sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Resigned March 23, 1863. Served as a member of the Sixty-fourth General Assembly of Ohio.

ALEXANDER SWISHER enlisted in Company E Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry July, 1862; killed at Richmond Ky. August 3, 1862; buried as unknown in national cemetery at Richmond.

THOMAS W. ORGAN, Sergeant of Company H, Capt. William Mayse's Company, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from May, 1862, to September 25, 1862. Second service: Re-enlisted at the re-organization of the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry for six months, under Capt. Robert Lysle. Was present at the capture of John Morgan.

MARION ORGAN.—Born in 1813. Enlisted in Company A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, in October, 1861; contracted disease, and after twenty-two months of sickness died at home, June 24, 1864, in his thirty-third year.

JAMES M. LARY.—Born in 1828. Served in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards, under Capt. Barley—May, 1864; discharged September, 1864.

WILLIAM S. RUSSELL.—Born in 1835. Enlisted in Company A, Eighteenth Regular Infantry, Capt. Henry Douglass, August 16, 1861. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate of disability at Columbus, Ohio, October 1, 1863.

JAMES SWISHER.—Born in 1849. Enlisted as a private in Company E, Fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, August, 1863, at Columbus. Wounded at Dallas, Ga.; discharged at Camp Dennison August, 1865. Author of "How I Know."

MILTON WILSON, private Company F, One hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards, under Capt. Barley; enlisted and served from May to September, 1864, one hundred and twenty days in all.

JOSHUA HALE, Corporal of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Served in Capt. Barley's Company from May to September, 1864.

CALVIN STOKES, private Company H, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. William Mayse; served three months. Re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards, and served four months in the hundred days' service.

DAVID GRAY enlisted in Company A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, October, 1861, under Capt. Fulton. Taken prisoner at Port Republic, June 9, 1862; exchanged. Mustered out and discharged with his regiment.

NEWTON GRAY, Company A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died at Cypress Hill, Long Island, November 3, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill National Cemetery.

ALBIN COX served as a private in Company F, One hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards, from May to September, 1864, Capt. Barley commanding.

HENRY COX served in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. John Barley commanding. Enlisted May, 1864, and served till September, 1864. Service one hundred and twenty days.

WILSON COX served one hundred and twenty days in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Ohio National Guards, under Capt. Barley, from May to September, 1864.

THOMAS JEFFERSON VERTNER, a member of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards, served one hundred and twenty days under Capt Barley.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS enlisted in Company H, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. McAdams, October, 1861. Missing at Port Republic, June 9, 1862; was probably killed.

JAMES THOMAS served in Company —, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Captain—served afterward in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards, one hundred and twenty days.

MANLY HILL enlisted in the Thirteenth Ohio Infantry in April, 1861. Was taken prisoner and paroled at Shiloh; was exchanged, returned to duty, and served to the end of his term.

OLIVER P. DEVORE, Company H, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died August, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.; buried in National Cemetery at Alexandria.

LAWLER CHIDISTER, Company A, Sixth-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, killed at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862. Buried among the unknown in Staunton National Cemetery.

JAMES E. PADEN born in 1838; private in Company H, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; contracted disease in the service, and was discharged on account of disability; died at home, March 4, 1865.

ROSS PADEN, born in Pennsylvania in 1833; served in Company H, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; enlisted October, 1861; discharged in March, 1862; died September 20, 1873.

JONATHAN L. GUTHRIDGE, born in 1833; Company A, Capt. Fulton, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; enlisted October 14, 1861; wounded in left leg at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862; the leg was amputated; discharged October 27, 1862; pensioned; Postmaster at Mingo, Ohio.

GEORGE BLACK, born in 1844; Company H, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry under Capt. McAdams; participated at Chancellorsville, Winchester, Gettysburg, Atlanta and other battles; discharged with his regiment, June 17, 1865.

JOHN GRAHAM, born in 1844; enlisted in Company A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, October, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, and discharged on account of his wounds in November following; re-enlisted in the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, and served to the close of the war; pensioned.

ROBERT SIMPSON, born in 1833; served first under Capt. John A. Corwin in the Thirteenth Ohio three months' service in 1861; enlisted October 31, 1861, in Company H, Sixty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry; promoted to Lieutenant and afterward to Captain, and transferred to Company A; taken prisoner at Port Republic, June 9, 1862, and suffered in prison at Lynchburg and other prisons till September 7, 1862; re-enlisted as a veteran; wounded in the hand at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; mustered out with the regiment.

THOMAS THOMPSON, enlisted in Company A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Fulton.

CYRUS W. GUTHRIDGE, born in 1830; enlisted in Company —, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; taken prisoner at Richmond, Ky., August 3, 1862, and paroled; was afterward exchanged and served his full three years.

JAMES B. PEASE, private Company D, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; captured by the enemy at Chickamauga, September, 1863; prisoner at Andersonville, Macon, Libby, Smiths' Tobacco Factory and Belle Isle eighteen months and seven days, and exchanged; was blown up with the Sultana on the Mississippi, floated fifteen miles on a plank, and was rescued by colored men; restored to his regiment and honorably discharged; lives in Kansas.

ANDREW BLACK, born in ——; enlisted in Company A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; killed at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; buried among the unknown at Staunton National Cemetery.

WILLIAM EVANS, born in 1827; enlisted and served in Company H, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; engaged at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Lookout Mountain; served thirty-four months.

FOSTER MORGAN, private in Company A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; enlisted in October, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran; made a good record; mustered out with the regiment.

WILLIAM MCMULLEN, private in Company A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; enlisted in October, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862; leg amputated; pensioned.

JAMES SHEWARD, born in 1819; served in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards one hundred and twenty days; discharged, September, 1864.

WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS, born in 1839; enlisted in Company D, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 10, 1861; participated at Stone River, West Liberty and Ivy Mountain; served on detached duty several months with pontoneers, term of service three years and one month; discharged with his regiment, October 10, 1864.

GEORGE G. GILBERT, born in 1844; enlisted under Capt. William McAdams, Company H, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861; discharged June 26, 1862, on account of physical disability.

SYLVESTER SPAIN, born in 1837; enlisted May, 1864, in Company F, Capt. Barley, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards; served one hundred and twenty days; honorably discharged.

BOOKER R. DURNELL, born in 1838; enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, December 22, 1863; at the charge on the rebel works at Kenesaw, Ga., June 27, 1864, he was probably killed and buried with the unknown; nothing definite was ever ascertained as to his fate; he was a brave soldier.

LEWIS Z. SHEWARD, born in 1842; served as a private in Company D, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was taken prisoner and paroled at Richmond, Ky., September, 1862; died of disease in Indiana, May 9, 1863; buried in Marion Cemetery as unknown.

JOHN H. HAMMON, born in 1840; enlisted August 11, 1862, in Company H, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; participated in the battles at Knoxville, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., and other hotly contested fields; was discharged with his regiment June 15, 1865, having seen thirty-four months' active service.

EDWARD M. THOMPSON, born in 1844; enlisted and served in Company H, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry for four months and was honorably discharged; re-enlisted with the re-organization of the Eighty-sixth and served six months; re-enlisted in May, 1864, in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards, and served one hundred and twenty days; In January, 1865, he again enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, and was discharged in the following September.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, born in 1840; enlisted in Company A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry October, 1861; participated with his regiment at Port Republic, Slaughter Mountain, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta and other fields; discharged in 1864 by expiration of his term of service.

HENRY NINCEHELSER, born in 1827; served in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards for one hundred and twenty days; discharged by expiration of term of service.

WILLIAM R. SHAUL, enlisted in Company E, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Cowgill, July, 1862; was taken prisoner and paroled at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862; taken again at Guntown, Miss., in 1864; suffered as a prisoner at Andersonville, Millen, Savannah, Blackshire and Thomasville, nine months and 20 days in all; was exchanged, and, serving out his full term, was mustered out with his regiment at Camp Chase, August 19, 1865.

JOHN R. ORGAN, born in 1843; enlisted in Company A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry October, 1861; commissioned First Lieutenant January 28, 1864; served with more than ordinary distinction; was killed at the battle of Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; buried on the field.

NOTE.—Previous to his enlistment in the Sixty-sixth, he served in a three months' organization.

—— CLARK served in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard as a substitute for Wheeling Thompson; served one hundred and twenty days.

ELI JOHNSON, Company E, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; died at home, October 17, 1862.

LEVI ATKINSON enlisted October, 1863, in Company C, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry; mustered out in November, 1865.

CEPHAS ATKINSON enlisted August, 1862, in Company E, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; died at Memphis, Tenn., March 22, 1865; buried as unknown at Vicksburg National Cemetery.

CLAY PETERSON enlisted in Company E, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry August, 1862; died at Young's Point, La., May 24, 1863; burial place unknown.

JOSEPH SMITH, private in Company C, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, enlisted October, 1863, under Capt. Hunter; discharged; called "Big Joe."

JAMES MCCAFFERTY, Sr., born in Chester County, Penn., in 1815; served in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard one hundred and twenty days under Capt. John W. Barley; enlisted May, 1864; discharged September, 1864.

WASHINGTON JONES, born in 1843; enlisted as a private in Company A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, September, 1861; was wounded in right shoulder at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862; suffered permanent disability therefrom; discharged February, 1863; pensioned.

WILLIAM MOFFITT, private Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard; served under Capt. Barley from May, 1864, to September, 1864, one hundred and twenty days; mustered out and discharged with his regiment.

BENJAMIN B. GILBERT, private Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard under Capt. J. W. Barley; enlisted May, 1864, served one hundred and twenty days, and was honorably discharged and mustered out.

EDWARD GILBERT, private in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard; taken sick at Cumberland, Md., May, 1864, recovered and was mustered out with his company September, 1864.

T. C. HOLLOWELL, Sergeant in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard; served one hundred and twenty days and was mustered out with his regiment.

CHARLES N. SWISHER, Company —, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

OWEN MOFFITT, born in October, 1843; enlisted in Company A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, October 29, 1861, under Capt. Charles Fulton; died at Philadelphia, Penn., December 5, 1862, is buried at the National Cemetery at that city.

TOWNENDS WALKER, born in 1835; enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (three months), being the first to enlist from the township; second enlistment in Company H, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. McAdams; wounded at Cedar Mountain by a musket ball, which he still carries in the right groin; discharged at Alexandria, Va., in November, 1862, on account of wounds; re-enlisted third time in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard, under Capt. Barley, and served one hundred and twenty days; has three honorable discharges; draws a full pension. A daring exploit of his is graphically described by a comrade (Brand) in the *Citizen and Gazette* August 3, 1876, which certainly gives "Towns" prominence in daring recklessness.

MYRON JOYCE, private in Company H, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served his full term, and was honorably discharged.

JOSEPH KERNS, private in Company H, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; died at home ————. 1863, of disease contracted in the service; buried at Cable.

LLEWELLYN G. BROWN enlisted and served in Company E, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

WILLIAM MIDDLETON, born in 1842; private in Company E, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisted August, 1862; taken prisoner at Richmond, Ky., August, 1862; made a noble record.

JOHN C. MIDDLETON enlisted in Company H, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; re-enlisted as a veteran; served long and well.

DAVID SMITH, born in 1819; enlisted in Company E, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; wounded at Richmond, Ky.; prisoner of war at Andersonville, Ga., and died on board the steamship Baltic, April 18, 1865, having been exchanged the day before.

DAVID MCCULLEY enlisted and served in Company A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; died at Columbus, Ohio, March 11, 1865.

REES MILLER, born in 1839; served one hundred and twenty days, from May, 1864, to September, 1864, in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard, under Capt. Barley.

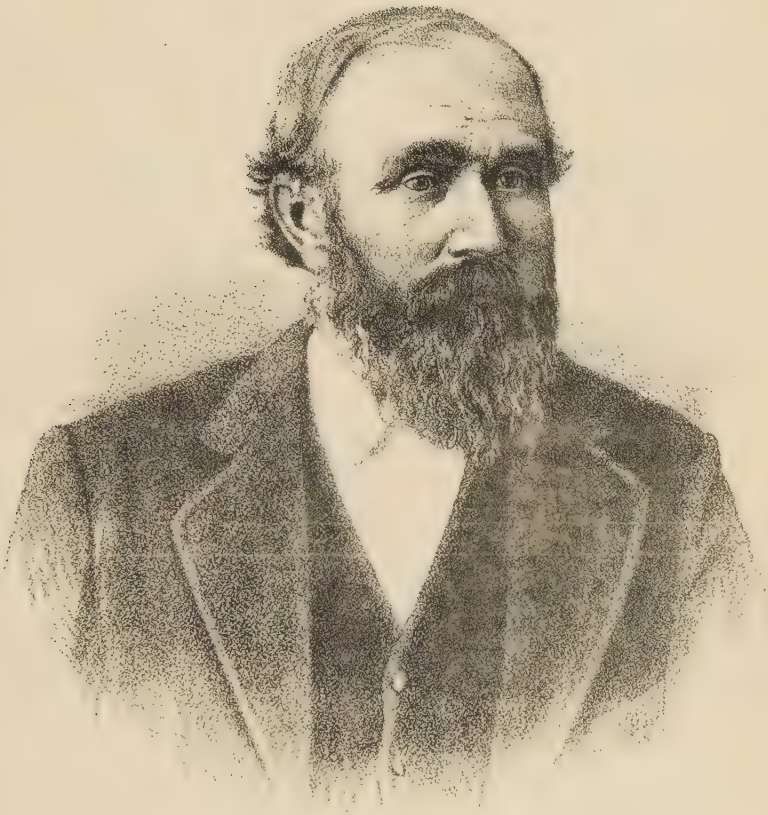
GARLAND MILLER, born in 1832; served in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard, from May, 1864, to September, 1864, one hundred and twenty days, under Capt. Barley.

RICHARD STOWE served in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard; Capt. Barley's company.

DAVID MARTIN private, Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard; served one hundred and twenty days under Capt. John Barley.

DANIEL M. VERTNER, private, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard; served one hundred and twenty days under Capt. Barley, from May 4, 1864, to September, 1864.

THOMAS A. KERNS, born in 1837, enlisted first in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company H, in May, 1862, and served four months; dis-



L. D. Branston

RUSH TP.

charged September, 1862; re-enlisted, September 14, in Company –, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; mustered out November 14, 1865; total service two years and six months.

JACOB KERNS, born in 1848, enlisted and served in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard, under Capt. Barley; served one hundred and twenty days; died October, 1866; buried at Carmel.

JOHN H. SWISHER, Company B, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Palmer; born in 1821, enlisted October, 1861; was captured at Winchester, Va., June, 1862, and died in prison at Lynchburg, Va., July 23, 1862, and is buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, at Petersburg, Va.

DAVID ISENBERG served in Company H, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. McAdams; afterward served as a "hundred-day" man in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard.

HARRISON THOMAS, served under Capt. Barley, Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard, May to September, 1864; service one hundred and twenty days.

JOSHUA WILSON enlisted and served in Company –, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; afterward served one hundred and twenty days as a "hundred days' man" in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard.

FRANCIS M. COX, company and regiment unknown.

JOHN W. STOKES served in the hundred-day service under Capt Barley, from May to September 1864; honorably discharged.

WILLIAM R. CLARK, First Lieutenant, Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard, from May, 1864, to September, 1864; served one hundred and twenty days.

NATHANIEL JOHNSON served as Second Lieutenant in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard, under Capt. John Barley, from May to September, 1864; discharged with the regiment.

RICHARD WATSON BALDWIN, Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard; died at Hampton, Va., August 22, 1864; buried at Hampton National Cemetery, and subsequently removed to Oakdale Cemetery, Urbana.

ADAM LINVILLE, private Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard; enlisted May, 1864, served one hundred and twenty days under Capt. Barley.

B. A. LINVILLE served under Capt. John Barley from May, 1864, to September, 1864, in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards; term of service, one hundred and twenty days.

CHARLES SHIELDS, Corporal, Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard; enlisted May, 1864, and was discharged September, 1864; served one hundred and twenty days.

JOHN SHIELDS a member of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard; served one hundred and twenty days under Capt. Barley.

JACOB RHINESMITH, Company G, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; died at Milliken's Bend, La., June 26, 1863; burial-place unknown.

LEVI ROMINE served as private in Company K, One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; enlisted December, 1863; killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; buried on the field.

C. M. Smith served in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard; died at Portsmouth, Va., July 28, 1864; buried in Hampton National Cemetery.

Jeremiah Richwine enlisted in Company E, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; died July 27, 1863, on board the hospital steamer Nebraska, of wounds received at Vicksburg, July 2, 1863.

John McCumber enlisted in Company E, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was a prisoner of war at Andersonville, and died at home after being exchanged.

George W. Smith enlisted in Company H, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; died at Camp Candy, Md., February 2, 1862; Townends Walker brought his body home; buried in Morecraft's Graveyard.

Peter M. Black enlisted in Company C, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry; wounded at Cynthiana, Ky., and died of his wounds July 25, 1864, at Mount Sterling, Ky.; was brought home by Townends Walker and buried at Morecraft's burying ground.

Ira A. Sergeant, private in Company E, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; enlisted July, 1862; killed at Vicksburg, Miss., June 19, 1863; place of burial unknown.

Ellis Linville, born in 1834, enlisted as a private of Company C, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served three years; wounded at Knoxville, Tenn.; discharged with his regiment June 15, 1865.

Lillburn Brown enlisted under Capt. Corwin and served three months at the outbreak of the war; re-enlisted in Company K, Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Kendall; was left sick at a house in Louisiana and probably died, as he has never been heard of since.

Joseph Lancaster, born in 1838, enlisted in Company I, Thirty-first Ohio Infantry; wounded at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; recovered and served his full three years; afterward served for a time in the United States Navy on Red River.

Richard McCumber enlisted in Company E, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August, 1862; was a prisoner at Richmond, Ky., August, 1862; served to the end of the war.

Marion Guthridge, Co. F, 134th O. N. G., under Capt. John Barley; served 120 days and was honorably discharged.

David Moody, a member of Co. I, 66th O. V. I., under Capt. V. Horr.

Thomas B. Horr enlisted and served in Co. A, 66th O. V. I., October, 1861; served his full time; re-enlisted as a veteran; made a good record.

William H. Horr enlisted in August, 1862, in Capt. Riker's Company E, One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served in Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Elias Vertner, private in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guard; served from May, 1864 to September, 1864, under Capt. Barley.

MIDDLETOWN.

is the oldest village in the township, and is situated at the crossing of the Urbana and North Lewisburg pike with the Woodstock and Mingo pike, and is nearly a mile west of the center of the township. The original plat was made by John Miller in the year 1833. Previous to this, a man named Holycross kept a small grocery at the cross-roads. As the town is

now only a fragment of its former self, it can only be described as a thing that has come and gone. A post office which was called "Brinton" was established about 1838, and Amos Brinton, Benjamin Moffit, R. Simpson, John T. McCartney and others filled the office of Postmaster up to 1872, when the office was abandoned. The principal corners were called after those who improved on them and carried on business. The southeast corner was the Walker corner; the southwest the Frizell corner; the northwest the Moffit corner, and the northeast the Pearce or Igou corner. The merchants during the years of her prosperity were Benjamin Dillon, D. & T. M. Gwynne, Holmes & Apple, Austin & White, Rhoades & Ware, Hallowell & Rhoades, Benjamin Moffitt, and Jacob S. Bailey.

Gould Johnson, George W. Crawford, McCann & Forshea practiced medicine. Allison Walker, Robert Frizell, Silas Igou, Isaac Brown, Aaron Pearce, George Bedford and Charles Hill were the hotel and boarding house keepers. John J. Harlan served the public as a blacksmith. David Smith carried on wagon-making. He died in the army.

The construction of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad through the township about 1854, and the subsequent building of Cable, together with the laying-out of Mingo, in 1866, proved the overthrow of Middletown, and from a live, busy town it has declined year after year until little of its former prosperity remains. The elections are held here.

MIDDLETOWN BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Kendall & Wells, dealer in groceries and notions.
John P. Williams, boot and shoe repair-shop.

CABLE.

The village of Cable was laid out by P. S. Cable in 1853. It is located on the south side of the C., C. & I. C. Railway, eight miles on an air line north-east of Urbana, and on the Urbana and Woodstock free pike. In 1860, it had a population of 131; in 1880, its population was 172. The railroad was constructed in 1854. It contains two churches—the Methodist Episcopal and Christian; two schoolhouses, passenger depot, telegraph office, freight depot, express office, two dry goods stores, one restaurant and other branches of business.

CABLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

W. R. Shaul, dealer in general merchandise.
Donavan & Crisman, dry goods, boots, shoes and hardware.
J. A. Gallaway, Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk, depot restaurant.
Charles M. Graham, saw-miller, dealer in hard lumber.
W. E. Fuson, agent Ohio Farmer's Insurance Company.
Hardman & Hess, dealers in grain.
Wesley Hardman, agent C., C. & I. C. Railroad, and United States Express Company.
Jacob Miller, carriage and wagon-maker, repair-shop.
Albert Gray, carriagesmith, blacksmith and repairer.
Martin V. Keeseeker, boot and shoe maker.
Nincehelser & Son, blacksmiths and wagon-makers.
Hess & Organ, stock-dealers.
Charles Wallace, wagon-maker; makes and repairs farm implements.

G. W. Swimley, physician and surgeon.
S. C. Moore, physician and surgeon.
John M. Larue, veterinary surgeon.
Philander Guthridge, telegraph operator.
Richard Johnson, leader cornet band.
Samuel Riley, plasterer and mason.
John Andrews, carpenter and joiner.

MINGO.

This village was first called Mulberry, and was laid out by Ebenezer C. Williams in the year 1866. At the earnest protest of Thomas Hunter the name was changed to Mingo. In 1844, Alex St. Clair Hunter met Rev. B. W. Gehman on the highway, and, in his characteristic manner, said, "There will be a railroad through this valley some day, and right by that mulberry-tree will be a village." The words proved to be prophetic. The A. & G. W. R. R. was constructed, and the village came as a consequence. The original plat comprises lots from 1 to 27, lying west of the Woodstock and Mingo pike, and south of the railroad. The Spain & Tallman Addition was laid out at nearly the same time, and consists of eight lots, numbering from the railroad south, and ing east of the pike before mentioned. This pike is on the line of the Calder- wood and Denny surveys. Joshua Spain and B. R. Tallman are the parties who laid out this addition.

The Guthridge saw-mill, on the north side of the railroad, was built in 1864, and before the town was laid out.

The first house built was the property now occupied by Mary Guthridge, in the fall of 1865. The next was the Biggs House, on Lot 6, the same fall. The third building was by Jonathan Guthridge, on Lot 1; Rees Miller built on Lot 4 the same fall. The large business house on the main corner was built by David Williams and J. L. Guthridge, in 1866–67. The Stevenson Flouring Mill was built by E. C. Williams, in 1865, and used as a warehouse and railroad office for nearly a year. The machinery was put in in 1866. Henry T. Raymond built the storeroom immediately west of the mill, and moved into it with a stock of goods in the winter of 1866, having Simeon L. Russell for his business partner. The John S. Hunter House was built by E. C. Williams, and occupied late in December, 1865. The Williams residence on the hill, owned by the widow of E. C. Williams, was built by her late husband in 1866, and occupied June 4, 1867. Frank Pearl built the Mitchell property, in 1867. The schoolhouse was built by the township in 1868, and Nellie P. Gilbert taught in it first in the winter of 1868–69. The storeroom owned by F. M. McAdams, on Lot 3, was built by H. T. Raymond, in the summer of 1867. The Brinton property was built in 1867; the Baptist Church was built in 1866; the M. E. Church in 1869. The carpenter work for both churches was done by Raymond & Marks.

J. L. Guthridge and J. B. Brinton established a grocery store on the corner east of Main street, in the fall of 1865. The post office of Mingo was established, and J. L. Guthridge commissioned Postmaster, in the winter of 1866. The hotel building north of the railroad was built by Mrs. Crain, in the winter of 1866.

Mingo is 105 miles from Cincinnati, and 343 miles from Salamanca, N. Y., the eastern terminus of the N. Y., P. & O. R. R. This road was built in 1864; the track rails were laid through the valley of Mingo on Sunday, April 24, 1864.

The village has two churches, one schoolhouse, three dry goods establishments, one grocery and drug store, express office, passenger depot, saw-mill, flouring-mill, three blacksmith-shops and other industrial interests.

MINGO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. L. Guthridge, merchant and Postmaster.
Lewis C. Guthridge, dry goods and produce.
Marion Guthridge, saw-miller, dealer in hard lumber.
Mary Guthridge, Pioneer Boarding House.
Benjamin A. Linvill, teacher and surveyor.
Aaron Mitchell, dealer in grain, salt, coal and seeds.
Charles H. Hubbell, dry goods, groceries, queensware and provisions.
Darius T. Runkle, Agent United States Express Company and Agent New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad.
Stout & Searl, blacksmiths; general repair shop.
Leroy R. Marshall, harness-maker; work done to order.
F. M. McAdams, teacher; Justice of the Peace; produce dealer.
Wesley Y. Smith, carpenter; dealer in lumber.
Winfield S. Runkle, physician and surgeon.
Willard Leonhard, wagon-maker; general repair-shop.
Patrick A. Callahan, drugs, medicines, groceries and liquors.
S. B. Weddell, boot and shoe maker.
Henry Miller, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincinnati Conference.
James Curl, sorghum factory; cisterns and pumps.
Ed O. Stevenson, proprietor Mingo Flouring Mills.
Nathan O. Eleyet, blacksmith and wagon-maker.
Charles F. McAdams, teacher; Assistant Postmaster.
Judiah S. Evans, agent for C. Aultman's machinery and agricultural implements.
James M. Lary, blacksmith and general repair shop.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Trustees, George Barley, H. C. Breedlove, John N. Hess.
Treasurer, John Donavan.
Clerk, John A. Gallaway.
Justices of the Peace, F. M. McAdams, J. A. Gallaway.
Constables, John T. McCartney, William Thompson.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

J. Swisher, J. F. Stone, Coleman Spain, Hale Hunter, H. C. Breedlove, S. C. Gladden, Ezra L. Dempcy, J. R. Diltz, Joseph Hurd, F. M. McAdams.

CABLE LODGE, NO. 395, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was chartered July 20, 1867. The charter members were T. W. Grove, W. E. Fuson, Henry Nincehelser, Heli Widdoes, Thomas Middleton, J. H. Craft, Lemuel Shaul, James W. Wells and John M. Shaul. The installing officer was W. F. Slater, S. G. M.

The unofficial original members were John F. Morgan, William B. Hackett, J. W. Johnson, J. F. Stone, J. H. Clark, H. C. Breedlove, T. B. Stone, Charles

Guthridge, James Grace, J. C. Light, L. G. Brown, D. B. Hale, C. A. Barley and Lucas E. Pearce.

Its officials for 1880 were Charles M. Graham, N. G.; G. W. Swimley, V. G.; Lewis M. Gallagher, Sec'y; J. A. Miller, Per. Sec'y; Henry Nincehelser, Treas. The present membership is forty-one.

MEAD'S MILL.

Joel Woodward and Stephen Hannum built a flouring-mill on the head-waters of Spain's Creek, on land now owned by Darby Bahan, the source of the water-power being on the lands of Nelson B. Johnson. After a short time, these men sold out to Hiram Mead, and thereafter it was known as Mead's Mill. It was subsequently owned and managed by Samuel Child and David Smith respectively. Thomas Hunter purchased the lands finally, and prefering not to incur the expense of some needed and costly repairs, sold the machinery, and the mill became a thing of the past. It was built in 1840 (?) and operated nearly twenty years.

MASON'S MILL.

This mill was built in the year 1830, by Matthew Mason, Thomas Baldwin and David Williams on King's Creek, near the west line of the township; it was a sixteen feet overshot wheel, and, in that day, was reckoned among the best of its kind in the county. Soon after the mill was completed, Mr. Williams sold his interest to Mason & Baldwin, and retired from the partnership. For about four years, Mason & Baldwin ran the mill as partners. Baldwin then sold out to Mason, who attached a distillery to the mill, and for nearly twenty years operated it successfully. The machinery at length gave out, and both mill and distillery stood idle for some years. After the death of Mason, which occurred in 1869, the mill was sold by James Taylor, administrator, to W. D. & J. A. Linville, and was by them improved, repaired and remodled. They removed the old wheel, and putting in two turbine wheels added steam to the power. After operating with the mill nearly two years, at considerable loss, the Linvilles sold to Henry Wolf. Mr. Wolf owned it but a short time when he sold it to Cuykendall & Kirtland. These parties operated the mill for more than a year, and then sold to H. Kesler. Kesler removed the steam machinery, put in a sixteen feet overshot wheel, and is now operating the mill with every prospect of success.

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

BY M. C. GOWEY.

Four score years have passed and are engulfed in the unyielding past since the first descent was made and a settlement effected in what is now known as Rush Township. Yes; eighty years ago, the works of nature in this locality were undisturbed, yet slumbered in that awful stillness which characterizes nature's tranquil sleep, awakened only by the howl of the wolf, the screech of the panther, the rapid flight of the timid deer or the whoop of the red man to break the enchanted stillness that reigned supreme in nature's wild dominion.

Years, in their rapid flight, had chased each other around the dial of time until centuries had been denoted on its face; yet the monarch of the forest—sentinels of ages—marked no change.

Suddenly, as if by magic, the white man appears on the scene, and is destined to become a prominent actor in the great drama which is to be enacted. The sound of his ax is soon heard, and the blue-wreathed smoke from his cabin is seen ascending through the tree-tops—evidences that civilization has secured a foothold, and the work of transformation is begun.

To man, nothing exerts a greater degree of influence than the unexplored resources of nature's solitude. Here he is awed by the sublimity and grandeur of the panorama that everywhere meets his wandering gaze; his very soul is imbued with the magnificence of his surroundings, and he finds himself impelled by a motive over which he has no control to penetrate deeper and still deeper into the interior of a forest in whose winding labyrinths lurk dangers of every kind.

Howsoever sweet and beguiling may have been the charms, his purpose was not to be deterred by seductive influences, but, like the gladiator of the arena, he bares his arm for the impending struggle, and with cool, deliberate and measured strokes he hews his way into the home of the untutored savage, whose condition to-day is such as should command commiseration rather than censure.

Glances of retrospection running back over the long distance of eighty years bring back to the retentive memory of man the names of Spain, Black, Glendenning, Lincoln, Cranston and others, who endured all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life, and to whom their descendants are under as great a debt of gratitude as are we to the heroes of 1776, who gave us liberty and rights, and the old pioneers—God bless them!—gave us homes in which to enjoy these great blessings.

Could our forefathers, weary by their tiresome journey from the far-off fields of the classic East and New England's rock-bound coast have viewed the tract of land now comprising the township of Rush in its present state, we can readily see with what emphasis would be exclaimed, "Eureka," for it is surely one of the most beautiful and fertile districts of the West. Its general surface can almost be termed a perfect plain, for the greater portion of the entire township is so level that were a dispute to arise, its settlement would call into question the spirit level. The surface in the north might properly be classed as slightly undulating and hilly, but with this exception the township is the level plain above described. In the early history of the county, the southern part was covered by a dense growth of prairie grass, interspersed here and there with swamps covered with a profusion of rush. These swamps in later days have been tiled and drained, and now form some of the richest farms in the township. The character of the soil is of that rich black quality generally found in our bottom lands, saving that in the north on the slightly hilly and undulating portions where it is of a sandy and clayey nature. In fertility, it is second to none. The land is well timbered, there yet remaining probably one-fourth of its acreage in forests, and those being pretty equally distributed over the township. The timber of the northern part consists of a variety, such as beech, hickory, oak, maple, linden, ash, elm, sugar, black and white walnut, etc., etc., while that of the southern portion is mostly oak, with here and there a shell bark hickory.

The district is well watered by the following streams: Big Darby and Spain's Creek, flowing, the former across the northeast corner and the latter across the northwest portion of the township, and by Pleasant Run, passing from west to east through almost the center of the township, and Proctor Creek with its tributaries traversing the township from west to east through its southern

portion. The first stream mentioned is the largest, and is most likely indebted for its name to the Indians. Spain's Creek, next in size, is so styled from the numerous settlers on its banks by that name. It is a pretty little stream whose quiet murmur can in no wise molest the inhabitants of the town of North Lewisburg, through which it wends its peaceful course on it way to the bosom of the deep. Pleasant Run is another beautiful stream, running nearly parallel with Spain's Creek, deriving peculiar significance from the fact that it forms the dividing line between North Lewisburg and Woodstock precincts.

The northwest corner of the township is crossed by the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, formerly the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, which passes through North Lewisburg. The township is again crossed a little south of the center by a railroad, this being the Pan Handle Railroad, and running through the village of Woodstock furnishing the people with excellent and ample facilities for marketing their products. The township is traversed in almost every direction by good pikes, rendering the county seat of Champaign and the adjoining counties of easy access. A feature of these worthy of mention is that they are all free.

The people are mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits, corn and wheat being raised in great quantities, and, necessarily, much pork is fattened for the markets.

In the northwest corners of the township is situated the town of Lewisburg, and the little village of Woodstock is located southeast of the center of the township. The origin of the name Rush in its application to the township is shrouded in oblivion. We have interviewed many of the old settlers and have signally failed to get an intelligible solution, save from Willis Spain and John B. Cranston, the former of whom giving as his opinion that the name originated and was applied to the township from the swamps covered with rush heretofore spoken of, while the latter is impressed with the idea that the title came from one Rush, a man of prominence in Pennsylvania. We incline to the latter belief, for history records that there was a Benjamin Rush, an American citizen, who was born near Philadelphia in 1745, and died in 1813. This statesman and patriot was a member of the Continental Congress and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was also Surgeon General of the army and Treasurer of the United States Mint. It is more than probable that the township was named in honor of this man.

The territory now comprising Rush Township was, prior to the year 1828, a part of Wayne Township, at which date it was made a separate township. It embraces thirty-six square miles of territory, and is in Township 7, Range 12, and is in point of situation the northeast corner of the county, bounded on the north by Logan and Union Counties; on the east by Union county; on the south by Goshen Township and on the west by Wayne Township. It lies wholly in the Virginia Military tract.

In our search for material relative to the early history of the township, we ran across the following, which was published in the *Ohio Gazetteer* of 1837, and here reproduce it *verbatim*, as it is short and contains information of interest:

"Rush; a post township in the northeast quarter of Champaign County, in which the towns of Lewisburg and Woodstock are situated, the first having a post office of the same name. It was constituted in 1829 [1828], and at the census of 1830, contained seven hundred and seventy-five inhabitants. Taxable land, 18,610 acres."

EARLY SETTLERS.

The earliest settlers of the township of whom we have any account were William Pickerill, William Martin, William Elder, James Merryfield, Emanuel Merryfield and John Rogers, who came from the State of Virginia in the year 1800, and effected a settlement, which, however, was only temporary, as John Rogers was the only one of the number who remained a permanent settler. The others evinced a desire to live a nomadic life, and as settlers came pouring in they "pulled up stakes" and removed further into the interior. All were men of families. Rogers did much toward developing the resources of the country. While these men could safely be termed "squatters," making little improvement, obtaining their living from the forest and their clothes from the backs of animals, it is due William Pickerill to state that he erected the first grist-mill of which we have any knowledge in the township. This was built in the year 1803, on the outlet of Rush Lake. It was not very extensive, having no bolt and only one run of buhrs. He remained the proprietor about ten years when he sold to John Richardson, who carried on until competiton drove him out. Some time between the years 1800 and 1807, the following named persons come to this section, but were not permanent settlers, only remaining a short time: Francis Owen, Robert Bay and James Stover. We have no knowledge as to the part of the township in which these first families settled, but judging from the site upon which the mill was erected it is quite probable the first comers dwelt in the neighborhood of Brush Lake. In 1805, Hezikiah Spain, J. P. Spain, Jordan Reams, Hubard Crowder, William Spain, Daniel Spain, John Preston Spain, Jr., Thomas Spain and John Crowder all came from Dinwiddie County, Va., and settled in what is now Rush Township. William Johnson and Jonathan Cheney also came in 1805, but from whence we we do not know. In 1807, followed, from Virginia, Thomas Goode, Joshua Stephens, Daniel Spain and Edwin Spain. Soon after the year 1807, came James De Vore, from Pennsylvania. Willis Spain, son of Hezekiah, above mentioned, came with his father in 1805, and is now the only one of those who came at that time, living. Samuel Black and his son, Peter Black, arrived in the year 1810. These families effected permanent settlements in the northern part of the township, and many of them in the neighborhood of the present site of North Lewisburg, where many of their descendants now reside. Some years later the following-named persons, principally form the New England States, arrived and settled in the vicinity of Woodstock: Thomas Erwin, Reuben, Henry and Jacob Fairchild, Erastus Burnham, Anson Howard, Pearl Howard, Sylvanus Smith, John McDonald, Stephen Cranston and Ephraim Cranston. In 1815, came John Cranston and his son, John B. Cranston, and in 1817 came Andrew Kimball from Virginia. John Owen is another of the early settlers. The first settlers in the southern part of the township were chiefly from Virginia and Kentucky, but unlike those, in general, previously mentioned, were a wild, reckless people, joyous and free-hearted, who loved to drink alcoholic stimulants and have a good time generally; were fond of dancing and games which frequently encroached on the church, and when such became too frequent whole squads were brought up before the church for trial, and after promising to do better with blessings following them if they would go and sin no more. They were not in a sense quarrelsome, but a good fight would occasionally occur, but on the following day all was forgotten, and the belligerants would meet at a barn or cabin-raising and be as social and friendly as ever.

Early in the fall of 1815, John Cranston, in company with a number of others, started from Rice City, R. I., to make a home in the then Far West. The little band numbered twenty-four souls in all, the most of whom, as well as Mr. Cranston, were natives of Connecticut, but had gathered at Rice City as a rallying and starting point. They were just six weeks on the road, and experienced the usual vicissitudes of emigrants. The roads over the mountains were in places almost impassable, and, in descending them, they had at times to chain the wheels of their wagons and let them slide along for quite a distance. One among the not least discouraging of their numerous difficulties was met and overcome in the following manner, at what was then called Big Belly Creek, near Columbus, Ohio. On reaching this stream, it was too much swollen to admit of fording, and they at length enlisted the services of a man with a canoe, who first ferried over the people and then their goods. They then swam the horses across, unpacked the bedcords, tied them to the wagon tongue on the opposite side of the creek, hitched the horses to the cord and then drew them over.

John Cranston died at the age of seventy years, leaving six children as his immediate descendants, only three of whom are now living, viz., Stephen, Edward and John B., the latter being seventeen years of age when his father came to Ohio, and to whom we are indebted for much of the early history of the township. They all three, with numerous descendants, occupy farms in the immediate vicinity of the first Cranston settlement.

There remains near the present residence of John B. Cranston, the log cabin built by him nearly half a century ago, which aptly illustrates the primitive manner in which our forefathers lived.

Among the early reminiscences of frontier life, as related by Mr. John B Cranston, we quote the following: It seems that at some place between Mechanicsburg and Springfield, there was a small settlement of people, who either came from Virginia or Pennsylvania, and who evinced a decided horror of Yankees, as they termed all those who came from the New England States. One day John went with his father to the settlement spoken of above, for the purpose of paying for and bringing back with them some cattle which his father had bargained for some days previous. On arriving at their destination, the old gentleman found the cattle as represented, and proceeded to count out the money, but, by some mischance during the operation, disclosed the fact that he was one of the terrible sect called Yankees. Upon hearing this, the man of whom they had purchased the cattle declined to have any dealings with Yankees, and absolutely refused to let them have the cattle under any circumstances, and they were obliged to return without them.

Most of the early settlers in the central and southern parts of the township were from the New England States, while those who first occupied the northern part were mostly from Virginia and some from Pennsylvania.

The New Englanders who settled in the low, wet prairie lands of the lower part of the township, supposed that it could never be drained, and that they and their children would always occupy it for grazing purposes. Time has proved how greatly they were mistaken, as these lands are now the most valuable in the township for farming purposes.

EARLY ROADS.

Speaking in regard to the roads that ran through the settlement at an early date, Mr. Cranston said that he once started to Cincinnati in a two-horse

wagon with a small load of cheese for market. The roads were very bad, and the end of the first day's journey found him at the small lake just north of Mechanicsburg, only about ten miles from his starting-point. Taking the horses from the wagon, he returned home that evening and went back next morning with a yoke of oxen in addition to his horses, and in this manner made the trip, consuming just two weeks time in the journey and sleeping most of the time in his wagon.

THE CURRENCY

of that period consisted principally of what was known as "wild-cat money" and shinplasters, issued by private parties, with a small amount of silver and a smaller sprinkling of gold. Most of the wild-cat money was at a discount, and could only be passed in the immediate vicinity of the banks which issued it, while most of the shinplasters never were redeemed. For change, it was customary to cut a silver dollar into nine triangular-shaped pieces, with the longest point tapering toward the center of the coin. This money, when so cut, was called "sharp-shins."

THE SHAKERS.

About the year 1828, the religious sect called Shakers gained a partial, though not lasting, foothold in the Cranston district, on Pleasant Run, and held their meetings on Joseph Johnson's farm, now owned by Enrique Miller.

In their peculiar mode of worship they exercise both soul and body. There is usually an address by one of the Elders upon some doctrinal subject or some practical virtue, after which they sing a hymn; then they form in circle around a band of singers, the two sexes opposite each other, to whose music they "go forth in the dances of them that make merry." They were led by one McNemo, who was their leader and preacher. He was soon ably assisted in his work by a Mr. Burlinghame, a former Christian preacher, who became a convert to their religion. He married a Miss Burnham, of the district, and was a bright and shining star among the Shakers during their stay, and when they left the country he joined his fortune with theirs, and took his departure with them. Samuel Rice was also one among their earliest converts to the religion, and deserves more than passing notice. He was a man of superior intelligence and considerable ability, and in his younger days was a noted gambler. In late years he reformed, joined the Christian Church and maintained his integrity as a Christian until after his arrival to this county, in 1815, and up to the time he joined the shakers. He afterward returned to the East, and spread such glowing accounts of the new country as to induce a large number to emigrate to this county. A number of families joined the Shaker, and they vainly endeavored for some years to effect a permanent settlement, but failed in so doing, and finally "shook" the dust of Rush Township (if any there was at that date) from their feet, and returned to Stillwater and Lebanon, from whence they came.

METEOROLOGY.

The following is an abstract of meteorological observations made at Lewisburg, Ohio, latitude 40° 11′ north, longitude 83° 35′ west; prepared for history of Champain County by H. D. Gowey, Voluntary Observer at Signal Service Station, from Record of Reports to Signal Service Office at Washington, D. C., and other records:

EXPLANATORY.

The observations were made in accordance with the rules of the Smithsonian Institution and Signal Service Office

The hours for observation are 7 A M 2 P M and 9 P M

Thermometer.—Record in degrees, and mean for day calulated from $\frac{1}{4}$ (7+2+9+9).

Barometer.—Record in inches and fractions of an inch, and true height by proper reductions from tables furnished by Signal Service Office.

Snow and Rain is given in inches and fractions of an inch. The column of rain-fall includes the snow melted.

THE RECORDS OF THE THERMOMETER, BAROMETER, SNOW AND RAIN-FALLS FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS TO JANUARY 1, 1880.

MONTH.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			SNOW.		RAIN-FALL.	
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	No. of Days Snow.	Quantity of Snow.	No. of Days Rainy.	Quantity of Water.
January	-22½	66	28.35	28.50	30.00	28.75	6	9.00	6	3.80
February	-13	64	30.65	28.40	29.86	29.13	8	8.00	5	2.75
March	-10	72	38.60	28.42	29.75	29.08	10	7.00	9	3.15
April	12	81	50.35	28.25	29.80	29.02	4	1.00	9	3.80
May	29	88	61.50	27.95	29.34	28.65	1	.50	9	2.88
June	45	97	69.40	27.70	29.20	28.45	.....	.....	11	5.50
July	50	100	73.50	27.90	28.86	28.38	.....	.....	10	4.60
August	47	96	71.00	28.00	29.00	28.50	.....	.....	9	3.70
September	31	89	62.70	28.20	29.37	28.78	.....	.....	8	4.10
October	20	84	50.65	28.42	29.75	29.08	1	1.00	7	3 40
November	- 2	70	39.65	28.43	29.90	29.16	3	2.00	10	2.20
December	-18	65	29.75	28.50	29.95	29.22	5	6.00	6	2.80
Means	.....	.....	50.70	.....	.....	28.85	38	34.50	104	40.00

SNOWS AND RAINS.

SNOW.			RAIN.			
TIME.	Depth.	Amount in Year.	TIME.	Depth.	Amo'nt during Year	REMARKS.
1855, January 20	9.50	45.00	.....	.....	47.00	
1862, December 30	6.75	40.00	.....	.....	42.00	
1863, January 16	12.50	47.00	.....	.....	47.00	
1864, January 19	8.25	35.00	.....	.....	32.00	
1865	.....	20.00	April 11	5.00	46.00	In three hours.
1866	.....	23.00	June 16, 17	2.00	49.00	Rained 26 hours without intermission.
1867, February 9	6.75	59.00	.....	.....	31.00	
1868, January 20	11.25	38.00	.....	.....	46.00	
1869, February 18	5.25	55.00	.....	.....	42.00	
1870, January 2	9.00	44.00	.....	.....	32.00	
1871	.....	28.00	.....	.....	30 00	
1872, January 19	8.10	45.00	.....	.....	28.00	
1873	.....	37.00	.....	.....	37.00	
1874	.....	26.00	.....	.....	34.00	
1875	.....	30.00	.....	.....	43-00	
1876, March 21	8.50	41.00	.....	.....	40.60	
1877	.....	13 00	.....	.....	33.06	
1878, January 31	15.00	39.00	July 26	2.25	41.45	
1879, March 3	13.00	59.00	Jahuary 17	4.80	48.45	

The following is a list of township officers, from the first election, which was held in 1829, up to the present time:

1829.—Trustees, Jordon Reames, Thomas Irwin, Christopher Cranston; Clerk, Elba Burnham; Treasurer, Anson Howard; Justices, Sylvanus Smith, Thomas Spain.

1830—Trustees, Thomas Irwin, Nathaniel Kidder, Samuel Reed; Clerk, Elba Burnham; Treasurer, Anson Howard.

1831—Trustees, Thomas Irwin, George Gideon, Jerry Colwell; Clerk, Harvey Cushman; Treasurer, Anson Howard.

1832—Trustees, Thomas Spain, George Gideon, Thomas Irwin; Clerk, Isaac W. Marsh; Treasurer, Anson Howard.

1833—Trustees, Henry Fairchild, Isaac W. Marsh, William Audas; Clerk, Samuel Williams; Treasurer, Anson Howard.

1834—Trustees, Henry Fairchild, John N. Williams, Sylvanus Smith; Clerk, Christopher Cranston; Treasurer, Bela Kimball.

1835—Trustees, Henry Fairchild, Sylvanus Smith, William Milligan; Clerk, Oziel Lapham; Treasurer, Bela Kimball, Justices, Guy Gary, William Audas.

1836—Trustees, Henry Fairchild, Sylvanus Smith, Stephen Spain; Clerk, Oziel Lapham; Treasurer, Bela Kimball.

1837—Trustees, Elba Burnham, William Milligan, David H. Hall; Clerk, Isaac W. Marsh; Treasurer, Bela Kimball; Justice, Ira C. Johnson.

1838—Trustees, Elba Burnham, David H. Hall, William Audas; Clerk, Isaac W. Marsh; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith; Justice, William Audas.

1839—Trustees—Elba Burnham, William Snuffin, Melvin Sprague; Clerk, Isaac W. Marsh; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith.

1840—Trustees, Elba Burnham, John B. Cranston, Edwin Spain; Clerk, Amos Stephens; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith.

1841—Trustees, John B. Cranston, H. Hall, Jacob Ellsworth; Clerk, Amos Stephens; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith.

1842—Trustees, David H. Hall, Jacob Ellsworth, Christopher Cranston; Clerk, Amos Stephens; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith.

1843—Trustees, David H. Hall, Christopher Cranston, Jacob Ellsworth; Clerk, Amos Stephens; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith.

1844—Trustees, Harvey Cushman, Joseph Johnson, Joseph P. Smith; Clerk, Henry H. Kelsey; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith.

1845—April 7, Trustees, Elba Burnham, Joseph P. Smith, Joseph Johnson; Clerk, Henry H. Kelsey; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith. April 12, Justice, Harvey Cushman.

1846—Trustees, Elba Burnham, Joseph Johnson, Truman M. Kimball; Clerk, H. H. Kelsey; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith.

1847—Trustees, Oris Fairchild, William Audas, T. M. Kimball; Clerk, H. H. Kelsey; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith.

1848—Trustees, Elias Smith, William Taylor, William Hoisington; Clerk, Jennison Hall; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith.

1849—April 2, Trustees, William Hoisington, William Taylor, R. T. Burnham. May 27, Justice, Russel B. Spain.

1850—April 1, Trustees, R. T. Burnham, Robert Elliott, A. N. Howard; Clerk, H. Smith; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith. November 2, Justices, Harvey Cushman, Jesse Smith.

1851—Trustees, R. T. Burnham, C. P. Morse, Elias Smith; Clerk, H. Smith; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith.

1852—Trustees, Elias Smith, Charles Lincoln, C. S. Hyde; Clerk, S. G. Smith; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith.

1853—Trustees, Truman M. Kimball, Jesse Smith, John Hunter; Clerk, S. G. Smith; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith.

1854—Trustees, Jesse Smith, S. M. Kimball, R. Jennings; Clerk, S. G. Smith; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith.

1855—[No Record].

1856—April 7, Trustees, Philo Burnham, T. M. Kimball, Henry Winder; Clerk, C. W. Smith; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith. April 19, Justices, Levi Smith, S. G. Smith.

1857—Trustees, T. M. Kimball, Philo Burnham, Henry Winder; Clerk, B. S. Bennett; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith; Justices, Harvey Cushman, Joseph Black.

1858—Trustees, Philo Burnham, T. M. Kimball, Henry Jackson; Clerk, Azro Smith; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith.

[June 19, to fill vacancy by resignation of J. Black, Justice, H. Jackson].

[September 25, to fill vacancy by resignation of H. Jackson, Justice, Aaron Winder].

1859—Trustees, Philo Burnham, J. D. Cranston, Levi Kirk; Clerk, Azro Smith; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith.

1860—Trustees, Philo Burnham, J. D. Cranston, Levi Kirk; Clerk, B. S. Bennett; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith; Justice, George F. Bennett.

1861—April 7, Trustees, J. D. Cranston, Frank Pearl, Levi Kirk; Clerk, Azro Smith; Treasurer, Sylvanus Smith; Justice, Harvey Cushman. November 5, Justices, Frank S. Pearl, Levi Kirk.

1862—Trustees, Levi Kirk, J. D. Cranston, A. Russell; Clerk, B. S. Bennett; Treasurer, E. M. Bennett

1863—Trustees, N. P. Cone, Philo Burnham, E. Callendar; Clerk, F. H. Clark; Treasurer, E. M. Bennett; Justice, Azro Smith.

1864—April 4, Trustees, Levi Kirk, D. Kenfield, N. P. Hewitt; Clerk, Azro Smith; Treasurer, C. F. Wait; Justices, G. S. Marsh, J. S. Crawford. May 23, Justice, H. Cushman. December 2, Justice, H. D. Gowey.

1865—Trustees, Levi Kirk, D. Kenfield, C. L. Winget; Clerk, Azro Smith; Treasurer, Joe Chamberlin.

1866—[No Record].

1867—Justice, Ora Fairchild. January 7, 1868 (special election by resignation of O. Fairchild), J. D. Marsh. January 20, 1868, Justice, J. T. Davis. January 27, 1868, Justice, H. D. Gowey.

1868—Trustees, D. Kenfield, J. D. Cranston, Levi Kirk; Clerk, J. F. Gowey; Treasurer, J. Chamberlin.

1869—Trustees, D. Kenfield, Charles Lincoln, W. D. Sibley; Clerk, J. Frank Gowey; Treasurer, J. Chamberlin; Justices, Geo. Riddle, S. G. Smith.

1870—Trustees, David Kenfield, J. A. McDonald, C. G. Bullock; Clerk, J. F. Gowey; Treasurer, J. Chamberlin.

1871—April 3, Trustees, W. H. Wagstaff, W. D. Sibley, Azro Smith; Clerk, J. F. Gowey; Treasurer, J. Chamberlin. April 7, Justice, Henry Bishop.

1872—Trustees, S. D. Fairchild, W. H. Wagstaff, N. P. Cone; Clerk, J. F. Gowey; Treasurer, J. Chamberlin; Justices, S. G. Smith, George Riddle.

1873—Trustees, D. Kenfield, Joseph Miles, Ed. O. Miller; Clerk, J. F. Gowey; Treasurer, J. Chamberlin.

1874—Trustees, Joseph Miles, R. C. Moulton, William H. Miller; Clerk, J. F. Gowey; Treasurer, J. Chamberlin; Justice, H. Bishop.

1875—Trustees, J. Miles, W. A. Gunn, Abram Colwell; Clerk, L. C. Herrick; Treasurer, J. Chamberlin.

1876—Trustees, J. Miles, Abram Colwell, P. A. Smith; Clerk, L. C. Herrick; Treasurer, J. F. Woodard.

1877—Trustees, H. Wright Spain, J. D. Cranston, Ora Fairchild; Clerk, William Hunter; Treasurer, W. S. Cushman; Justice, A. N. Hurd.

1878—April 1, Trustees, J. D. Cranston, William Dolan, J. Chamberlin; Clerk, William Hunter; Treasurer, E. S. Callendar; Justices, S. G. Smith, John Clark, Jr. June 17, Justice, W. A. Gunn.

1879—April 7, Trustees, J. D. Cranston, E. P. Black, George Lincoln; Clerk, M. C. Gowey; Treasurer, R. J. Eason. October 14, Justice, Eli Sherrett.

1880—Trustees, George W. Lincoln, P. A. Smith, A. M. Spain; Clerk, M. C. Gowey; Treasurer, R. J. Eason.

LEWISBURG.

This beautiful village is situated in the northern part of Rush Township and near the Logan and Union County lines. It is on Spain's Creek, in a level, fertile and populous part of the county, and is noted for its healthy situation and the enterprise and intelligence of its inhabitants.

Lewisburg, consisting of Maple and Sycamore streets, was laid out in 1826, by Gray Gary, on a high point of land on said stream, and near the big spring. The lots were sold at auction—the northeast corner lot, where the Partridge House now stands being sold for $18. The village was incorporated by act of the Legislature in 1844. The officers were a Mayor and five Trustees. The first Mayor was Russell B. Spain. Trustees—Joseph F. Gary, William Milligan, C. F. Bowron, Aaron Winder and Abner Winder, Jr. Harmon Limes was appointed the first Marshal; William Reames, the first Treasurer, and John Winder the first Recorder—all of whom are deceased except William Reames.

Joseph F. Gary was elected Mayor in 1845; R. B. Spain, 1846; Royal Jennings, 1847; Caleb Hopkins, 1848 and 1849; Theodorick Spain, 1850 and 1851; Cyrus S. Hyde, 1852; H. D. Gowey, 1853 to 1858; Caleb B. Winder, 1859; Levi Kirk, 1860 and 1861; Aaron Winder, 1862 to 1865; C. G. Bullock, 1866; H. H. Wolfe, 1867; J. H. Bullock, 1868 to 1870; Milo H. Mumford, 1871 to 1875; A. N. Hurd, 1876 and 1877; John Clark, 1878 and 1879; H. M. Bush, 1880—the present date.

The present town officers are: H. M. Bush, Mayor; E. Calendar, R. J Eason, H. W. Spain, J. Reames, William Hunter and R. M. Davis, Council; H. D. Gowey, Clerk; G. M. Smith, Treasurer, and J. K. Hawkins, Marshal.

POPULATION.

The population of Lewisburg, in 1860, was 390; in 1870, it was 735, and in 1880, it is 936 inside of the corporate limits, and about 1,000 in the village.

SCHOOLS.

There is a large and commodious brick schoolhouse. A Principal and three assistant teachers are employed. The branches taught are the common English branches, algebra, chemistry, philosophy, physiology, botany, astronomy, Latin and German. Number of scholars residents of the district, 327; there is also quite an attendance of larger scholars from the adjoining districts, who are fitting themselves for the profession of teaching in the near future.

RAILROADS.

The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad runs easterly and westerly through the village, making direct communication with New York and Cincinnati.

POST OFFICE.

The villagers, previous to 1845, received their mail from Coberly's, on Darby Creek (now discontinued) and from Woodstock. In 1845, the post office (North Lewisburg, Ohio) was established. Royal Jennings was the first Postmaster. In 1853, the present incumbent took charge of the office, which was made a money-order office in 1871. The Western Union Telegraph Company and the United States Express Company have their agents and offices here.

BUILDINGS.

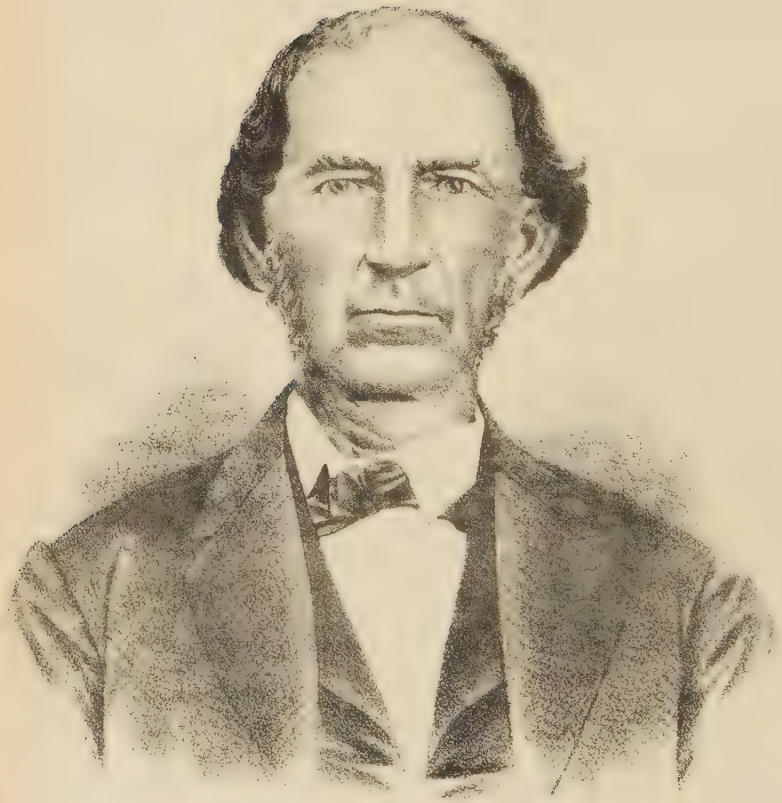
The town hall, 50x72 feet, and three stories high, was built in 1870, on the southeast corner of Sycamore and Maple street, at a cost of $10,000.

Union Schoolhouse was erected in 1876, on East Maple street, at a cost of $12,000 for house and grounds.

CHURCHES.

The first church, the Friends' Meeting-House, was built in 1842. They have a fine brick edifice now, near where the old meeting-house stood, at the corner of Winder and Poplar streets.

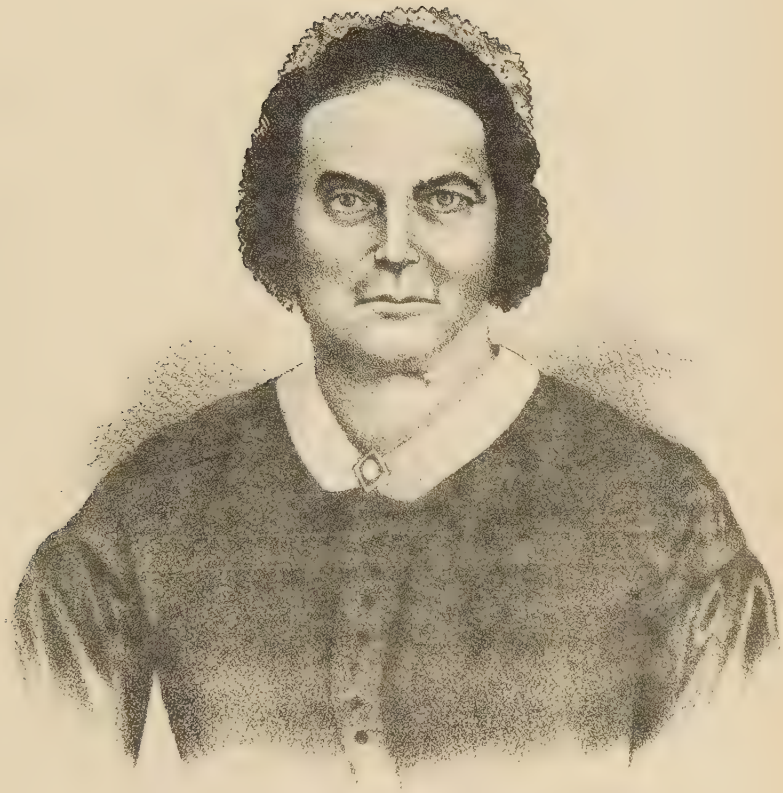
We are indebted to Dr. J. Stokes Garwood for the following history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in North Lewisburg, Ohio: Hezekiah Spain came from Virginia in the year 1805 and settled near the present site of North Lewisburg, Ohio, then a wilderness, and, about the year 1808, regular preaching, every four weeks, was established at his house, which was then within the bounds of the Lebanon Circuit. Several years afterward the circuit was divided, and this division called Mad River Circuit. About the year 1816, a small cabin was built for church purposes one mile west of the present site of North Lewisburg, on the knoll one hundred yards north of where the railroad now crosses the road running from the Urbana pike to the old North Lewisburg and West Liberty road, and the services were then held in that building until about the year 1832, when a more commodious hewed-log church edifice was erected just north of the old one, and was known as Spain's Church. Willis Spain is, he thinks, the only man now living that helped to erect that church. The society at that time numbered about twenty members. Willis Spain, aged eighty-four years in February, 1880 (a son of Hezekiah Spain's) and his present wife, Nancy Epps, aged eighty-three years in December, 1879, who also came from Virginia with her parents in the year 1807, and settled just west of the present site of North Lewisburg (to whom he was married in the year 1815), are the only surviving members of those who formed the organization at the time that church was built. Afterward Abram Spain, Lemuel Spain, Abram Holycross (who died this summer, 1880) and others whom Willis Spain does not now remember, were members of the society. Urbana desiring to become a station, the circuit was divided and this part called Mechanicsburg Circuit. In the course of time, the circuit was again divided and this part called East Liberty Circuit. In 1870, another division was made, leaving North Lewisburg a station, and it was served the first three years by Rev. George W. Kelley as Pastor. The present Methodist Episcopal Church edifice



Peter Black

(DECEASED)

SETTLED IN CO. 1809.



Maria A. Black

RUSH TP

in North Lewisburg was erected in the year 1850, under the superintendence of William Audas, William Crowder, Royal Jennings, Abraham Spain, Joseph F. Gary and Caleb F. Bowron, Trustees. The building and bell cost $1,350. The church was dedicated to the service of God by Rev. James L. Grover, Presiding Elder of the district, on the 22d of December, 1850; text, 1 Kings, viii, 27—"But will God indeed dwell on the earth? behold the Heaven and Heaven of Heavens cannot contain Thee; how much less this house that I have builded!" A deficiency of $500 remained at the dedication, which was more than met by a subscription of $649. At this time, Rev. Philip Nation was the preacher in charge; Rev. Alfred U. Beall, assistant preacher; William Audas, Circuit Steward; Royal Jennings and Caleb F. Bowron, Class-leaders. The membership of Spain's church was transferred here. The preachers that served the church here, and also at Spain's church, as far back as we could learn, are as follows: George W. Walker and Michael Marley, 1833–34; Joshua Boucher and Alexander Morrow, 1835; George W. Walker and David Warnock, 1836; George W. Walker and Samuel Clark, 1837; Samuel Clark and James Smith, 1838; Joshua Boucher and Silas Chase, 1839; Silas Chase and I. B Cartlitch, 1840; I. B. Cartlitch and Abraham Wombo, 1841; T. A. G. Phillips, 1842; William Letsinger, 1843; William Letsinger and Valentine Beemer, 1844; Elijah H. Field, 1845; Joseph W. Smith, 1846; James F. Donahue, 1847; David Sharp and Edward P. Hall, 1848; Philip Nation and William Cheever, 1849; Philip Nation and A. U. Beall, 1850; David Warnock and Thomas M. Thrall, 1851; Thomas D. Crow and Wesley Denit, 1852; George W. Harris and James Kendall, 1853; George W. Harris and Thomas Audas, 1854; James T. Bail and John Vance, 1855; Samuel Brown and John M. Sullivan, 1856; Joseph W. Smith and John M. Sullivan, 1857; David Sharp and James Manning, 1858; N. McDonald and David Sharp, 1859; W. N. Williams and D. Sargent, 1860–61; W. B. Jackson and T. E. Fidler, 1862–63; W. Webster and J. Verity, 1864–65; J. C. Deem and E. McHugh, 1866–67; H. M. Curry and Thomas Audas, 1868; H. M. Curry and John Shinn (afterward Staley; Shinn's health failed and Staley supplied), 1869; George W. Kelley, 1870–71–72; A. U. Beall, 1873–74; J. F. Loyd, 1875–76; G. H. Kennedy, 1877–78–79; L. D. Hayward (present Pastor), 1880.

The present membership of the church is 225. Class-leaders—J. I. Callendar, H. Wright Spain, Gearge Cowle, John Corbitt, William Hunter, T. Hollingsworth, J. Stokes Garwood and Luther Spain.

A neat, commodious parsonage was built on a lot adjoining the church in the year 1872.

The Methodist Protestant, familiarly known as the Middle Church, is located on Townsend street, and is a neat, well-finished edifice, built in 1870, mostly by contributions from its members, the land for the same having been donated by C. W. Lyon. The church was organized in 1867, by Rev. E. J. Wynens, who was succeeded by the following Pastors in the order named: Rev. J. W. Spring, for three years; Rev. J. M. Flood, for one year; Rev. A. Hall, one year; Rev. A. M. Ravenscroft, two years; Rev. A. P. Powelson, one year; Rev. W. M. Cramer, one year; Rev. T. B. Graham, the present Pastor, who is serving his second year. The charge at present numbers fifty-two members. The church grounds are well inclosed with a neat iron fence in front, while a fine new parsonage, just completed, joins the premises.

The Christian Church on Mill street, built in 1865. Since abandoned

The Catholic Church, corner of Poplar and West Elm streets, erected in 1869.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Gregory and East Townsend streets, in 1876.

BANK OF NORTH LEWISBURG.

The company doing business under the above name was organized in June, 1871, by Hudson Haines, who was elected President; James Carder, Cashier; E. S. Callender and J. I. Callender. These men conducted the business until May, 1876, when the company was re-organized and increased by adding fifteen Directors, all residents of the county, and men of integrity. The board of officers, as re-organized, was—W. D. Sibley, President; S. Clark, Vice President; E. S. Callender, Cashier; but in June, 1879, owing to the removal of the Cashier, his place was filled by Warren Cranston, who is a young man of extra ability and of the highest degree of intelligence. Under his supervision, the bank promises to become one of the wealthiest and most successful enterprises of the county. It is now doing business with a paid-up stock of $25,000, and total capital and assets of $500,000. It occupies rooms in Partridge's Block, on East Maple street, which are said to be furnished better than any other bank in the county.

STREETS.

In 1844, the village consisted of two streets, viz., Sycamore street, extending north and south, and Maple street, extending east and west. It has now the following, viz.: Sycamore, Maple, Winder, Poplar, North, West Elm, East Elm, West Maple, Milburn, Cemetery avenue, Young, Water, Gregory, Railroad, Mill, West Mill, West, Linn, Cherry, Walnut, East, East Townsend, South Gregory and Grant.

The number of electors at first election for corporation officers in 1844 was nineteen. The number of electors who voted for corporation officers this year (1880) was 217. The list of corporation officers so far as they can be obtained from existing records, is for

1844—R. B. Spain, Mayor; Joseph F. Gary, William Milligan, Caleb F. Bowron, Aaron Winder, Abner Winder, Jr., Trustees; Harmon Limes, Marshal; John Winder, Recorder.

1845—Joseph F. Gary, Mayor; Robert Elliott, Ira Kline, Caleb Hopkins, Jesse R. Reames, William Epps, Jr., Trustees; William Taylor, Recorder; De Witt C. Hopkins, Treasurer; Theodrick Spain, Marshal.

1846—R. B. Spain, Mayor; C. F. Bowron, Lester Ware, Caleb Hopkins, J. R. Reames, Royal Jennings, Council; William Epps, Treasurer; William Taylor, Recorder; Robert Elliott, Marshal.

1847—Royal Jennings, Mayor; Abner Winder, William Milligan, Aaron Winder, Joseph M. Wood, Jesse R. Reames, Council; William Reames, Jr., Treasurer; John Winder, Recorder; James Winder, Marshal.

1848—Caleb F. Hopkins, Mayor; Aaron Winder, Morgan Baldwin, William Epps, Cyrus S. Hyde, George Young, Trustees; Jesse R. Reames, Treasurer; Joseph M. Wood, Recorder; Lester Ware, Marshal.

1849—Same officers as in 1848

1850—Theodrick Spain, Mayor; L. Ware, John Harlan, James Hays, Isaac Prall, William Reames, Jr., Council; Jesse R. Reames, Treasurer; R. Jennings, Recorder; James Gregg, Marshal.

1851—Same officers as in 1850.

1852—Cyrus S. Hyde, Mayor; John Hunter, William Reames, Jr., Adam S. Wood, Aaron Winder, E. Stewart, Council; Jesse R. Reames, Treasurer; W. G. Boggs, Recorder; William D. Thompson, Marshal.

1853—H. D. Gowey, Mayor; John Winder, John Evans, Aaron Parker, Robert Elliott, Royal Jennings, Trustees; C. S. Hyde, Treasurer; William Reames, Recorder; James Haise, Marshal.

1854—H. D. Gowey, Mayor; J. M. Butcher, J. Hunter, R. Jennings, John Winder, R. Elliott, Council; C. S. Hyde, Treasurer; William Moore, Recorder; James Haise, Marshal.

1855—H. D. Gowey, Mayor; John Hunter, John Winder, E. Callender, J. R. Reames, R. Elliot, Council; C. S. Hyde, Treasurer; William Dickerson, Recorder; B. F. Wright, Marshal, and E. Dobbins.

1856—Officers same as in 1855, except Henry Jackson, Recorder.

1857—Officers same as in 1856, except T. S. Good, Recorder.

1858—H. D. Gowey, Mayor; J. I. Callender, T. B. Hood, I. W. Prall, William Reames, G. W. Hinds, Council; T. S. Good, Treasurer; Harvey Pim, Recorder; William Milligan, Marshal.

1859—C. B. Winder, Mayor; John Hunter, T. S. Good, H. Jackson, A. Winder, L. Kirk, Council; C. S. Hyde, Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Recorder; Barney H. Davis, Marshal.

1860—Levi Kirk, Mayor; John Hunter, John D. Bower, T. S. Good, Aaron Winder, John Evans, Council; Morgan Baldwin, Treasurer; Thomas Spain, Marshal; H. D. Gowey, Recorder.

1861—Levi Kirk, Mayor; Charles Osborn, Joseph Hunter, I. W. Prall, Thomas Spain, Robert Elliott, Council; J. I. Callender, Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Recorder; J. M. Danforth, Marshal.

1862—Aaron Winder, Mayor; William Elliott, J. M. Butcher, Charles Osborn, Levi Hollingsworth, Jonathan Haines, Council; Elisha Callender, Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Recorder; Hollis S. Amy, Marshal.

1863—Aaron Winder, Mayor; Joseph Miles, Charles Osborn, J. L. Smith (J. M. Danforth, *vice* Smith), Joseph Hunter, J. D. Bower (Samuel Hutchins, *vice* J. D. Bower), Council; George Lynas, Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Recorder; Levi Hollingsworth, Marshal.

1864—Aaron Winder, Mayor; John Hunter, J. I. Callender, L. Kirk, S. Hutchinson, D. Chapel, Council; Joseph Miles, Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Recorder; Thomas Good, Marshal.

1865—Aaron Winder, Mayor; B. A. Haines, S. Hutchinson, H. Kezertee, E. G. Miller, A. E. Wait, Council; Joseph Miles, Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Recorder; L. D. Warner, Marshal.

1866—C. G. Bullock, Mayor; Levi Kirk, Aaron Sharp, E. G. Miller, A. C. Humphreys, Thomas Good, Council; Joseph Miles Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Recorder; Thomas Spain, Marshal.

1867—H. H. Wolfe, Mayor; C. W. Lyon, W. A. Gunn, W. G. Evans, J. Snyder, E. B. Dillon, Council; J. I. Callender, Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Recorder; H. Murphy, Marshal.

1868—James H. Bullock, Mayor; C. W. Lyon, E. B. Dillon, W. G. Evans, W. Dolan, H. H. Wolfe, Council; J. I. Callender, Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Clerk; Thomas Spain, Marshal.

1869—J. H. Bullock, Mayor; D. A. Williams, Levi Kirk, C. W. Lyon, H. H. Wolfe, William Dolan, Council; J. I. Callender Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Recorder; Thomas Spain, Marshal.

1870—J. H. Bullock, Mayor; C. W. Lyon, Levi Kirk, William Dolan, H. Wright Spain, E. S. Callender, William Hunter, Council; J. I. Callender, Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Clerk; Wilson Young, Marshal.

1871—M. H. Mumford, Mayor; C. W. Lyon, L. Kirk, W. Dolan, H. W. Spain, William Hunter, Ed. O. Miller, Council; J. I. Callender, Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Clerk; A. G. Wood, Marshal.

1872—M. H. Mumford, Mayor; Henry Bishop, William Dolan, C. G. Bullock, Ed O. Miller, William Hunter, H. W. Spain, Council; J. I. Callender, Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Clerk; Oliver Ewing, Marshal.

1873—M. H. Mumford, Mayor; A. N. Hurd, G. W. Conner, S. Igou, A. L. Williams, William Dolan, H. Bishop, Council; J. I. Callender, Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Clerk; O. Ewing, Marshal.

1874—M. H. Mumford, Mayor; William Dolan, Charles Osborne, H. H. Wolfe, G. W. Conner, S. Igou, A. N. Hurd, Council; J. F. Hunter, Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Clerk; W. P. Palmer, Marshal.

1875—M. H. Mumford, Mayor; A. N. Hurd, Jordan Downs, William Hunter, William Dolan, H. H. Wolfe, C. Osborne, Council; J. F. Hunter, Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Clerk; W. P. Palmer, Marshal.

1876—A. N. Hurd, Mayor; J. H. Pence, George W. Conner, R. J. Eason, J. Downs, William Hunter, A. L. Williams, Council; J. F. Hunter, Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Clerk; Thomas Spain, Marshal.

1877—A. N. Hurd, Mayor; H. W. Spain, William Inskeep, J. N. Embrey, H. M. Bush, J. H. Pence, R. J. Eason, Council; E. S. Callender, Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Clerk; Thomas Spain, Marshal.

1878—John Clark, Mayor; J. H. Pence, William Hunter, J. L. Long, H. M. Bush, William Inskeep, J. N. Embrey, Council; E. S. Callender, Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Clerk; J. R. Jones, Marshal.

1879—John Clark, Mayor; H. M. Bush, Elisha Callender, H. Wright Spain, J. H. Pence, William Hunter, J. L. Long, Council; G. M. Smith, Treasurer; H. D. Gowey, Clerk; J. R. Jones, Marshal.

1880—On first part of record of officers of the incorporated village.

SOCIETIES, ETC.

Star Chapter No. 126, Royal Arch Masons.—Warrant granted to W. H. Wagstaff, Amos Underwood, J. Miles, D. W. Harris, L. M. Crary, Charles Hill, Ed O. Miller, Shepherd Clark, William McAdams, Marion Guthridge, W. H. Crary, Levi D. Warner and William Austin by Charles C. Keifer, Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Ohio, on the 28th day of November, 1870.

The companions held the first regular on December 6, 1870. The charter was granted on the 26th day of September, 1871, and Comp. W. H. Wagstaff was installed as first H. P.; Amos Underwood, first K.; James Miles, S.; J. C. Butcher, C. O. T. H.; L. M. Crary, P. S.; Charles Hill, R. A. C.; Ed O. Miller, G. M., 3d V.; S. Clark, G. M., 2d V.; William McAdams, G. M., 1st V.; M. Guthridge, Secretary; L. D. Warner, Treasurer; D. A. Millice, Guard. By Comp. Charles C. Keifer, M. E. Grand High Priest; first member admitted, H. D. Gowey. Officers for 1872: W. H. Wagstaff, H. P.; M. Guthridge, Secretary. 1873—H. D. Gowey, H. P.; G. M. Mumford, Secretary. 1874—W. H. Wagstaff, H. P.; Ed. O. Miller, Secretary. 1875—L. M. Crary, H. P.; H. D. Gowey, Secretary. 1876—W. H. Wagstaff, H. P.; H. D. Gowey, Secretary. 1877—W. H. Wagstaff, H. P.; H. D. Gowey,

Secretary. 1878—L. M. Crary, H. P.; H. D. Gowey, Secretary. 1879—W. H. Wagstaff, H. P.; C. Wes Lyon, Secretary; H. D. Gowey, P. T. 1880—H. D. Gowey, H. P.; W. H. Wagstaff, Secretary. Present number of members, thirty-four.

Blazing Star Lodge, A., F. & A. M.—A dispensation for Blazing Star Lodge, No. 268, A., F. & A. M., was granted to Brothers William Inskeep, B. F. Wright, George Morse, G. W. House, Eason Johnson, H. D. Gowey and H. S. Amy by Most Worthy Grand Master William B. Dodds, and the first meeting was held July 16, 1855. The first officers elected, November 5, 1855, were: William Inskeep, W. M.; B. F. Wright, S. W.; George Morse, J. W.; J. S. W. House, Treasurer; C. B. Winder, Secretary; John A. Gunn, S. D.; H. D. Gowey, J. D.; H. S. Amy, Tiler. A charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, William Inskeep, B. F. Wright, George Morse, Caleb Winder, John House, John Marshall, H. D. Gowey, Hollis S. Amy, Amos Williams, E. Johnson and Silas Igou, dated July 9, 1855, being the charter members. The Masters succeeding William Inskeep were: H. D. Gowey, elected November 5, 1859; W. H. Wagstaff, elected February 8, 1868; Ed O. Miller, elected November 13, 1875; W. H. Wagstaff, November 7, 1877; I. Willett, elected November, 1879. Present number of members, fifty-one.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first publication was a small pamphlet printed in Lewisburg, and was called the *Experiment*, by H. D. Gowey, December 29, 1860, and in March the next year was started the Lewisburg *Weekly Magazine*, by the same printer, which was continued six months. July 1, 1868, the *Boomerang* was commenced by P. G. Mitchell and M. C. Gowey, and continued by the latter to November 1, 1869, when it was discontinued. From the Lewisburg *Weekly Magazine* we append the following of the Lewisburg market of July 3, 1861:

"Wheat, 90 cents; flour, $5; corn, 20 cents; oats, 18 cents; butter, 5 cents; eggs, 5 cents; lard, 7 cents; dried apples, 62 cents; beans, 75 cents; bacon, 8 cents."

It will be recollected that this was at the commencement of the war of the rebellion.

From the *Boomerang* of July 15, 1868, we transcribe the following market report:

"Wheat, $1.79; flour, $12; butter, 20 cents; oats, 50 cents; eggs, 15 cents; lard, 15 cents; bacon, 15 cents; hams and shoulders, 18 cents; sugar, 16 to 18 cents; potatoes, new, $2."

The *Magazine* was "Designed eventually to be a Cosmopolitan Hebdomadal," and the *Boomerang's* motto was, "*Hic et ubique.*"

In January, 1876, J. H. Fluhart started the North Lewisburg *Star*. It was discontinued after six months.

In January, 1876, Vaugh & Sherrett commenced the publication of the North Lewisburg *Gazette*. It was continued only eleven months.

The village at present contains three dry-goods stores, three meat-shops, three drug stores, two saloons, two hotels, three billiard halls, four groceries, one clothing store, three milliner stores, five boarding houses, five blacksmith-shops, three wagon and carriage-shops, one jeweler and book store, one coal and lumber yard, two grain warehouses, two steam and one water saw-mill, one steam and one water grist-mill, one bakery, five physicians, two dentists, three lawyers and one bank—the Bank of North Lewisburg, Ohio—which commenced

business in the spring of 1871. It also contains the following lodges, orders and societies: a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; a Chapter of R. A. Masons; a lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows; a lodge of Knights of Honor; a voluntary observer's office of Signal Service Station of the United States Army, and the office of the Central Ohio Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose main office and headquarters are located here.

EARLY BUILDINGS.

The first frame house built in Lewisburg (yet standing) was built by Gray Gary, and is now occupied by Rev. Samuel Hutchinson. Before that house was built, Gary occupied a cabin near where A. G. Winder's house now stands, and near the little grist-mill of Gary's, which stood on the bank of the mill-pond west of where the brick grist-mill of A. Beltz' now is.

There were also cabins built where J. Carter's home now is, one where Beltz' brick dwelling is, one where J. I. Callender now lives, one on the opposite side of the street, two cabins where William Inskeep now lives, one north of it near the alley, one where William Dolan's dwelling is, one where Dr. Wagstaff's brick building is, one just south of Hoisington's drug store, one near where the post office now is, one on what is now the corner of Maple and Gregory streets, and one near the Methodist Episcopal Church. The last-mentioned one was erected there in 1849, and is still standing and occupied by Mrs. Murphy. The old log schoolhouse stood on the lot now owned and occupied by John Hunter.

The next schoolhouse, a frame, was built on a lot donated for that purpose by Gray Gary, near the creek and west of Mrs. Gandy's dwelling.

The next schoolhouses were built, one on the south side of West Elm street, then in the woods, and the other on the west side of South Sycamore street, about a quarter of a mile from town, which last is yet standing and occupied as a dwelling. After these went into disuse, the schools were in the brick building on the south side of Mill street on the hill, which building is now used for dwellings.

WOODSTOCK.

This pleasant village is situated near the geographical center of the township, and on the C., C. & I. C. Railroad, and at the last census, in 1880, contained 384 inhabitants. It was laid out in 1832 by Sylvanus and Phœbe Smith, and consisted of twenty-five lots of about one-fourth acre each, of which the former laid off fourteen lots, numbered 1 to 14, and located in the northwest corner of the Milford, Urbana, Mechanicsburg and Bellefontaine roads, and the latter eleven lots, numbered from 15 to 25. The town first took the name of Hartford, but afterward finding there was a post office in the State by the same name, they changed it to Woodstock, in order to have the name of post office correspond with the town. When the town was laid out, Phœbe Smith's house came on Lot No. 24, and therefore was the first in town. The first house built after the village was laid out was on Lot No. 3, by David H. Hall, a shoemaker. The second one on Lot No. 2, by William B. Linell, a blacksmith, who also built a shop on Lot No. 15. During the next three years houses were built on Lots Nos. 5, 4, 16, and 1. On the last-named lot a dwelling-house and store-room was erected.

In 1836, B. D. Sibley made another addition to the town in the southeast corner of the cross street, and these lots were numbered 26 to 35.

In the same year, some two or three houses were built on that part of the town. About the same time was added in the southwest corner six lots, from 36 to 41. There has been two additions to the original since that time—one by Elias Smith and one by E. M. Bennett, both in the southwest corner of the cross roads.

The town is very irregular in shape, and some of the streets cross at right angles. This arises from the fact that the first land sold to settlers was bounded by old Indian trails through the plains, and, at the time Hartford was laid out, Sylvanus Smith owned the northwest angle of the cross roads, Phœbe Smith the northeast, Isaac Marsh the southwest, and B. D. Sibley the southeast. It was agreed that they would lay out a town, and they would make it with streets crossing at right angles. Sylvanus Smith engaged the County Surveyor to do the work, and when he came on Sibley and Marsh refused to have anything to do with it, and by that means defeated their plan. Woodstock now contains one hotel, one livery stable, two dry goods stores, one bakery, three groceries, one carriage-shop, two saloons, four blacksmith-shops, one tile manufactory, one drug store, one harness-shop, one meat store, one boot and shoe store, two physicians, one grain dealer, two milliner stores, and two saw-mills.

BANK OF WOODSTOCK.

This institution was organized April 4, 1877, with a capital stock of $10,000, and the following officers and Board of Directors: President, Hon. A. P. Howard; Vice President, Azro Smith; Cashier, George Riddle; Directors, R. C. Moulton, A. P. Howard, S. P. Carlton, Azro Smith, D. A. Martin, D. Hanly and Dor Martin. The officers have remained the same from the commencement up to the present date, with the exception of the substitution of E. P. Black as a Director in place of Dor Martin, resigned. Mr. Riddle is a man of superior ability as a cashier, and under his present management the bank is proving a financial success to its stockholders.

WOODSTOCK LODGE, NO. 167, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted October 22, 1850. The charter members were Cyrus Wait, W. D. Sibley, Hiram Smith, T. J. Wilcox, Royal Jennings, George Gregory and W. F. Shaffer. They own and occupy the second story of a fine brick building, the lower rooms of which are occupied by the bank, stores, post office, etc.

EARLY HISTORY OF WHAT IS NOW KNOWN AS THE WOODSTOCK SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

The first school, or about the first, was organized in the year 1820, and taught by Asahel Woodworth, in a cabin about one-fourth of a mile south of the present site of the schoolhouse on the land of a Mr. Conner. The school was soon after transferred to the cabin of the Widow Phebe Smith, that stood where D. P. Smith now lives, on Lot No. 24, in Woodstock; and schools were taught there until 1824, when a log schoolhouse was built—where the old brick schoolhouse was afterward built—Lester Smith teaching the first school. This house was made of rough, unhewed logs; size about 24x32 feet, and covered with clapboards, weighted down with poles, and had an open fire-place with stack chimney. Logs were cut out, and greased paper was used for windows, which was, however, soon replaced by lights of glass.

The seats were slabs or puncheon, smoothed, and holes bored and legs inserted, on which the smaller scholars were obliged to sit while in school, with no rest for the back and but little for the feet, as they were generally so high that they could hardly reach the floor. The writing-desks were made by boring holes in the sides of the house, at a slight angle, wooden pins being inserted and a smoothed board laid thereon; and when scholars wished to attend to their writing lessons, they would crowd their next neighbor over a little, raise their feet from the floor, and, by swinging of the feet, twist right about and get in position for writing. In this house, schools were kept up about six months out of a year until, I think, 1832, when it was torn down and a brick house was built on the same site and is yet standing, and now occupied as a dwelling, William Casey being the present owner.

During the time that the old schoolhouse was occupied, schools were taught during winters by male and in summer by female teachers. Among the earliest male teachers were Lester Smith, David Ripley, E. Burnham and Joseph Irwin. Their wages were from $8 to $10 per month, and board around—that is, among the scholars. The teacher would generally send word by the scholars to their parents that they would be at their house for board next week; then the mother would begin to put the house in order, and to impress upon the little ones that they must be on their good behavior during all of next week, as the school-teacher would be there at that time. This school district during its infancy was especially fortunate in securing good teachers. As a rule the schoolmasters in those days were well qualified, and were exemplary members of society. They governed the school with a firm hand, and no scholar, however large or of either sex, was spared the rod if the offense seemed to require punishment, and various were the modes of chastisement resorted to. At one time a young man was guilty of disobeying the rules of the school, and for punishment the teacher threw him on the floor and the young men of the class of spellers were required to stand on his body during the class exercises. Although the teachers were close and severe during school hours, they were especially lively and sociable when out of school, and when the hour of noon came round and both scholar and teacher had partaken of their bountiful supply of dinner which the good mother had carefully put up in the dinner basket, with which every family was supplied and sent to school by the larger scholars, they were always among the first on the play-ground and would spend all the balance of the noon hour in playing ball or running and jumping with the scholars, but when 1 o'clock came they would drop everything, clothe themselves in their official dignity, and then woe unto the offender during the balance of that day. Then there was no false dignity among the scholars or teacher, but all were on equality, and however near the schoolhouse they might reside, the dinner must be taken and eaten at the schoolhouse, and however homely the fare it was eaten with a relish and hospitably shared with any chance caller at such dinner time. During these schools each scholar tried to excel and stand at the head of the class, and most of them did become excellent scholars. About 1832 the brick schoolhouse was built, and E. Burnham probably taught the first school therein. After him came Isaac Marsh, who taught two terms or, rather, winters, and Marietta Kimball taught one or two summer terms. Melvin Sprague, Melvin Newton and Dr. Sabin and Dr. Delaney and wife probably one winter each. The village of Woodstock was laid out about this time, which brings us to 1840, in the spring of which year Robert Wilson, an Irishman, opened a select school during the summer and fall which was largely attended by the more advanced

scholars. The district having increased to such a degree that it became necessary for more than one school, and two teachers were employed, of whom one was Mr. Wilson and the other Elder Amos Stephens. A second house was secured for Mr. Wilson (this was formerly built and used as a blacksmith-shop), and at this time repaired, plastered and used for school during the next two winters.

Mr. Wilson at that time concluding a change of locality would be to his advantage, moved to Mechanicsburg and opened a school at that place.

At the time of Mr. Wilson's removal a Mr. Joseph P. Smith, former Principal of Meadville Academy, in Pennsylvania, whose health had become impaired and who had for some two years been traveling about this part of the country, peddling clocks, tin reflectors and buying feathers, became attached to the place, concluded to abandon his roaming life, settle down and try his hand at teaching again. He bought a few acres of land about one mile west of Woodstock, moved on it and commenced farming and teaching. At the latter he was a complete success, but at the former was a failure.

This school was kept up until the year 1846, when Joseph Smith died and the school was closed. This Mr. Smith was very singular in his actions, and, when absorbed in his duties as teacher or in conversation upon any subject, became entirely oblivious to anything that was passing. Some of the scholars were fond of perpetrating innocent jokes on him, and laugh at the perplexity that was depicted on his countenance when he found it out; but he never lost his equanimity of temper, and only wondered that youngsters could be so bad. One joke, especially, played off on him was this: He had lost a front tooth and, in order to enable him to speak with more ease and distinctness, had fashioned a piece of sole leather to just fit the cavity, and would frequently remove the tooth and then replace it when he wished to explain to the class any subject. One day, while busy with a class in geometry, he removed the leather tooth, laid it down for a moment, when some mischievous scholar picked it up and put in its place one fully double its size. Soon, some point in the theorem seemed to need a clearer explanation. The teacher picked up the tooth to insert in its place, but it would not fit. After examining it critically for a moment he said, "Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another, but how it happens that my old leather tooth so soon becomes double the size of the cavity it has to fill is past my comprehension," and the missing tooth was immediately handed over to him, and the young man was never again guilty of trying to play off a joke on "Uncle Joe."

The scholars generally became proficient in any science they undertook, and during the winter of 1845–46, this school turned out seventeen teachers from a class of twenty-eight, and some of that class are now filling very good situations, among them are Dr. Timothy Davenport, who has been elected a number of times to both branches of the Legislature of Oregon; Warren and Samuel Cranston, who both have, or do now, hold lucrative Government situations in Oregon; also, C. W. Smith, at present a resident of New York City, holding a high position in railroad circles.

But I have digressed from my subject in regard to district schools. From 1842 to 1850, schools were kept up about six months out of each year, and two teachers were required at each school. They were taught by Ira J. Smith, G. W. Kellogg, R. C. Moulton, John Smith, Maria Sibley, Maria Chapman and some not now called to mind. An addition to the old schoolhouse was built in 1843. During this time the citizens in a measure lost the interest

formerly taken in education and the schools did not show that life they had previously, though good schools were kept up until the year 1860, when new life was infused into them.

In 1860, a substantial two-story building was built in the west end of the town near the railroad. Here school was kept for seventeen years. In 1862, Erastus Martin and Pearl Howard erected a small building near the larger one, which was called the "College," where the higher branches were taught at a certain sum per quarter for several years. This house was turned over to the Township Board in 1867, after which time the Woodstock School was divided into three departments, at which it stands to-day. Among those who taught during the period named, I will mention Albertine Clark, Clark Dix, Josie Lapham, Benjamin Bennett, William Lugenbeal, F. S. Fuson, P. E. Fleck and John Outram. Albertine Clark was a lady of rare endowments and a great success in the schoolroom. She never resorted to corporal punishment, but woe to the luckless knight that aroused her wrath. Her terrible tongue-lashings were never forgotten! Clark Dix was victor in a knockdown argument one day, that nearly finished his earthly pilgrimage. Several large boys tested his muscle in an open fight, but he was too strong for them.

Benjamin Bennett, who is an inhabitant of our town at the present time, was a terror to evil doers. Being a man of powerful frame and a strict disciplinarian, he quickly reduced order out of chaos. P. E. Fleck is now a successful lawyer of Columbus. He was a good teacher.

John Outram was Principal of the school for two years, and was a faithful and conscientious teacher. He was greatly beloved by his pupils who mourn his death, which was caused by that great foe of the American people—consumption. In 1875, a strong effort was made by a number of the leading citizens of Woodstock to establish a township school, with a department for the instruction of the older and more advanced pupils of the country schools. After a very exciting canvass, this project was defeated owing to the opposition of the large land owners who feared an increase of taxation.

The scheme was not dropped, however, for Joseph Chamberlin, the chief conspirator, succeeded in securing the passage of a bill through the State Legislature organizing Woodstock Special School District, a tract extending about a mile in each direction from the public square.

Immediately upon he passage of the bill a levy was made, an architect employed and soon the present school building, which is the pride of the town was in course of erection. The total cost of grounds, building and fixtures was about $9,000.

The house is easy of access, of fine appearance, and finished inside with all modern appliances of the school. It has four well-ventilated rooms, heated with furnaces, and an extensive basement. The present Principal is J. W. Freeman, who has held that position for five years.

In 1880, the School Board issued a course of study and regulations, which cannot fail to be of material benefit in years to come.

Heretofore older pupils have dropped out of school at the age of eighteen or twenty, after pursuing such studies as they might select. Now the branches to be pursued are named by the School Board, and it is expected to turn out graduates at the age of sixteen or seventeen who will possess greater educational qualifications than many who have attended the same school several years longer in the past. Much time is gained by a systematic arrangement of studies, according to the age of the pupil. For instance, grammar is not introduced

until the child is old enough to comprehend its numerous rules, and instead of an endless progression in arithmetic as in the past, algebra and geometry are substituted.

One peculiarity of the course of study is the attention paid to composition in its various forms. This is begun early and continually kept in view. For this feature we are indebted to the Rev. S. P. Carleton, an ardent believer in good schools.

Many improvements have been made in school teaching in the last quarter of a century, and let us hope we have not kept far in the rear.

The rod is no longer a necessity in school government. Why? Because teachers have learned that the lessons can be made so interesting and attendance on the school such a pleasure, that force need rarely be appealed to in the education of the young. If this is not the case elsewhere, it is so at least with us. Our schools are to-day in a very flourishing condition, conducted by energetic teachers and filled by interested scholars. A permanent literary society on a new plan has been organized in the High School, which promises to do much for the future well-being of its members. The graduating class this year will probably number six. Algebra, geometry, botany, physiology, literature, Latin, astronomy, Constitution, book-keeping and philosophy are taught outside of the common branches. Let us hope that many young people of this neighborhood will avail themselves of the great advantages offered by our schools.

WOODSTOCK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The following history of the Woodstock Library Association has been kindly furnished us by Dr. L. C. Herrick, who has been the Librarian from the time of its inception, in 1874, up to the present date:

"This institution was organized at the drug store of George Riddle & Co., on the evening of May 19, 1874, the following-named persons participating: Hon. J. F. Gowey, Rev. T. N. Glover, Dr. L. C. Herrick, Messrs. Levi Kidder, George Riddle, N. P. Hewitt, N. W. Chamberlin, Charles Colwell, Samuel Standish, S. D. Fairchild, J. A. McDonald and Miss A. L. McDonald, with Rev. F. N. Glover in the chair. The following plan of organization was agreed: The number of stockholders to be unlimited; each share to be $5; no one to have any right to the books, except stockholders, unless by vote of the Association; the President, Secretary and Librarian to constitute an executive board.

"By-laws and regulations were then adopted, after which the following officers were elected: President, S. D. Fairchild; Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. T. N. Glover; Librarian, Dr. L. C. Herrick.

"Half of the capital stock of the association was then called in, to be immediately expended for books.

"Dr. Herrick tendered the use of his office as a library, which was accepted. On motion, three others were added to the purchasing committee, whose duties should expire with the first negotiation, viz.: Messrs. Hewitt, Gowey and McDonald. The committee selected and purchased thirteen volumes, and with that small stock commenced operations, the first book being loaned May 29, 1874, according to the Librarian's record. In the month of August, 1874, the association negotiated with several persons who owned a small collection of books, and thus secured thirty-three volumes, taking the books at a fair valuation on shares in the association. The library was kept supplied with fresh reading matter by means of assessments on the capital stock, made at intervals of three or four months, until the stock was all paid up, since which time it has been

supported by means of dues on shares of 50 cents, every four months, together with the rents of books to non-shareholders, fines and occasional entertainments. The present number of volumes in the library is four hundred and twenty-three, besides numerous unbound magazines and pamphlets.

"The library also takes ten standard magazines and periodicals, which are put up in reading covers as soon as received, and thus being carefully preserved while they are circulating among the readers, and at the end of each year they are all neatly and substantially bound.

"The library is becoming one of the principal institutions of our town, and the circle of its influence is slowly but surely extending. It has been the aim of the managers to furnish wholesome mental food, and to educate the coming generations into a relish for instructive and useful reading, and lead them to shun the pernicious dime novels and story papers. A good deal has already been accomplished in that direction, and now very little of that kind of literature can be found in this community."

The officers since the commencement of the association have been as follows:

PRESIDENTS.

Elected.	Name.	Time Expired.
May 19, 1874	*S. D. Fairchild	September 27, 1874.
October 13, 1874	Hon. J. F. Gowey	February 29, 1876.
March 10, 1876	Hon. A. P. Howard	December 14, 1877.
December 14, 1877	Azro Smith	December 5, 1878.
December 5, 1878	Joe Chamberlin	December 5, 1879.
December 5, 1879	George Riddle, Esq.	

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

May 19, 1874	Rev. T. N. Glover	February 13, 1876.
February 13, 1876	†John M. Outram	December 15, 1876.
December, 1876	E. M. Smith	December 14, 1877.
December 14, 1877	J. W. Freeman.	

TREASURER.

December 14, 1877	N. P. Hewitt	December 5, 1878.
December 5, 1878	George Riddle, Esq	December 5, 1879.
December 5, 1879	J. F. Wiss.	

LIBRARIAN.

May 19, 1874.....Dr. L. C. Herrick.

*Died at sea, while returning from Europe.
†Died.

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP.

BY W. H. BAXTER.

LOCATION, SURFACE, SOIL, TIMBER, ETC.

Goshen Township lies in the southeast corner of Champaign County. It is nearly eight miles long, north and south, and something more than four miles and a half wide, east and west, containing 22,693 acres of land, excluding Mechanicsburg corporation. The whole of the township is included in what is called Virginia Military Lands; Ludlow's line (a line surveyed by a man of that name), from the head-waters of the Miami River to the head of the Scioto River, separating the Virginia Military Lands from the Congress Lands, runs about one and four-fifths miles to four and one-half miles west of the township line. Virginia then had first ownership of all the land, and it was by that State granted, in various amounts, to individuals, who located it in such places and shapes as best suited them. Farm lines and roads are hence more irregular and inconvenient than those on the regularly laid-out Congress Lands.

The surface of the township is neither flat nor hilly, but sufficiently rolling to insure good drainage. The higher points fall by easy descent to the lower lands, making all suitable and easy of cultivation. The eastern side of the township joins Madison County, and on that portion the surface assumes more of a level cast, being the beginning of the extensive Darby Plains, which extend for many miles into Madison County.

The soil of the township is generally good, and, with little exceptions, is considered quite fertile and easy of cultivation; the level lands being generally a rich, dark loam, while the higher rolling ground is generally of a strong, chocolate-colored soil. There is very little clay land, and that confined to a few of the higher portions of the township.

The township is well watered by numerous small streams which flow in various directions through its territory, and, where there is no running stream, water can be had almost anywhere by a well of a moderate depth. Water is principally lime water.

At the time white settlers first appeared, the land was nearly all covered with timber, which they had to clear away to make their cultivatable fields. Abundance of timber is still left, but not such a surplus that owners are anxious to get it out of the way. Walnut, which used to be abundant, has nearly all been cut out. At first it was used for burning, rails, building lumber, and anything to get it off; of late years, it has been more valuable, and has been shipped away, until now, but little is left. Oak, hickory, ash, elm and maple compose the principal timber now, though there are small amounts of other kinds. There is no beech, and never was.

Nearly all the roads in the township—except some unimportant by-roads—are pike roads. These improvements were commenced in 1867, under a State law, authorizing the County Commissioners, upon petition of residents within certain bounds along the proposed improvement, to contract for said piking, issue bonds therefor, and assess costs upon land within said bounds. Four pikes, however, were built by private subscription. The Urbana, Mechanicsburg and Jefferson, commenced in 1848, and partly built same year between Urbana and Mechanicsburg; the one beginning at the Jefferson road, about a mile from

Mechanicsburg, and continuing down the London road to the county line; the Mechanicsburg and Springfield, and the Mechanicsburg and Liverpool road, all of which had toll-gates; but now, 1880, are all free, except the last named, which is the only toll road in the township. The road from Mechanicsburg to Catawba and the one from Mechanicsburg to Lewisburg, were the first ones in the township built under that State law; they were built in 1867.

As far, then, as this township now is concerned, there is good soil which needs no foreign fertilizer. It is not subject to extreme damage by water or droughts; farming machinery can be used to great advantage; good roads permit travel at all seasons. Nature has done much and produces abundantly to reward the laborer, yet, with all gifts bestowed, she needs to be tickled and coaxed. Without labor, no reward; with work, the farmer here can live on the fat of the land. Wheat and corn comprise the principal crops of grain raised, although oats, rye, buckwheat and other stuff raised by the farmer yield well. Farmers also largely attend to raising cattle, sheep and hogs.

This is not especially a fruit-raising people, although all fruits common to this climate grow here. Strawberries do well about every year; blackberries and raspberries do tolerably well, but not equal to territory further south; peaches are a fair crop about every second year; apples generally a good round crop every second year, with a small one in the interval.

Below we give a table showing the principal crops raised in this township in 1879, and it may be depended upon as being as reliable as can be got by man, being taken from the enumerator's blanks for the census of 1880, with addition of two farms he related he had not taken:

CORN.		WHEAT.		OATS.		HAY.	
ACRES.	BUSHELS.	ACRES.	BUSHELS.	ACRES.	BUSHELS.	ACRES.	TONS.
4,757	159,000	2,140	42,000	182	4,150	2,034	2,400

There are 145 farms in the township, ranging from four acres, the least in size taken, to 817 acres, the largest in the township. Of course there are persons who own less than four acres, but they are not included in any of the above statistics.

The wheat crop of 1879 was more than a usual one; the crop of corn was a short one, also of oats and hay there was a short crop.

The prices for the whole of the crops of 1879, given above, are here given:

By report of Hunter & Son, grain buyers and shippers at Mechanicsburg, corn ranged from 33 cents to 40 cents, averaging about 37 to 38 cents per bushel. Oats, about 30 cents per bushel.

Staley & Baxter, shippers and millers at Mechanicsburg, paid for wheat from 90 cents to $1.32, averaging, for all they bought of the entire crop, a fraction over $1.11. The average price for the entire crop at this point, then, was from $1.10 to $1.15 per bushel.

Good hay ranged from $7 to $10 per ton delivered. In a few cases, for extra good, a little more might have been paid.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS, SETTLERS AND THEIR CONDITION.

About the years 1805 or 1806, the first settlers made their appearance within what is now the territory of Goshen Township. A few years ago it

possibly might have been discovered exactly when the first settler came, and who he was; but, after diligent inquiry, the writer has not been able to fix the time or person to a certainty. The land at that time was held, mostly in large tracts, by grant from the State of Virginia, to persons, none of whom lived here. These persons held the land for sale, which, being an unbroken wilderness, was sold at a low price.

The first settlers came as squatters, and settled upon land where soil and locality best suited them. Some squatted for a short period and then moved on, their object being to get a living in the easiest way. It is a mistaken notion to think that the men, seventy-five years ago, were so much different from those of the present day; many sought to live easy then, and many are seeking the same thing to-day. The first settler, having selected a location, squatted and went to work to erect his mansion. Out of the abundance of materials all around him, this was no long task, but, in a few days, he had his house completed. The unhewn trees of the forest made the sides; long shingles split out of logs, laid on the top and held down by long poles laid on them, formed his roof; mud and sticks stopped the cracks between the logs; sticks laid up outside the house, plastered with mud, formed their chimney; windows without glass, floors without boards. Thus his mansion was without beauty, but possessed the merit of meeting his necessities, protecting and making him comfortable.

Settlers in our new country now are far differently situated than were the first settlers of this region. Railroads carry all the elements of civilization to their very doors, almost; most of the advantages of an older society accompany them, or are brought within their reach by the railroad and telegraph; everything they can raise has a fair cash value almost without leaving their farms; information from the world at large reaches them almost daily, while they have the improved machinery of an advanced age to aid them. Not so our first settlers. The locomotive and telegraph made not their appearance among them for more than forty years after; what they had could not be sold for money without transporting a long distance through roadless forests; for years there was but one wagon in the whole settlement. Wagons could not be used to any advantage in their situation. They were in a pathless forest—no roads, no bridges, nothing more than mere trails through the woods, over hill and valley, which sufficed for the animals they rode or led. This region was almost entirely covered with woods, all except a few wet places and small open prairies in which the wild grass grew higher than a man's head.

Our settlers then settled in the woods and opened their farms by clearing away the timber on the land. The first intimation sometimes that a settler would have of the coming of another would be the clear ringing of his ax, as, having squatted, he was felling trees to build his cabin. Generally, however, the previous settlers would welcome a new-comer by meeting on a day, cutting down timber, building up the sides of his home the first day, the next putting on the roof; and thus in two days the new-comer would be safely housed and prepared to live. Our modern women take a week after a house is entirely finished to fix things up before they will acknowledge it is fit to live in. Truly, our happiness ought to be greater than theirs, but ask those old ones and they will answer nay.

Our squatters then, having opened their farms, soon, or in a few years, bought or contracted for the land they wanted, and thus advanced a step from squatter to proprietor; or, not wishing to buy, they, in course of time, gave way

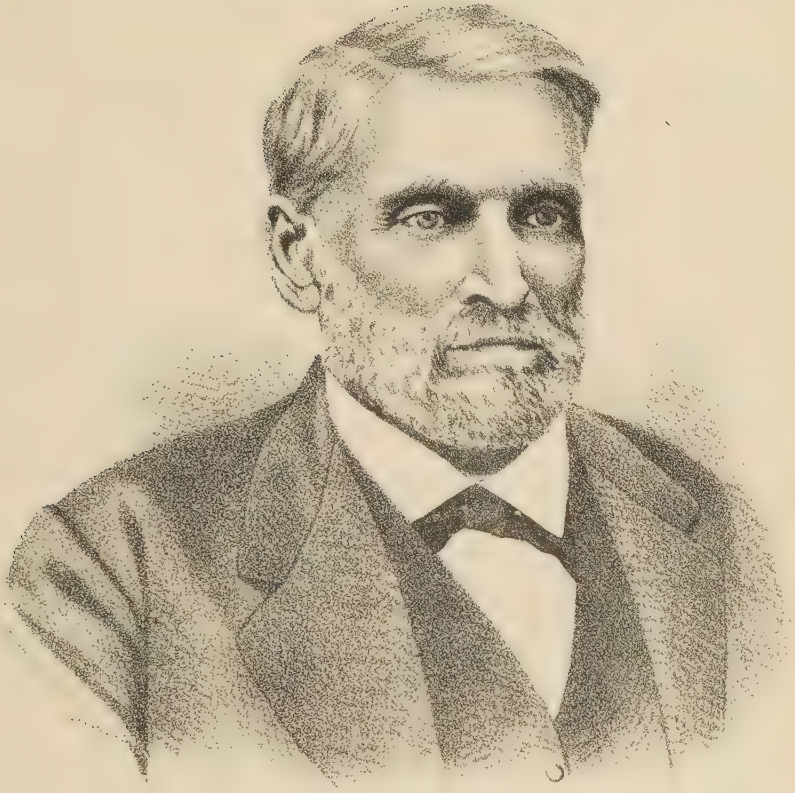
to those who did, while themselves moved on to squat elsewhere, or stayed to rent of the owners.

In 1805, Jacob Hazle, from Washington County, Penn., came and selected 324 acres of land in the northeast corner of the township in Virginia Military Survey No. 5,042, granted by Virginia to John Cole, who assigned to James Towler; of Towler, Mr. Hazle bought some time after 1805, getting a deed in 1812. Having selected his location, Mr. Hazle went back to Pennsylvania, and returned in two or three years, and settled permanently. In 1806, Henry Hazle, father of Jacob, and Thomas Lawson and wife, sister of Jacob, came and occupied the land selected by Jacob Hazle.

In 1806, Joseph Cummings, born in Massachusetts, settled on the north side of Little Lake, about two and a half miles a little east of north of Mechanicsburg. About 1806, Hugh Bay also settled a short distance north of Cummings. In the same year, John Brittin settled a little more than a mile northeast of Mechanicsburg, near what is now the Milford Pike; the northwest and west portion of the township, at this early day not being disturbed by settlement. Theodorick Spain, in 1808, settled about one mile and a half south of Mechanicsburg, near where Thomas Wren now lives. About the same date, Jonathan Brown, John Pepper, John Cowan and William Frankerberger settled in the southeast part of the township, along or near what is now the Mechanicsburg and London Pike. In 1808, Richard Corbis moved from Buck Creek and located near Theodorick Spain, Corbis being the first settler on the farm now owned by Samuel Engle. Corbis had the only wagon in the settlement for quite a number of years. About the same time came also William Burnside. Joseph Porter also settled at an early day near Joseph Cummings, and was the second (the first not known) person buried in the Brittin graveyard, about a mile from Mechanicsburg, on the Brittin farm. The slab to his grave is still there. His death was in September, 1809. The first schoolhouse was built in that graveyard. The foregoing, if not all the first persons that settled here, are among the very first. Within a year or two others came quite frequently, until, within a few years, numerous settlements dotted the eastern part of the township.

When one contrasts our situation with that only seventy years ago, the difference is something wonderful. In 1812, there was not a road opened over which a vehicle could pass, except it might be a trail from Columbus to Urbana, which passed about a mile and a quarter south of Mechanicsburg, in the neighborhood of the Spain settlement. At that early time and for years after, ladies did not luxuriate in their silks or calicoes even. They were content to dress in goods of their own manufacture and make. If they wished to appear nice on a Sunday or at a rustic gathering, they made an extra dress by coloring a yellow or other striking-colored stripe down their goods. Neither did they use from fifteen to forty yards, but the amount which would make a plain, straight skirt. We do not find that their plain style interfered with a true womanly character. They were as sincerely religious as their sex now is, and died with as good a hope of heaven; they loved as strongly and as truly as now; their morality was as good, and their lives, on the average, of as much value to the world as those of the present day.

Those families were acquainted with the Indians, in their natural state, as they roamed the forests on their hunting expeditions. They were, however, peaceable Indians, and offered no special violence to the whites. There was no Indian town or permanent camp in this neighborhood, although some of them



Amos J. Howard.

GOSHEN TP

had a camp over near the Spain cabin, where they would frequently stop for a few days at a time, and cure the meat they had killed in the hunt. They would frequently visit the cabins of the whites and ask for a little corn bread, salt or whatever they needed, being apparently as fond of good living as the whites, giving occasionally deer meat in return. The whites were careful to accommodate them when they could. By the year 1813, what is now the township had received quite a considerable accession to its population, many families having settled here.

The war with England having broken out, army operations were carried on in the northwest border of the State. The settlers here and farther west and north feared a raid by the Indians, who were incited by the British to attack the settlements. For their protection, a company of militia under Capt. Abner Barret was called into Governmental service, and went up into what is now Logan County and occupied Menary's block-house. While this company was there, two men, father and son, named Thomas, were killed by the Indians and brought to Urbana and buried. This was in July or August, 1813. Belonging to this company were a number of the settlers here, among whom were Joshua Shepherd, Hugh Bay, John Frankerberger, Jacob Hazle, William Burnside, William Kelley, Nelson Lansdale and perhaps others. These men were at the block-house about a month. While they were away, there was an Indian scare among the settlers, and those in that part of the township moved near to John Frankerberger's, for mutual protection, whence, in a few weeks, they returned to their own places.

Near Frankerberger's is the earliest burial-place for the pioneers in that part of the township. There many found their last resting-place, and there their mortal parts have mouldered away to dust forever. Having cast off mortality they have put on immortality, glad that no more shall they be cumbered with these poor, frail bodies. Nearly the last mark of a burial-place has been obliterated; a few years more, and the remembrance will be gone, but the old pioneers are not there. How gloriously heaven opens out to our prospect, when, having done life's duties as best we could, we all lie down at the end to sleep.

Those were primitive times in the woods and clearings here. Stoves were not known; a large fire-place served for warming and cooking. A pot, a skillet, frying-pan and a Dutch oven, made their stock of cooking utensils. Not a house had a window-glass; a hole in the wall, or at best, a greased paper over it, served as a window. What are now considered as necessaries of life but are really luxuries—they did without. Tea and coffee were not used, and they depended for sugar on what they could make from the maple trees. Some of the children had some schooling, and some not any. The school law hadn't got around yet, and what little was had was a subscription school. They were not neglected, however, as to one matter, for which, no doubt, many are even now in their eternal home, giving thanks. The Methodist preachers kept pace with the settlers, and were up with them in their cabins, encouraging them on in the "good old way." Preaching was had pretty regularly every two weeks. Before churches were built, meetings were held in their cabins.

As has been stated, the soil through most of the township was strong and rich. The kind of timber which grew on it demonstrated that fact. In addition, the land adjoining, extending for miles into what is now Madison County, was also rich, and, being mostly a rich dark soil, slightly rolling, offered to settlers a good home for the future, and farming land of great and permanent value. These

considerations led to a rapid settlement of the township for those times. It was not a time in which railroads went in advance of settlement and civilization, as is the case in so much of our western country now; but settlers rode on horseback or trudged along on foot, and railroads brought up the rear forty years after. Thus, in six or eight years from 1805 or 1806, the first settlement, the settler was no longer alone, but could rejoice in having neighbors quite numerous. As a further help, Urbana had become a point of some prominence by 1813. It was a point of rendezvous for troops, and the point from which military expeditions started in campaigns against the British and Indians in the Northwest. In fact, it was the frontier town, and the last town between the settlers here and the enemy. Beyond was almost an unbroken forest, save the path the army made, and blazed ways through the forests. And when, in the summer of 1813, the settlers became afraid of an Indian incursion, their militiamen were sent beyond Urbana, into what is now Logan County, to defend the extreme frontier.

Affairs continued to improve in this part of the wilderness until 1814. The possession of a little water-power within what is now Mechanicsburg, led to the making of a small mill there. This mill shortened the necessary journey by ten or fifteen miles to many families, and made it a natural point of meeting for several miles around, and hence was suggested the idea of laying out a village. Men then, as men now, enjoyed taking a vacation once or twice a week, and, meeting together, having a talk or engaging in various exercises, more of an athletic kind than at the present day. Then wrestling, running, jumping, ball playing, and sometimes fighting; now nothing of the former is ever seen on our streets or in the town, and fighting is considered disgraceful, and not an exhibition of manliness, courage or test of strength.

When Mechanicsburg was first laid out, there was plenty of game running through the forests. Hunting then was a reality, and its fruits a help to the support of the family, instead of being, as now, mostly an unnecessary destruction of a few innocent creatures, whose slaughter is so often a real loss to man. Deer were plenty. There were no fences, and but little underbrush to hinder their running; but, unimpeded and free, with the branches of the noble old oaks waving majestically above them, they snuffed upon the air the spirit of liberty, and had a chance for their lives. They were frequently found in herds of considerable numbers, and the hunter who caught them unawares was shrewd indeed. Bears were sometimes seen, while wolves were abundant, making the woods echo with their yelps. Pigs were carried off by them, and sheep and lambs were secure of their lives only by being penned at night. Other smaller game was abundant.

MAKE IMPROVEMENTS, BUILD A MILL.

The people, getting a little more numerous, now began to cast about to see how they could add to their conveniences. They had to go a long journey to mill to get their corn ground. From several miles south of Mechanicsburg, they had to go to Kingston, above Urbana. This was at a loss of time, and inconvenient, although frequently children would be mounted upon their horses with their corn; and, accompanied by a man, a number would make the trip at the same time. About the year 1812, the settlers concluded they could have a mill much nearer. A small mill was built within what is now Mechanicsburg, about a hundred yards back of the house now owned by Mr. William Wilkinson, near the railroad. The people volunteered, and dug the race, and did most of the rough work on the mill. This was a small affair, but served to grind the

settlers' corn. Flour was not made, for there was no way to bolt it. When a settler wanted something extra, he had his wheat ground in the corn buhr, and sifted it himself to get out the bran. After, in 1818, a new one was put up, adjoining the east side of the old one, by Andrew Staley as millwright. Afterward, in 1840, Mr. Staley built, a short distance east of the old one, the mill now standing and in operation, named Goshen Mills. Mr. Staley owned this mill from its building to his death, in 1875, when it passed to his son, S. S. Staley, who now (1880) owns and runs it.

The flouring-mill now called Hunter's Mill was built in 1823 by Jonathan Cheney.

FORMATION OF TOWNSHIP, ELECTIONS, ETC.

By the year 1815, a good many families had been added to the township and village. Living within the village of Mechanicsburg, or within a mile or two of it, in 1815, in addition to those already mentioned, might be named William Woods, John and Philip Winans, Christopher, Henry and George Millice, Benjamin Griffin, Jonathan Doty, Thomas and Richard Landsdale, Alexander McCorkle, Insine Mitchell, Samuel Mars, John Sherry, Ferrel Baker, William Cheney, and perhaps others. Uncle Claudius Mitchell, as he is familiarly called, settled in this year on the Liverpool Pike, near the present township line. William Woods was a local preacher, and Alexander McCorkle an exhorter, the latter possessing great power over the people in awakening them to a sense of their spiritual needs, of whom more will be said in noticing the rise and progress of the church in the village.

Previous to 1810, the whole of what is now Champaign County was included in two townships—Mad River and Salem. In March session, 1810, the County Commissioners divided Salem Township, and made Union Township, which embraced what is now Wayne, Rush, Union and Goshen Townships. Between October 11, 1814, and June 24, 1815, Goshen Township was formed out of a part of Union.

On June 24, 1815, an election was held in Goshen Township to elect three Justices of the Peace. This was probably the first election had in the new township. At that election, 31 votes were cast, of which John Brittin received 21 votes, John Owen 30 votes, William Bay 31 votes, and those three were declared elected Justices. The Judges at this election were James Owen, Benjamin Brown and John Armstrong; the Clerks were John Corey and John Kain.

October 10, 1815, an election was held for Senator and Representative. Total votes cast, 60. John Brittin, William Mars and John Cheppen, Judges; John Owen and William Peppers, Clerks.

October 8, 1816, at an election for Governor, 56 votes were cast. Thomas Worthington received 49, and James Dunlap 5. John Brittin, John Cowan and John Kain, Judges; John Owen and Theo. Spain, Clerks.

MARRIAGES.

The following are among the earliest marriages of the settlers of the township: John Frankerberger to Elizabeth Pepper, March 17, 1808, by Rev. Bennett Maxcy; John Owen to Jane Minturn, September 27, 1808, by John Thomas; John Thompson to Polly Frankerberger, November 20, 1809, by Hiram M. Curry; Daniel Rutan to Mary Riddle, February 15, 1810, by John Thomas, Justice of the Peace; William Kelley to Rebecca Martin, September

3, 1811, by Benjamin Cheney, Justice of the Peace; Jacob Hazle to Jean Bay, April 30, 1812, by Samuel Woods; Jesse Frankerberger to Rachel Cheney, February 3, 1814, by Benjamin Cheney, Justice of the Peace; Isaiah Cheney to Jane Corbus, March 10, 1814; William Kelley to Rachel Barnes, June 16, 1814; Ferrel Baker to Sarah Owen, March 28, 1816; John Mars to Polly Pepper, November 14, 1816.

POPULATION AND WEALTH.

The following is the valuation of Goshen Township for the years stated (Mechanicsburg not included). The valuation of earlier years cannot be stated, as the duplicates were not kept by townships.

	1881	1880	1871	1870	1866	1865	1860	1840	1826
No. of Acres...	22,718	22,485	22,475	22,465	22,385	23,077	23,041	22,380	18,222¼
Real Estate....	$952,750	$ 902,580	$ 875,790	$540,340	$530,740	$573,680	$562,040	$79,337	$24,662
Chattel.....	.....	316,227	271,976	278,391	213,936	231,609	162,980	.....	9,416
Total Value....	.....	$1,218,807	$1,147,766	$818,731	$744,676	$805,289	$725,020	.....	$34,078

It was decided, in 1865, to increase the corporation of Mechanicsburg to a mile square. The reduction in value consequent appears in 1866.

The valuations of 1870 and 1871, 1880 and 1881, are given to show the alterations in valuation by the appraisements of 1870 and 1880, which appear in the succeeding years respectively.

Of the above land for 1881, 11,181 acres are plow land, 5,852 are meadow and pasture, and 5,685 are woods and uncultivatable; value of buildings, $64,100; and land without buildings, $888,650; value for 1881, as equalized by County Board.

The following is the population of the township for the years named:

	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820
White.....	986	973	1116	1252	1384	996	900
Colored.....	106	52	5	9	23	4	11
Total.....	1092	1025	1121	1261	1407	*1000	911

*1830 and afterward, village of Mechanicsburg not included.

The colored votes in the township and town cast October 12, 1880, were 102.

We insert the population of the whole county by way of comparison. In 1810, the county included what is now Clark and Logan to the lake. In 1817, Clark and Logan were struck off, thus leaving, in 1820, what is now the county of Champaign. The figures for 1880 are taken from returns of census enumerators to the County Clerk, and may vary very slightly from the figures which will be published by the General Government when the census is fully compiled, but these figures are practically correct:

	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810
White.....	26,170	23,078	21,910	19,288	16,393	11,924	8,330	6,238
Colored.....	1,627	1,110	788	494	328	207	149	65
Total.....	27,797	24,188	22,698	19,782	16,721	12,131	8,479	6,303

MANUFACTURE OF WHISKY.

By the closing of the war with England, all fear of Indians was removed, population increased and improvements commenced. All early township records have disappeared, if any ever were kept by the officers. Back further than twenty-five years, we have been unable to find the township records. We have a few facts and scraps of knowledge of those days, gathered mainly from personal recollections and scattered documents. In those early days, after the close of the war, about 1817, Goshen Township boasted of a distillery. Not such an one as at the present day, of huge capacity, produces a vast amount daily, but a modest one, suited to the wants of the times. This still-house was built four miles south of Mechanicsburg, on the farm now owned by Joel Burnside. After it was built it became quite a place of resort. People came to exchange corn for whisky, getting one gallon of whisky for a bushel of corn. The still was built and owned by Eli Baldridge and —— Merril, after owned by John Sherry. The still was abandoned about 1824.

The drinking of whisky and its manufacture and sale were not regarded as at the present time. Although their results were as destructive as at the present day, yet the eyes of the people had not been opened to their debasing effects. Nearly every one drank more or less then, saint and sinner, in the church and out of the church, preacher and layman. Nearly all of the best men of the day drank, such men not frequently to excess, but still they used it. and by so much upheld its use by others. A Methodist exhorter, William Bay, was at one time a partner in the business. We are sometimes referred back to old times, "when whisky was pure," as proof that the use of whisky had effects different from now, or, rather, had no effect; but the evidence is conclusive, that whisky drinking, in every generation, has always had the same result, drunkenness, degradation, ruin, death.

WOLF HUNT.

About the year 1819, word was given out that there would be a great wolf hunt. There were settlements south and southeast of Mechanicsburg about four miles, beyond there was a vast territory with scarcely any settlers in it. It was arranged to take in about ten miles in diameter of this territory. Hunters should start from the circumference of the agreed area on the same day and hour, all directing their course toward a common point agreed upon. The company were not allowed to take fire-arms, but were armed with pitchforks, clubs, etc., except certain selected men who were to go within the circle as hunters. There were horns in the company, blown at intervals so that the positions of the hunters might be known. The hunters gradually approached each other, until they came together, but not a wolf was killed or seen, but many deer were seen.

When the hunters all came together, there was a large company. At the spot where they met, a man who went by the name of Col. Rathburn, had a large supply of whisky to encourage the drooping spirits of the unsuccessful hunters, which was sold and issued to the hunters as fast as he could deal it out. One Col. Bond claimed he had paid for a quart, which was denied by Rathburn, at which the lie was quickly passed and the two were at once ready for a fight. The whisky soon began to have its usual effect upon the hunters, to such an extent that it was not long before nearly the whole company were engaged in fighting, or encouraging it. In 1821, there was another similar

hunt north of Mechanicsburg, but no wolves were killed—different, however, from the other in having no general drinking of whisky; hence there was no fighting.

MECHANICSBURG LAID OUT.

In the year 1814, August 6, dates the formal birth of Mechanicsburg. From this date the history of the village and township will be the same partly, and partly not. Excluding the previous possession of the Indians and other unknown occupants, we may say that the State of Virginia laid first claim to the ownership of Mechanicsburg's soil; from Virginia it passed to William Reynolds, by Survey No. 4,747; thence to Robert Means; thence to Duncan McArthur; thence to John Kain, who laid out the town at above date. As laid out, the village was 1,012 feet square, containing about twenty-three and a half acres. Commencing at the crossing of Chillicothe and Sandusky streets, there were the facings of four lots, 115½ feet square, on each side of each street; back of these, sixteen lots, ten and one-half poles square, filled out the plat. Thus twenty-eight front and sixteen back lots, with the alleys and the two streets crossing, made the first of the village plat. Next, March 15, 1836, followed Isaac Putman's Addition; then other additions, by various persons at various times, until now (1880) the town includes more than 640 acres.

On August 5, 1865, the Council resolved to submit to the voters of the town, at the following October election, the matter of extending the corporation so as to make it one mile square, the intersection of Sandusky and Chillicothe streets being the center. October 10, 1865, by a vote of 103 to 3, the proposition was affirmatively decided, and the corporation was made a mile square. This has been enlarged somewhat by part of Ware's Addition in the west part of town.

BUILDINGS, BANK, ETC.

Before he laid out the village, John Kain built a double-log house, about fifty rods northwest of the village he platted. This was the first house ever built within what is now the corporation of Mechanicsburg. The site of the future village was all covered with timber. Everything had yet to be done to make a village. Timber had to be cut away where the two streets should be, and timber had to be cleared away to make a place to build a house. The next house to be built within the village limits, was a small storeroom put upon the southeast corner of Lot No. 11, as laid out by Kain. This small structure was built by John Owen, the timber being cut away to make a site. Owen opened a store here, being probably the first man to open a store in the village.

The following is an example of the amount and kind of business done and obstacles overcome. Among the first merchants was Samuel R. Miller. He borrowed a horse of Edmond Legge and went horseback to Cincinnati for goods, and brought them home in a bag slung across the horse. Of course, business could not have been very extensive.

A few dwelling-houses were soon put up, and a nucleus for a village formed, a central point where the people could rally when they wished a holiday. In the year 1816, the first hotel was built, and owned by Warret Owen. This was remodeled, built upon and added to, until, on October 11, 1869, when the whole was burnt, it was like the boy's jack-knife, which had been repaired so many times, yet was called the same knife still. The present building of the Mechanicsburg Hotel Company, built in 1874, on the south corner of Chillicothe and Sandusky streets, and north corner of original Lot No. 11, occupies the site of the old hotel.

At an early day, about 1816, a bank was started. More than forty years before our national bank system was dreamed of, there were schemes for making money plenty, and so-called banks arose. The officers usually pocketed the money, and the people the loss. This, probably, wasn't much an exception. The bank, a private one, issued its notes for small amounts, which passed among the people for a short time. There being little capital, and scarcely any money among the people, the concern was short-lived. The presentment, once, of $60 of its notes for payment, created a serious drain on its metal resources, and greatly embarrassed its financial managers. Its location was in the storeroom mentioned above, put up by John Owen, and he was among the first managers, acting as President, while Samuel R. Miller was Cashier.

POPULATION AND VALUATION.

The following table of valuations shows the improvement of the village. Remarks made upon valuation of township apply here also:

	1881.	1880.	1871.	1870.	1866.	1865.	1860.	1840.	1836.	1826.
Real	$378,890	$336,540	$233,100	$134,930	$104,420	$ 53,220	$ 49,690	$ 10,635	$ 6,402	$ 2,043
Chattels		439,467	230,817	268,880	134,229	102,106	98,722		10,062	4,200
Total		$776,007	$463,917	$403,810	*$238,649	$155,326	$148,412		$ 16,464	$ 6,243

The valuation given for 1881 is the appraisement of 1880 as equalized by the County Board of Equalization, and, in the duplicate of 1881, may vary slightly by additions of new structures. The value as given above, for 1881, comprises $189,980 for lands, and $188,910 for buildings.

Below we give the population in the corporation for the years stated:

	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.
White	1,313	887	714	667	255	98
Colored	209	53	21	15	3	1
Total	1,522	940	735	682	258	99

At the State election, October 12, 1880, there were cast by colored voters 102 votes, every one of which was Republican. This was for the whole township and town.

CHURCHES.

The early (and the later, also) account of Mechanicsburg and vicinity, would be very incomplete which would omit mention of its religious movements. Religion was considered of first importance by the most of what are now regarded as the most reliable of the early settlers. They held to it themselves as of eternal importance, and they labored to have others value it likewise. They had a heavy work to do, and, while they accomplished much, much they were unable to do. The foundation of a peaceable and, in the main, God-fearing community, they laid. Although the town in time, by additions from abroad to the neighborhood, became a pretty rough place, yet, but for the early church stemming the tide of wickedness, it would have become reprobate in the eyes of decent society.

As has been stated, with the advent of the first settlers came the preacher also, and, for want of better place preached in their cabins. The first house

* In 1866 appears the increase of corporation limits resolved upon in 1865.

built for a preaching place, was built in Mechanicsburg in 1814. It was about that year that this first became an appointment on the Mad River Circuit of the Miami District of what was then the Ohio Conference; David Quinn was the Presiding Elder, and Samuel Brown, Senior Preacher. The first preaching here, as an appointment, was in the house mentioned, being a log building put up by the labor of friends without pay, as there was no money in the society then to pay with. The building was used both as a church and schoolhouse, and was located on the brow of the high ground overlooking the prairie back of the present church. The building was of round logs, except, after being put up, the logs on the inside were hewn down some; it was heated by a huge fireplace built up as usual in those days.

The roll of members was small at the start. William Woods, Michael Conn, familiarly called Father Conn, Henry and Christopher Millice, Thomas and Richard Lansdale, John and Philip Wyant, and Alexander McCorkle, with their wives and a few others, made the membership. In July, 1815, a camp meeting was held on the low grounds back of the log church, in what is now Orin Taylor's pasture. Bishop Francis Asbury preached at the Sunday morning service of the camp-meeting; being old and feeble, he preached sitting in his chair, his text being, "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." On the evening of the same day "Uncle" Claudius Mitchell was converted, Samuel Hinkle having preached that evening. Mr. Mitchell says: "My conversion was the plainest and most satisfactory thing I ever experienced. I have never doubted it since, and, while I have received many blessings since, confidence in the work of my conversion has never been shaken." The camp there was a very primitive affair compared with those of the present time; sheets and blankets, or logs built up and rudely covered, made their tents. The meeting was usually held from Wednesday to Monday. This meeting was the commencement of a revival, which soon increased the membership so much that in a few years a new house became a necessity. In 1816, another meeting was held on the same grounds, followed by an increase in the church.

About the year 1819, the log house was abandoned as a meeting-house, and a new frame church was built a short distance east of the log one, on the edge of what is now the old graveyard. The new church was very much larger than t old one. It was built partly by volunteer work, and partly by subscription. aid being also received from other charges. The frame was put up and covered, the siding was of oak boards sawn out of the log and put on in the rough. The inside was not plastered, and remained for several years without any finish but the floor and pulpit but finally was ceiled and lined on the sides with walnut boards. This house was never regularly seated, the only seats used being slabs got at the saw-mill which, with the flat side up and holes bored in and stakes put in for legs, made the only seats ever used in this house. The house never had a bell. For a pulpit, a platform was built up, making the floor on which the preacher stood four feet or more above the floor of the room; a breastwork about four feet high was erected above the pulpit floor, behind which the preacher stood. This house was used until 1839, when a brick church was occupied near the old one, the church being built in 1838 and 1839.

In 1815, Moses Crume and H. B. Bascum were the preachers on the circuit, and John Sale, Presiding Elder.

Camp-meetings then were held more for the outpouring of God's convert-power upon sinners than now. The salvation of sinners lost, the object

then; the pleasure of the saint chiefly now. At camp-meeting in years following, sometimes from one hundred to two or three hundred were converted. Among those who had great power at revivals, and were very successful in awakening the unconverted, Alexander McCorkle was foremost. He was not an educated man, he could not pronounce the words of a sentence correctly, if at all difficult; his education does not account for it. His experience was a marvelous one, and he seemed at times as if inspired with help from above. All the old persons who heard him unite in describing him as the most extraordinary man in this section of country.

About the year 1825, a camp meeting was held a little north of what is now the race track at the fair-grounds, and a little back of the David Rutan dwelling. Men and preachers from towns around were there, great efforts were made, but Sunday morning came, and the morning services were held, but the people remained unmoved; the laborers were discouraged; what should be done? After a consultation, it was decided that in the afternoon, after a short sermon had been delivered, Alexander McCorkle should speak to the people. When his time came, McCorkle arose, with arms folded across his breast, and, in a sweet, clear, heart-stirring voice, began to sing the hymn commencing:

"Sweet rivers of redeeming love,
Lie just before mine eye;
Had I the pinions of a dove,
I'd to those rivers fly;
I'd rise superior to my pain,
With joy outstrip the wind;
I'd cross bold Jordan's stormy main,
And leave the world behind."

Having concluded his singing, he commenced in a simple style to tell the story of his wonderful experience; before he finished, the ice was melted, the hearts of the people were broken, and they were shouting all over the meeting. Seekers in a multitude arose and sought the mourner's bench, forty or fifty were converted, and, before the camp broke, two hundred professed conversion.

While talking to the people at a camp-meeting on the farm lately owned by Gilbert Farrington, a thunder-cloud came up behind the trees, and the people were suddenly startled by a clap of thunder. McCorkle, taking advantage of the circumstance, in his inimitable voice and manner, aroused his hearers by comparing the suddenness of God's call to the clap which had so startled his congregation. Following up with his power and appeals, the hearts of the people were broken, and great good was done. He died January 17, 1838, aged fifty-eight years and some months, and is buried in the old graveyard near the church.

The church, commenced in 1838 and finished in 1839, was used until 1858, when the one now (1880) in use was built, which is yet sufficiently commodious and suited to the wants of the people, having been in 1879 put in thorough repair at a large expense. This continued as an appointment until 1861, when it became a station, with Stephen F. Conrey as preacher. The preacher in charge for the year commencing September, 1880, is J. W. Cassett, with three hundred and seventy-nine members in full connection, and twenty-four on probation, making a total of four hundred and three.

In 1840, through the efforts of James Woodward, a Baptist society was organized here. For five or six years the society was without a church building. In 1846, the church back on Locust street was dedicated. We all remember how regularly "Uncle Jimmy" used to ring the bell on the old house, as long as he was able. He was at the birth of the organization, and almost saw it breathe

its last. When the old man died, in April, 1872, aged eighty-three, a palsy seems to have struck the church. The old church was sold for the avowed purpose of building a better one, but a better one has not been built, and the society is now about extinct.

There are, also, in active existence, an African Methodist Episcopal Church and an African Baptist Church.

At the suggestion of the Rev. A H. Bassett, the Ohio Annual Conference, Methodist Protestant Church, at its meeting in September, 1852, took steps to establish a mission, to be called Mechanicsburg Mission. Rev. S. P. Kezerta was appointed to the work, and, on February 13, 1853, he organized the Mechanicsburg Methodist Protestant Church, with a membership of ninety-two.

On February 26, 1853, the following officers for the society were elected: Trustees, W. D. Henkle, J. R. Ware, F. A. Finley, William Purtlebaugh and H. M. Snodgrass; Stewards, David Raudebaugh, Alexander McConkey and George Wolf; Committee of Examination, W. D. Henkle, David Raudebaugh and Rev. S. P. Kezerta; Building Committee, Rev. S. P. Kezerta, Lewis Brittin and F. A. Finley; Class-Leaders, F. A. Finley and Joseph Coffey.

Although the church suffered heavily from deaths, removals of members and other causes, the work was pushed forward with a good degree of success. The organization demonstrated its right to be by what it did.

After many experiences common to other organizations, the church succeeded in erecting the building now used as its house of worship, being joined and assisted in the work by the Masons, who built and now own a hall above the audience-room of the church building. In the meantime, Mechanicsburg Mission was united with Catawba Circuit, in 1855, and remained so until 1865, when it was organized as a station.

In 1858, while Mechanicsburg Church was a part of Catawba Circuit, the church house at Mechanicsburg was completed and dedicated, the Rev. W. R. Parsons preaching the dedicatory sermon, Rev. T. B. Graham being Pastor. This event is remembered by the surviving charter members as one of the best and happiest of their experience. With varied success, the church has continued to the present time.

In the summer of 1879, considerable improvements were made upon the house of worship, giving it an attractive and tasty appearance.

During the past year, 100 were added to its membership. The total number of members now is 308.

In all, the church has had sixteen Pastors, whose time of service ranges from six months to three years. The church is now prospering.

INCORPORATION OF MECHANICSBURG.

On February 27, 1834, the Legislature passed an act of twenty sections, the first section of which is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That so much of the township of Goshen, in the county of Champaign, as is comprehended in the plat of the town of Mechanicsburg, together with such plats as have been or may hereafter be recorded as additions thereto, be and the same is hereby created and constituted a town corporation by the name of the town of Mechanicsburg.

FIRST TOWN ELECTION, OFFICERS, VALUATION, ETC.

In pursuance of the above act, the first corporation election was held April 5, 1834, which resulted in the election of Joseph S. Rathburn as Mayor; Isaac

Putman, Recorder; Ebenezer Owen, J. H. Spain, William Neal, David L. Tullis and Isaiah R. Ware, Trustees.

The Council met for the first time on April 11, 1834. The Council then elected John Shepherd, Marshal, Dr. E. Owen, Treasurer; John Shepherd, Street Commissioner; William Kelley, Assessor. The town was now started full-fledged on its onward career. On July 10, William Kelley was made Collector, and a levy was made of one-fourth of 1 per cent upon the taxable property for corporation purposes. The taxable property, real and chattels, was $13,928, and the tax produced by the above rate levied was $34.82. The Council of the present day, perhaps, would smile at these figures, but remember that those were days of simplicity.

As an evidence of being a day of small things, and the contentment of her citizens with little returns, the following motion was passed by the Council, April 10, 1841:

"On motion, D. F. Spain's bill for services as Treasurer from May, 1839, to April, 1841, amount $3, was allowed."

In the valuation given above is included McCorkle & Ware, merchants, capital $900; Owen & Dye, merchants, capital $1,000; while the possessions of most of the citizens were counted in—what would now be considered very small figures.

In 1836, two years later, our Council began to get their eyes open. They levied a tax of one-half of 1 per cent on $16,464 valuation, of which $6,402 was real estate, $232 live stock, and $9,830 merchants' capital and money at interest, of which Joseph C. Brand had $3,000, Jesse S. Bates $1,000, Obed Horr $4,000, and McCorkle & Ware $1,800. These were the capitalists of those days, if the assessment is any index. Since then, our valuation has traveled on until now it is nearly $800,000.

The following is the succession of our city Mayors: Joseph S. Rathburn, April 5, 1834, to January 21, 1836 (resigned); John Owen, January 21, 1836, to May 8, 1837; John Baker, May 8, 1837, to April 6, 1839; John Owen, April 6, 1839, to October 21, 1840; Richard D. Williams, October 21, 1840, to April 8, 1841; Asa Kirkley, April 8, 1841, to April, 1845; Charles H. Newcomb, April, 1845, to April 11, 1846; Azro L. Mann, April 11, 1846; John H. Spain, April 7, 1849, to April 6, 1850; Richard D. Williams April 6, 1850, to April 5, 1851; William Safley, April 5, 1851 (elected, but would not serve); Thomas Morgan, May 20, 1851, to April 3, 1852; F. E. McGinley, April 3, 1852, to April 16, 1853; William B. Owen, April 16, 1853; David T. Jones, April 7, 1856, to April 5, 1858; W. G. Fowler, April 5, 1858, to April 4, 1859; James L. Magruder, April 4, 1859, to April 1, 1861; Frank P. Bates, April 1, 1861, to April 6, 1863; Abram L. Shepherd, April 6, 1863, to April 4, 1864; Frank P. Bates, April 4, 1864, to April 2, 1866; W. B. Owen, April 2, 1866, to April 1, 1867; Abram L. Shepherd, April 1, 1867, to April 6, 1868; Theodoric S. Cheney, April 6, 1868, to April 4, 1870; John D. Raudebaugh, April 6, 1870, to May 9, 1871 (resigned); Theodoric S. Cheney, May 9, 1871, to April 3, 1872; Thomas E. Ogborn, April 3, 1872, to present time.

THE VILLAGE ABOUT 1840.

For many years Mechanicsburg had the reputation of being a pretty rough place. This name was not altogether undeserved, for there was much drinking, quarreling and general roughness. This was apparent as much probably

between the years 1830 and 1840 as at any time. About that time there seemed to be enmity between the people of different localities. For instance: Clover Run, a settlement south of the village, felt moved to exhibit hostility toward Sodom, a settlement north of Mechanicsburg, in Union Township; and Sodom arrayed itself in battle against Clover Run, so that when the hostile braves got sufficient of the ardent aboard, meeting in the village, there would likely be trouble before they parted. Besides, many got into trouble from the love of it. About the year 1838, the boys took a hand in the general fun, and, encouraged by their elders, helped to make drunkenness frequently much more disagreeable than funny. Eggs were very cheap and abundant. Towards the latter part of the day, when a man, a little too full, was seen, the boys, getting their eggs, gave the poor inebriate the benefit of them without cost, until he was glad to get away. Obed Horr, keeping store then, seeing the boys standing around, would sometimes say, "Boys, eggs are cheap, help yourselves." Whoever knows boys, will not doubt what followed. Another way the older boys had sometimes of curing the disease: Catching a man too full, they would take the fore part of a wagon and tie him to it, haul him to the race, run the wheels into the water, turn the axle over, and give the wretch a thorough ducking, and repeat it, if necessary, until he was ready to cry out for release.

Fun then was at a premium, and sometimes got in funny ways. A. B. Cowan was going along the street one day carrying his hat full of eggs, when Joseph Baker, passing along, took one. Passing quietly on, he turned around and hit Cowan square in the back with the egg; now Cowan's fun came, when, pursuing Baker, he ceased not until he gave him the benefit of his hatful of eggs, covering him over with broken eggs.

Jesse Weldon was a character in those days. He enjoyed getting drunk, and frequently, when drunk, whipped his wife. One night in 1841, Jesse came home drunk, and commenced his common pastime of whipping his wife. A couple of medical students, John Pearce and Joseph Baker, had a room next door, and determined to teach Jesse a lesson; so, disguising themselves, they caught him and poured his hair full of melted rosin they had for making plasters. The next morning, Jesse's hair was a complete mat, and, in great distress, he came to J. L. Magruder's harness-shop for help. "Yes," 'Dad' said, "I can help you if you can stand it, but it will be very severe." Jesse caught at the chance, so "Dad" sharpened his knife, and, taking hold of Jesse's back hair, commenced to cut the hair off next the scalp, and continued to cut until he had taken his hair with the rosin all off.

Looking over the Mayor's docket of those years, the eye meets the familiar names of some of our oldest, most sober and dignified citizens—few living, many dead. We will not perpetuate those trifles, for they have been repented of and perhaps forgotten years ago, and the actors became staid examples for the rising generation. *Requiescant in pace.*

RAILROADS.

Soon after 1850, an important work was agitated for the improvement, profit and convenience of the people of Mechanicsburg and all the surrounding country. This work was the Springfield, Mt. Vernon & Pittsburg Railroad. Subscriptions were taken along the route in aid of the road, and the people subscribed as individuals, and, in addition, Goshen Township subscribed $15,000 of conditional bonds, on which the township was to pay the interest for a term of years, at the expiration of which, on application, the loan was to cease

and obligations be returned. By some operation or technicality of law, however, the township was held liable for the principal of the bonds, and, although the matter was carried up to the Supreme Court, it was there decided against the township, which had to pay up the principal and all back interest. The Township Trustees during several years levied a tax for the liquidation of the debt, and about the year 1871 the last bond and interest were paid. Altogether, the whole matter cost the township more than $30,000. The railroad was built only from Springfield to Delaware, and was finished in 1854, in which year trains for the first time ran over the whole route. Although the road cost the township $25,000 more than necessary, yet it is of great value to this people.

In 1872, June 24, a petition of 162 citizens was presented to the Township Trustees, requesting that an election by citizens of the township be had to determine whether the township should issue $20,000 of bonds, and construct a railroad within her limits to connect with a similar road to be built from her western line to Urbana, and to connect with one on the southeast to be built in Madison County, the whole to make a continuous road from Urbana through Mechanicsburg to Columbus. This proceeding was had under an act of the General Assembly passed April 23, 1872. An election was held July 31, 1872, at which the vote in favor of the railroad was 335; against it, 51. Advertisement was made for bids for the construction of said road, bids to be received until November 2, 1872. The road was never built. The act under which authority was given was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State.

In 1877 was organized, and, in 1878 and 1879, effort was made to construct, a narrow-gauge railroad from Urbana through Mechanicsburg to West Jefferson, thence to Columbus, to be called the "Columbus & Northwestern Railway Company." The company was organized, route surveyed, and considerable stock subscribed. The amount subscribed in Goshen Township, including, of course, Mechanicsburg, was about $9,000. The work of building the road was also let to an Eastern firm; but the railroad company failed to comply with their part of the contract, and the other party very gladly retired from the work, as the material advanced so greatly that their contract would have been a bad one for themselves.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

We have come now to the consideration of a railroad of quite a different kind from that first above mentioned. On that those persons could boldly travel, whom a certain great section of the nation declared were made by God as a superior order of beings, and were endowed by Him with authority over their fellows, created as themselves were, and in their image, but with a skin differing from their own in color. On that road there was gayety and laughter. Happy parties of youth in the morning of life started out on their bridal tours, while their friends crowded around them at the station, and with a merry good-bye wished them a happy return. Boldly the trains on that road, filled with travelers, dashed through the country, with a great noise, anxious to announce their coming. Wives sat in safety with their husbands, and innocent little children were prattling on their mother's lap. What could be added!

But this road was a different affair. No noise announced the departure of its travelers. In all the long, dark years of its use, there was not a single merry good-bye between the ones going and staying; there was never a wish for the return of one of its departing ones; its stations were hiding-places; the

beginning of those journeys was in the secrecy of the night; there were no happy bridal parties on that road, and little children clung in terror to their mothers at the slightest noise. But who were the travelers on this road, and what was this road that its patrons were so often in such fear and terror? Hist! Let it be whispered, lest we add disgrace to our already too-much disgraced country. This was the Underground Railroad, and its travelers were those who the highest tribunal of the nation said "had no right which the white man was bound to respect." Writing with the light thrown upon those times, it is no wonder that God soon let loose His hand of vengeance upon a people whose cup of iniquity was so nearly full. The young man of to-day reads the accounts of those things as tales of fiction; but they were true, every word; and, though a thousand books were written, a small fraction would hardly be told.

Just think of it! the whole people, under heavy penalties, were by law ordered to become hounds upon the track of those who, as fellow-beings, were as much entitled to liberty as their pursuers. The travelers on this road were those whose backs had been cut by the lash at the whim of an owner. There were mothers on this road who cut their children's throats rather than that they should be taken back. On this road capture meant wives to be separated from husbands, little children from parents, while all were sold away from each other forever into the cotton-fields of the Gulf. Fathers and mothers, how would it be with you, as your little children play about your knee, were you at the mercy merely of a man, and, at his whim, your wife or children could be taken before your eyes and brutally beaten, or sold away from your sight forever? Yet this was the law of the land enacted at the command of a Solid South. No wonder people began to refuse submission in horror to this sum of villainies. Goshen Township had much to do with these things, and now we will tell you a little merely:

At Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, near the Ohio River, opposite the Kentucky shore, lived many Quakers whose sympathies were with the slave. At this point, many persons escaping from slavery, crossed the river, and met friendly aid and direction at the hand of the Quakers there. Passing thence under guide or direction, they soon reached another station, where, likewise, they received aid to another station, and so on. Many slaves came to South Charleston as a station; thence, in the earlier years of the road, to Springfield, Urbana, Marysville, Delaware, Allen Creek, etc., to Canada. As early as 1840, if not before, slaves came through Mechanicsburg and adjacent country on their way to Canada, and there were then men who aided them.

East of Mechanicsburg three or four miles, were men who heard the story of the poor black with compassion. Among these were Orin Mann, a very zealous helper, Levi Patrick and "Dad" Collins, who are dead, and Newman Mitchell, who died many years ago, P. W. Alden and Coung Patrick, who are still living. At Mechanicsburg, there were Azro L. Mann and David Rutan, who are dead, and J. R. Ware, Charles Taylor and Levi Rathburn, who are living. We do not pretend to give all who sympathized with the slave, or who occasionally befriended him; we give only the most known and active of his friends. There was no regularly organized society; there was simply a common sympathy and agreement upon what was duty before God touching the claims of individuals upon them under circumstances of distress. They acted, and slaves were helped to be free.

Until 1851, help had been given slaves as they came along, but probably not until that year was this considered such a point as that they would be guided

personally, or carried on to a further point. In that year, a unique character entered upon the scene here, in the business. That man, Udney H. Hyde, did much more of personal labor than any other one man at this point, to effectually further on their way more than half a thousand slaves. He could outswear any man in Champaign County, and, if any man in the world could beat him, his vocabulary would contain nothing else. He was fearless, shrewd and bold, a good horseman, and determined to help the slave along.

In 1851, Jacob Pearce, living near South Charleston, came to Mechanicsburg to see if four darkies could not be cared for and taken further on their way, as it was not safe to take them to Springfield. Hyde was sought out, and he agreed to take them. They were sent to him, and he kept them one night and early the next morning he started with them, and three others who came from Urbana, for Delaware. He took them lying down in the bottom of a wagon-bed, and covered up with hay. This, the first load taken by Mr. Hyde, was taken September 20, 1851, and was the beginning of a regular and more extensive work here. Among the four whom Pearce brought was a man by name of Penny. Penny related his story, which we give in short:

Penny was a free negro, living in Ripley. Falling in love with a slave woman belonging to a Baptist preacher in Kentucky, he sought the master and wished to buy the girl. No, the master wouldn't sell, but if he, Penny, would work a year for him, he would give the girl her freedom. The year was worked, but, when Penny asked to have the girl go free, the master, in anger, threw at him $40 for his work, and ordered him to clear out. Penny took the money, bought fire-arms, and on Saturday night he went to the master's place, and, taking his wife and her sister and husband, and another man, started for the Ohio River. Arriving at the river, two men, sent by the master, were at the river to arrest them. In order to get away, Penny was obliged to shoot one of the men in the arm, while one of the slave men was wounded. Leaving the wounded man in Ripley, the other four finally, passing through Mechanicsburg, landed in safety. This is only one story of thousands, many of them exceedingly tragic, and would have called forth the condemnation of an outraged people had the poor creatures so pursued been anything but black.

After that, during several years, Mr. Hyde took numerous other loads, and, all told, carried away 513 fleeing slaves. The largest lot taken by him at one time numbered twenty-four, of whom eleven were men, eleven women, and two children; the women and children rode while the men walked.

ADDISON WHITE DIFFICULTY, 1857.

We now come to another event, which at the time created great excitement in this community. This event was the natural outgrowth of that state of things indicated by what has just been related. The Missouri Compromise of 1820, which resulted in the admission of Missouri into the Union, in February, 1821, as a Slave State, but under the solemn agreement and enactment of law that slavery should not be introduced into the territory north of latitude 36° 30′, had been broken and rescinded in 1854; all the territory acquired from Mexico, except California, had been opened to slavery as the price of a free constitution for California in 1850; also, the odious fugitive slave law had been enacted in obedience to the demand of the Solid South; also, the Supreme Court, in answer to the same demand, ignoring justice, humanity, God, had made that barbarous Dred Scott decision, the promulgation of which was delayed more than a year, lest it might affect Buchanan's election. This decision was promulgated a short

time after his inauguration, March 4, 1857, and a few weeks before the event we shall relate happened. The Kansas struggle had also commenced, and everything conspired to arouse up a people who were naturally opposed to the extension of the slave power.

In 1856, Addison White came to Goshen Township. He was a large man of great strength, a slave, belonging to Daniel White, of Flemingburg, Fleming County, Ky. Loving freedom better than slavery, he escaped the latter and came direct to Mechanicsburg, arriving August 31, 1856. Instead of going on to Canada, he stayed at Udney Hyde's and worked

The trouble commenced in next spring. Charles Taylor, living in Mechanicsburg, wrote for Addison a letter to his wife, who was in Kentucky. They sent this letter to Springfield, Ohio, to be mailed, thinking thus to give no clew to his whereabouts. Not long after, a closed carriage drove into town one night and stopped in an alley near Mr. Taylor's house. A man got out, went to Mr. Taylor's house and knocked at the door; after a little parley, Taylor opened the door, when the man inquired if he could see Addison White. Mr. Taylor replied he could not, and inquired what he wanted with him. The reply was that he had White's wife in a carriage in the alley up the street. Mr. Taylor's suspicions being aroused, he said that he could get word to White in two or three days, and requested them to bring his wife into the house, and he would keep her until Addison could be informed. No, nothing would do but to see Addison, and they would take his wife back unless they could see him. They drove down street, but Taylor followed, and at the square asked to be permitted to speak with Mrs. White. In answer to a question put, a man's voice in imitation of a woman's answered from the closed carriage. The ruse failed, and they drove off without the slave.

Addison was living then with Mr. Hyde, about two miles southeast of town on the West Jefferson road, on the farm now owned by John Howard; the log house Hyde lived in being located where Howard's house now stands.

By means of a spy who came from Cincinnati, and other means, Addison's place and habits were discovered. John Churchill and —— Elliott, Deputy United States Marshals, and seven other men as a posse, went through Mechanicsburg in the night of May 14, or early in the morning of the 15th, 1857, and stopped somewhere in the neighborhood of Hyde's house. Early on the morning of May 15, while he was drawing on his boots (Mr. Hyde being in bed not able to walk on account of a crushed heel), Addison saw through a window several men approaching. In a moment Addison sprang up a ladder into the low loft above, while soon the men, without knocking, broke the latch to the door, and rushed in. Elliott, as he entered, saw a board move overhead, and fired both barrels of his gun, heavily loaded with buckshot, making a large hole in the board above, but missed White. Immediately he started to go up the ladder, when bang went a pistol, fired by the colored man. Elliott fell back, crying that he was a dead man. His life was saved by the ball glancing from the gun barrel he had before him, and making a slight wound on his ear. When Elliott was shot, all the others rushed for the door to escape. Here was war. The men dared not go up, Addison dared not go down. Death awaited either party if he went too far.

Hyde knew he had plenty of friends in Mechanicsburg, "that black Abolition hole," as it was called. He must get word to them; so he sent a young son, Rheuna, to tell his son Russell, who lived near by, to go to town, but the officers drove him back into the house. Soon he sent his daughter Amanda,

Nathaniel Sceva

(DECEASED)

who, by a ruse of feeding her chickens, got beyond the men, and, when ordered to stop, commenced to run. They threatened to shoot her, but, possessing then enough of the dare-devil, she kept right on, pursued by one of the men, told Russell, who, going to a neighbor, Nelson Downing, borrowed his horse, hastened to town, informed the people, when soon a crowd was at Hyde's. Hyde stormed, swore and threatened; the officers swore and threatened, all without avail, for Addison was not surrendered. Finding themselves so greatly outnumbered, and knowing they never could capture the darky, the officers folded their tents and glided away, so to speak. Addison was run off into Canada, and the first scene was closed.

The next week, the Marshals came to Urbana again, for the purpose of going to Mechanicsburg to make arrests of citizens for resisting officers. In the night preceding the day they came, Joseph C. Brand came from Urbana, and warned Charles Taylor that the Marshals were coming. They failed to arrest Mr. Udney Hyde; for, being afraid of surprise at night, he had not slept at home since the difficulty, and that night had stayed at Doty's, about two miles from town, on the Woodstock road.

For nearly nine months he was, as he expresses it, a fugitive, not from justice, but injustice. He remained away, a part of the time in the State, and a part out of the State, until the whole case was settled.

The officers and posse came next day, as was foretold. They arrested Charles Taylor, Russel Hyde, Edward Taylor and Hiram Guthridge. During this time the excitement ran high, and James Gill was chased into Williams & Bros.' store by William Culbertson, for having, as the people believed, acted as informer on the citizens.

When the Marshals had the prisoners in a wagon waiting to start away, William C. Pangborn stepped up to them, and said, "You needn't go unless you want to. Just say the word and we will let you go free." One of the Marshals, on hearing this, said, "By God, that's talk!" However, the prisoners replied that the officers had agreed that if they would go peaceably they would take them to Urbana, where they could get a writ of *habeas corpus*. When the Marshals reached Clark's Hill, about half way to Urbana, with the prisoners, they turned off south, thus breaking their agreement. David Rutan and Oliver Colwell followed them up, and, when the officers turned off, they also turned. Then the officers threatened to shoot Rutan and Colwell, and, seizing their horse, turned it round, and drove them back. They also threatened to kill the prisoners, and manacled Charles Taylor and Hyde together.

Citizens now became alarmed, and sent out parties to different points to keep track of the prisoners. Samuel V. Baldwin, Probate Judge of Champaign County, issued writs of *habeas corpus*, and gave them to John Clark, Sheriff of Champaign County, to the Sheriff of Clark County, and to the Sheriff of Greene County, for the purpose of recovering possession of the prisoners.

The officers passed through Catawba Station to Catawba, thence to Summerford, where they told Clark, Sheriff of Champaign County, that they would not give up the prisoners; thence to South Charleston, where they assaulted and severely beat the Sheriff of Clark County; thence through Cedarville, in Greene County, to a point east of Xenia, where they inquired for the nearest road to the Ohio River. The prisoners and their friends now became alarmed for their safety. They feared the officers intended taking them to the Ohio River; thence across the river into Kentucky, and seek Cincinnati by coming down the Kentucky side. Once on the Kentucky side, the prisoners knew they would be

mobbed and killed. Rather than cross the Ohio River, Charles Taylor and his brother Ed had determined each to seize an officer and jump into the river.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of the Marshals for assault and battery upon the Clark County Sheriff, with intent to kill, and placed in the hands of a Constable at Charleston for service, who then pursued the Marshals. After leaving Summerford, Clark, Sheriff of Champaign County, went to Xenia, and, with the Sheriff of Greene County and a posse of men, also sought to find the Marshals. The Constable and posse and the Sheriffs and posse met at a small place called Lumberton, east of Xenia, where they overtook the Marshals. The Sheriffs served their writ of *habeas corpus*, and took the four prisoners, who were taken by Sheriff Clark before Judge Baldwin, at Urbana, and released. When the Sheriffs with the rescued prisoners reached Xenia, the city was alive with excitement. When the Sheriffs took the four men from the Marshals, the Constable arrested the Marshals on his warrant, took them to Charleston, where they were bound over to appear at court at Springfield, but, being unable to give bail, were lodged in jail at Springfield. Next day, the United States Court at Cincinnati served a writ of *habeas corpus* upon the Sheriff of Clark County, who produced the Marshals before that court, which set them at liberty.

Several times after, Marshals were at Mechanicsburg to arrest the four who were released and other citizens. The four finally surrendered, went to Cincinnati and gave bail. The whole case was finally dropped by our citizens raising $500 as part pay for Addison, Urbana and some other point raising some more. John Corwin, attorney at Urbana, acted as agent in the matter. In fact, all parties, the Government and citizens, were glad to have the case closed up. Afterward, Corwin sued a large number of our citizens for $3,000, for services as attorney in the matter, but he was justly beaten, as he could make out no contract of hire. The foregoing shows somewhat the state of the public mind in the Free States, in the conflict between the slave power and the more humane ideas of the majority of the free citizens of the North.

Thus ended an event which, being repeated in part of its features all over the North, was one of the causes which led on to a most stupendous tragedy, compared with which events like the foregoing, are not more thanthe light of the smallest star discovered by our greatest telescopes to the full blaze of the noonday sun. To the present day, a good portion of the history of our race, indirectly or directly, is a history of a struggle for freedom. For years the people of the North had bowed before the demands of the slave power; for years, under threats of dissolving the Union, people had yielded, and the spirit of that power had grown haughty, insolent, defiant. For years, through compromises made and broken; through the struggle between freedom and slavery; through the barbarism of the fugitive slave law; through the inhumanity of the Dred Scott decision; through the blow of the bludgeon in the assassin's hand in the halls of Congress; through Kansas struggles; through threats and passions—the storm came, and broke in fury in 1861, and relentlessly rolled its waves of terror for four years over our country. The voice of Goshen Township was no uncertain sound in that conflict. The education and sentiment of her people left no doubt whether she would be found arrayed on the side of progress, liberty, the nation, or on the side of traitors in arms, seeking to found on the ruins of their nation a kingdom whose corner-stone was slavery. The vote of this township for years before the war had been on the side of humanity, and never since has she swerved. We insert the vote from 1851 to 1880, that our people may see at a

glance where the township has stood during the past thirty years. The table is a gratifying one, we take it, to both Republicans and Democrats. To the former, that the township has unswervingly stood for the right; to the latter, that they are now enabled to point to an undivided nation, which they could not do had their votes been successful on several occasions:

VOTE OF GOSHEN TOWNSHIP.

1851—Governor, Samuel F. Vinton, Whig, 143; Reuben Wood, Dem., 67.

1852—President, Winfield Scott, Whig, 203; Franklin Pierce, Dem., 60.

1853—Governor, Samuel Lewis, Free-Soil, 144; Nelson Barrere, Whig, 79; William Medill, Dem., 67.

1854—Supreme Judge, Joseph R. Swann, Know N., 295; Shepherd F. Morris, Dem., 27.

1855—Governor, Salmon P. Chase, Rep., 175; William Medill, Dem., 35; Allen Trimble, 77.

1856—President, John C. Fremont, Rep., 276; James Buchanan, Dem., 65; Millard Fillmore, Amer., 13.

1857—Governor, Salmon P. Chase, Rep., 258; H. B. Payne, Dem., 74.

1858—Supreme Judge, William V. Peck, Rep., 230; Thomas W. Bartley, Dem., 72.

1859—Governor, William Dennison, Jr., Rep., 251; Rufus P. Ranney, Dem., 77.

1860—President, Abraham Lincoln, Rep., 330; Stephen A. Douglas, Dem., 81; John C. Breckenridge, Dem., 8; John Bell, 3.

1861—Governor, David Todd, Rep., 264; Hugh J. Jewett, Dem., 39.

1862—Supreme Judge, Franklin T. Backus, Rep., 268; Rufus P. Ranney, Dem. 80.

1863—Governor, John Brough, Rep, 335; Clement L. Vallandigham, Dem.. 52.

1864—President, Abraham Lincoln, Rep., 317; George B. McClellan, Dem., 49.

1865—Governor, Jacob D. Cox, Rep., 280; G. W. Morgan, Dem., 47.

1866—Secretary of State, William H. Smith, Rep., 340; Ben. Lefevre, Dem., 50.

1867—Governor, R. B. Hayes, Rep., 318; A. G. Thurman, Dem., 75.

1868—President, U. S. Grant, Rep., 355; Horatio Seymour, Dem., 74.

1869—Governor, R. B. Hayes, Rep., 295; Geo. H. Pendleton, Dem.. 67.

1870—Secretary of State, Isaac R. Sherwood, Rep., 303; William Heisley, Dem., 81.

1871—Governor, E. F. Noyes, Rep., 340; G. W. McCook, Dem., 91.

1872—President, U. S. Grant, Rep., 374; Horace Greeley, 103.

1873—Governor, E. F. Noyes, Rep., 270; William Allen, Dem., 71; G. T. Stuart, Pro., 54.

1874—Secretary of State, A. T. Wikoff, Rep., 237; William Bell, Jr., Dem., 68; John R. Buchtel, Pro., 42.

1875—Governor, R. B. Hayes, Rep., 425; William Allen, Dem., 155; J. Odell, Pro., 8.

1876—Secretary of State, Milton Barnes, Rep., 458; William Bell, Jr., Dem., 163; E. S. Chapman, Pro., 3.

1876—President, R. B. Hayes, Rep., 468; Samuel J. Tilden, Dem., 172; G. Clay Smith, 4.

1877—Governor, William H. West, Rep., 441; Richard M. Bishop, Dem., 155.

1878—Secretary of State, Milton Barnes, Rep., 415; David R. Paige, Dem., 159; J. N. Robinson, Pro., 59.

1879—Governor, Charles Foster, Rep., 497; Thomas Ewing, Dem., 137; Gideon T. Stuart, Pro., 37.

1880—Supreme Judge, George W. McIlvaine, Rep., 536; Martin D. Follett, Dem., 139; William F. Ross, Pro., 13; Charles A. Lloyd, Greenback, 1.

1880—President, James A. Garfield, Rep., 548; Winfield S. Hancock, Dem., 127; Neal Dow, Pro., 15; James B. Weaver, Greenback, 2.

IN THE WAR.

When Sumter was attacked, the spirit of the people here was fired, in common with all the loyal North, with the determination to protect the Government and suppress the rebellion. How much was done by the people of this township, can never be known. Almost like a dream seems the recollection of those years. At the first call of the President for 75,000 men, a number of our citizens offered their services, and the writer remembers well, though it seems a long age ago, the departure of the first volunteers under that call. John F. Horr was the first man to enlist, in this township, under the President's first call for 75,000; James Edward Taylor, the second; Thomas M. Owen, the third; then followed Carp Groves, Isaac Groves, Peter Hardman and Melvin Kenfield. Others enlisted at the same time, but these are the only ones that were accepted. These were in Company K, Second Ohio, three months' service. Sumter was evacuated Sunday, April 14; the President made his call on Monday, the 15th; these men enlisted on Tuesday, the 16th, went to Urbana on Wednesday, the 17th, and thence, same day, to Columbus; thence, at 3 o'clock, A. M., of the 18th, to Harrisburg, Penn., where the regiment was organized. Other men who enlisted under this call were organized into the three years' service.

Goshen honored the first call upon her patriotism, and from that time onward, to the end, she met every demand, and no draft was ever seen in her limits. How many soldiers she furnished to the army, will likely never be known. The long list of her soldier dead attests to the large number that must have gone, to have furnished so many victims. We remember the red-shirted home guards that drilled in Orin Taylor's pasture, back of his house, and up in the woods of John Baker, northeast of the schoolhouse, now built up, then not a house there.

That company, called together by the thrilling notes of the fife and drum (the fife so faithfully played by Samuel Cheney Davis, now grown too old to be a boy again), never was called upon for duty; but its preliminary work was well done, in inspiring the young and old to range themselves on the side of right. That company furnished many a man to the army after that, many of whom gave their lives as the price of a nation undivided, traitors defeated.

Of the scenes which followed, those who have had experience, know; those who have not, can never be told. The post office was daily thronged at the opening of the mails, all anxious to hear something from those who were away in the South. Hope lightened the heart; fear made it sink as lead. The war went on, man after man enlisted; call after call was made by the President, and met by this people; battle after battle was fought and lost or won; soldier after soldier died, until it seemed the end would never come. But finally the waiting,

suffering, anxiety, fear, hope and determination of the people were gloriously rewarded by complete triumph.

The people were very liberal, during the war, to the families of those who were away in the army. There was probably not a single case in which such had not a comfortable living; if any such there was, it was only because it was not known. Those who would not make their needs known, were sought out, and help given them. Wood, clothing, meat, fruit, money and all necessary articles were distributed with no mean hand. Persons were not kept in luxury and idleness, but it was the care of the committee that every family should be comfortable.

Soon after the war broke out, and men left their families to go into the army, and when the necessity of some organization was seen, a war committee was appointed by the citizens, to look after families needing help. This committee was rather the head of the work, to whom many subscriptions of supplies and money were reported, and by it distributed as needed, although much was taken direct to the families, without oversight by the committee. There were days appointed to bring in wood and provisions. The like was never seen here before or since. Van Davis was a genius then, as now, in his way, and determined to excel all others, on one occasion, by bringing in at one load, four cords of wood.

The committee were John W. Runyan, David Rutan and James L. Magruder, the two first now dead. This committee was a first-rate one, composed of thorough Union men, whose sympathies were with the soldiers and their families.

We would be glad if we could include all of our citizens among the patriots whom we have been speaking of; but there were a few who were glad when the rebel arms were successful. For a particular account of those times, we refer our readers to a full history of them; suffice it to say, that in 1863, in the contest between John Brough and C. L. Vallandigham for Governor, Goshen gave the latter fifty-two votes.

Goshen Township assisted the Government by her sympathy, by meeting every call without a draft, by encouraging volunteering, by making comfortable the families of those who did volunteer. The money value of all she did cannot be learned. Her citizens raised over $10,000 as a donation to the citizens who volunteered, and to those who might be credited to her. This does not include about $2,800 which was raised and refunded by taxation. In addition to the above, seventeen or more citizens procured, at their own expense, substitutes.

When, in the fall of 1863, men who were already in the service and had served two years or more were invited to re-enlist for another term of three years, thirty-six of Goshen's soldiers, at various times after the call, responded. Those thus re-enlisted were called "Veteran Volunteers," or "Veterans." These thirty-six were in the regiments as follows: The Thirty-second O. V. I. had 15; the Thirteenth, 3; the Sixty-sixth, 17; the Eleventh, 1.

Could all else be accurately counted, weighed or measured, there is a part of her story that can never be told. The days and nights of anxiety for absent ones—some sick, some in prison, some in the front, all in danger, some wounded, some dying, some dead—this part of the story can never be told. Many carry in their hearts to-day a secret load on account of those things. The world cannot long bother itself with the cares of others, and so those things have long been buried out of sight; yet there are people who go about our land to-day, on whom the scenes of those years rest with a heavy weight. That part

of her story must remain untouched. Her long list of dead speaks for itself. We gladly and sadly insert that list, that, in a compact form, their names may be preserved to the knowledge of people in years to come.

SOLDIER DEAD, 1861–1865.

The following is a complete list, as we believe, of the soldier dead of Goshen Township. The list embraces only those who properly belong to Goshen, as being residents and citizens at the time of enlistment and would be entitled to credit nowhere else. There are others who were born and raised in the township, and when we speak of them we mention them as our citizens, but who, having removed to other States or places within this State (some but a few months before enlistment), lost their residence here, and are not included in the following list. Also, none are included who, at date of death, were not yet in the United States service, although there are a number of men who died a short time after discharge from disease incurred in the service. These are not included:

Dwight Horr, Co. I, 66th O. V. I.; wounded at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; died from his wound at Washington, D. C., July 7, 1862; buried at Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Henry Milton Snodgrass, Co. I, 66th O. V. I.; died at Philadelphia, Penn., November 28, 1862, of disease; buried at Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Stephen Baxter, 1st Sergeant Co. I, 66th O. V. I.; wounded at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; died June 13, 1862. The wounded falling into rebel hands, he was taken to the little log stable a few yards in front of the "coal bank." On Thursday, 12th, he was taken to Col. Samuel Lewis' brick house, near the battle line, where his leg was amputated the same day. Next day, he died. All Port Republic dead that are buried anywhere are in the National Cemetery at Staunton, Va.

Clifton Sewell, Co. D, 66th O. V. I.; killed at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.

Wilson S. Brittin, Co. I, 66th O. V. I.; died of disease at Harper's Ferry, October 22, 1862; buried at Winchester as unknown.

Francis M. Brittin, Co. I, 66th O. V. I.; died at Nashville, Tenn., November 20, 1864, of wounds received at Peach Tree Creek, near Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1864; buried at Nashville National Cemetery.

Jas. Edward Taylor, Co. I, 66th O. V. I.; killed at New Hope Church, Ga., May 25, 1864; buried at Marietta National Cemetery, Ga., as unknown.

Joseph Canady, Co. I, 66th O. V. I.; died of disease at Strasburg, Va., May 14, 1862; buried at Winchester National Cemetery, Va., as unknown.

Samuel C. Brinnon, Co. I, 66th O. V. I.; killed July 20, 1864, at Peach Tree Creek, near Atlanta, Ga.; buried at Marietta National Cemetery.

John Kohler, Co. I, 66th O. V. I.; died October 14, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; buried at Antietam National Cemetery, Sharpsburg, Md.

Granville Lawler Chidester, Co. A, 66th O. V. I.; killed at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.

James Boulton, Co. I, 66th O. V. I.; died of disease at Alexandria, Va., August 9, 1862.

Joseph H. Newcomb, Co. K, 113th O. V. I.; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864; died of his wound July 24, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.; buried at Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Henry C. Brittin, Co. K, 113th O. V. I.; died of disease at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 6, 1864; buried at Chattanooga National Cemetery.

Azro Mann, Co. K, 113th O. V. I.; died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., October 31, 1864; buried at Nashville National Cemetery.

Robert Osborn, Co. K, 113th O. V. I.; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9, 1864; died of his wounds at Chattanooga, Tenn., August 22 1864; buried at Chattanooga National Cemetery.

Ezra Allen, Co. K, 113th O. V. I.; killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; buried at Marietta National Cemetery, Ga., as unknown.

Alexander Henry, Co. B, 113th O. V. I.; killed June 12, 1865, in Maryland by falling from the cars.

Harrison Walburn, Co. E, 113th O. V. I.; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 5, 1863; buried at Treacles Creek, Goshen Township, Ohio.

E. Channing Horr, Co. B, 32d O. V. I.; died of disease at Beverly, W. Va., December 29, 1861; buried at Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Orlando D. Lawler, Co. B, 32d O. V. I.; died of disease at Marietta, Ga., September 25, 1864; buried at Marietta National Cemetery, Ga.

John M. Lane, Co. B, 32d O. V. I.; died of disease at Marietta, Ga., October 19, 1864; buried at Marietta National Cemetery, Ga.

Joseph H. Shepherd, Co. B, 32d O. V. I.; died of disease at Clifton, Tenn., May 6, 1864.

Reuben M. Alden, Co. C, 134th O. N. G.; wounded near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; died of his wound June 24, 1864; buried at Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

William E. Tullis, Co. C, 134th O. N. G.; died of disease July 9, 1864, at Claysville Hospital, Md.; buried at Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Mason Tucker, Co. E, 95th O. V. I.; died of disease at Milliken's Bend, La., July 2, 1863.

Peter Miller, Co. E, 95th O. V. I.; killed by an explosion of the steamboat Sultana on the Mississippi River, April 27, 1865.

John W. Cawood, Sergeant, Co. E, 95th O. V. I.; killed at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864; buried as unknown in Vicksburg National Cemetery.

Samuel A. Jones, Co. E, 95th O. V. I.; died at Memphis, Tenn., March 15, 1863; buried in Memphis National Cemetery.

Ira A. Sergent, Co. E, 95th O. V. I.; killed at Vicksburg, June 19, 1863.

George A. Sergent, Co. E, 95th O. V. I.; died at Chickasaw Springs, Miss., June 27, 1865; buried as unknown in Shiloh National Cemetery, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

Thomas Hudson, Co. G, 95th O. V. I.; died at Vicksburg, Miss., October 22, 1863; buried at Vicksburg National Cemetery.

Melvin Kenfield, Co. A, 2d O. V. I.; captured at battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, and died in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., date unknown.

Zane Stephenson, Co. C, 13th O. V. I.; killed at Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga., May 27, 1864.

George Huffman, Co. H, 26th O. V. I.; died of disease at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in the spring of 1862.

William H. Miller, Co. H, 26th O. V. I.; died at Columbus, Ohio, March 6, 1865.

Taylor Darrow, Co. A, 60th O. V. I.; killed near Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 9, 1864.

Samuel Johnson, gunboat service; died at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 20, 1865; buried at Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Isaac Groves, Co. F, 100th Ind. V. I.; died of disease at Chattanooga, November 7, 1864, and is buried at Chattanooga National Cemetery. This soldier is properly placed in this township, having enlisted in Indiana while there only on a short visit.

Wilson S. Brittin, Francis M. Brittin and Henry C. Brittin were brothers, being sons of Abner Brittin.

Ira A. Sergent and George A. Sergent were brothers.

Summary of above.—Died of disease, 20; mortally wounded, 8; killed, 11; total deaths, 39.

SCHOOLS.

In 1856, quite a step in improvement was taken in the school affairs of the town. In that year, a new school building was erected on about two acres of land, bought of John C. Baker, on the north edge of the village. The schools, which had been held in several rooms in different places in the village, were, on completion of the new building, brought together under one roof, and placed under the more immediate supervision of one Superintendent.

In 1871, the house was repaired by building an addition in the rear, and a school hall on top of the original structure, and other improvements, at a cost of about $8,000.

At present, there are seven rooms in use, and nine teachers employed, one being a music teacher. The youths of a schooling age, in the corporation, between six and twenty-one years of age, number 460, of whom 392 are white and 68 colored. The colored pupils attend the same schools as the white. Between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, there are 112. This is the enumeration of 1880. The average attendance, for the year ending June, 1880, was 276, on an enumeration of 449, between six and twenty-one years, taken in 1879. School property is valued at $15,000.

In the township, outside the limits of the town, there are now eight school districts. These have good, commodious and nice brick buildings; a ninth district has already been laid off, and a site for a house selected, which house will be brick. These houses, scattered as they are in every part of the territory, afford an opportunity to every youth to have schooling convenient and without price. The eight houses already built, with their furniture and sites, are valued at $13,600. The number of youths between six and twenty-one years, are 323, of whom 290 are white, and 33 are colored. There are seventy-eight youths, sixteen to twenty-one years of age. Seven months' teaching is had in the year.

Taking all the township, the spirit of intelligence generally prevails.

The general spirit of the people of the township is for improvement, which is evidenced by the many good roads, drainage of lands, new fences, old houses replaced by new and in many other ways.

CENTRAL OHIO FAIR ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday, November 5, 1868, a meeting at Jones' Hall, Mechanicsburg, was held of those interested for the purpose of forming a Union Agricultural Society, comprising counties of Champaign, Clark, Madison and Union. A committee, consisting of R. G. Dunn, Charles Phellis and Thomas Davis, was appointed for the purpose of examining grounds with a view of purchasing. Subscriptions were reported, amounting to $7,000.

At a meeting, December 12, 1868, a constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected: President, James Fullington, of Union; Vice President, W. A. Dunn, of Madison; Secretary, Thomas Davis, and Treasurer, R. D. Williams, both of Mechanicsburg.

On January 16, 1869, a revised constitution was adopted. John C. Baker's grove, a tract of about fifty acres of land on the northwest edge of the corporation, was contracted for, on which to hold fairs. The compensation allowed Mr. Baker was ten per cent on the gross proceeds of the fair, himself retaining use of the grounds when the fair should not be in session. This contract remains until the present time. Stock was also fixed at $10,000, with privilege of increase to $20,000.

The first fair was held September 21, 22, 23 and 24, of 1869.

January 10, 1871, the articles of the association were amended, and territory extended so as to include the counties of Champaign, Clark, Madison, Union, Logan, Delaware, Greene and Franklin, under the name of "The Central Ohio Fair Association."

Fairs have been held yearly since the first one. The grounds are somewhat remarkable for the natural adaptability of location for fair purposes. A fine grove of large oaks gives abundance of shade for man and horse, while there is level ground without timber, for a race-track. On one side of the track, the ground rises as a natural ampitheater in the edge of the grove, and affords a very fine view of the whole ring to the thousands present, while they can sit or stand, as they choose, in the shade. A very large spring near the timber furnishes water enough for a city, and, being forced to a high point within the timber, is thence distributed all over the grounds, furnishing abundance of good cool water for visitors and stock.

TOWN HALL.

March 11, 1878, the Council of Mechanicsburg resolved that they would submit to the voters of the town the question, whether they would authorize the Council to build a town hall. A hall had been greatly needed for several years. There was no place of sufficient size in which to have a public meeting, and there was felt to be a need of such a hall, for the convenience of the people and their education in several ways. Accordingly, on April 2, 1878, a vote was had, and by a large majority the hall question carried. A lot had already been purchased at a cost of $975. By a special act of the Legislature, the town was authorized to issue $8,000 of bonds for paying for building. Afterward the Legislature authorized $2,500 more for furnishing, etc. The whole cost of the building as it stands to-day, including furniture, heating apparatus and all, is about $12,000, to which add value of lot, and we have a total of about $13,000. The building includes a hall, jail, large council-room, and a good drill-room and armory for Company H, Seventh Ohio Militia.

To pay for the hall, $10,500 of bonds were issued, $8,000 at 8 per cent, and $2,500 at 7 per cent; the balance of cost has already been paid by taxation. The bonds were in amounts of $500 each, a bond coming due each six months, while interest on all is paid semi-annually. The first bond came due March 1, 1879, the last will fall due March 1, 1889. The formal opening of the hall was April 22, 1879, date of first public use of it.

GAS WORKS.

On September 18, 1878, a vote of the electors of the corporation was had on the question of permitting a gas light company to lay down pipes in the

streets. This vote was taken in accordance with a resolution of the Council September 2, 1878, to submit such question. Such use of the streets was permitted. Street lamps and private and public houses are now supplied with gas by the Mechanicsburg Gas Light Company, with a chartered stock of $16,000. The first lighting up of the town by gas was about the middle of February, 1879. For several years previous, the streets had been lighted with coal oil.

MANUFACTURES.

In the way of manufactures, the most important enterprise in the township is the Mechanicsburg Machine Company, located at Mechanicsburg. This company was organized and incorporated in February, 1875. During the same season, shops were built and preparations made for making the "Baker Grain Drill." In 1876, the company began work, and have continued to the present time. They have a successful and growing business. The season just closed, the company made and sold 1,600 drills.

CEMETERY.

On September 5, 1856, the Trustees of the township resolved to submit to the voters at the election to be held October 14, the question whether $1,000 should be levied, in three annual installments, for the purpose of buying ground for township cemetery. The report of the election is silent as to this matter, hence, the proposition must have been defeated.

About eight years after the above failure, a public meeting was held in Jones' Hall, Mechanicsburg, for the purpose of taking measures to provide a cemetery. About $4,000 of stock was subscribed for such purpose, but, owing to some disagreement, the project was never carried out.

The previous talk about and efforts to secure a public cemetery, finally took a more tangible shape in spring of 1869. Urged by a petition numerously signed, on Tuesday evening, April 20, 1869, a joint session of the Town Council and Township Trustees was had, for the purpose of taking steps for the purchase of cemetery grounds for joint use of town and township. At this meeting were present T. S. Cheney, Mayor; P. W. Alden, V. Hunter, William Martin and John W. Legge, of the Council, and John W. Runyan, E. A. Guy and Lewis Brittin, Trustees. John W. Runyan was made Chairman of the joint body. This body resolved to purchase grounds for joint use, and appointed T. S. Cheney, P. W. Alden and Lewis Brittin as a committee to view different locations, prices, etc., to report April 22, 1869.

At the joint meeting, April 22, report of several locations was made by the committee. One of eleven acres, belonging to Thomas Morgan, adjoining corporation on southeast, at $2,500 for the tract; another, possessed by J. C. Baker, west of the corporation, being the west end of the present fair grounds, at $300 per acre; another, belonging to N. Sceva, northeast of town, fifteen acres at $200 per acre; another, belonging to W. C. Pangborn, the present cemetery, thirty acres at 106\frac{1}{3}$ per acre, and right of way fifty feet wide to the Mechanicsburg and Springfield pike without cost.

The joint body unanimously accepted the last proposition, and a commiteet was appointed to close the contract with Pangborn.

On May 13, 1869, the committee reported the land purchased, and deed got. A motion was adopted to levy a tax of $4,500 on the township and wn. The Trustees afterward becoming dissatisfied with the joint levy, the Council at a subsequent time agreed, as a compromise, to levy $900, independ-

ent of the township, and let the remaining $3,600 be levied on the township and town jointly. Even this compromise was not carried out by the Trustees. Afterward $2,552 of bonds were issued by the Trustees to be paid jointly by the township and town, and in addition, the town issued $846.50 of bonds to be paid by the town alone.

The location of the cemetery is south of the town, and about a mile from center of town. The location is a beautiful one naturally, and, with attention and reasonable expenditure of money, can be made very pleasing to the eye. Much has already been done in that direction, and much credit is due the Superintendent, T. S. Cheney, for his faithful and steady attention to improving the grounds. Though stinted in means, the grounds are gradually becoming attractive and interesting. Parsimony and withholding help in such matters, will never beautify the grounds. A small tax should be levied by the whole township each year and expended in improving them.

About nine acres of the grounds have been surveyed, platted, and lots offered for sale, roads made, grounds improved, etc. One acre has been fenced in, in a good location, and is open for free burial of those too poor to buy a lot.

About $900 have been expended this season, 1880, upon the grounds open for use. This money was the accumulations of several years from lots sold. Next season there will be very little money for improvements.

The total number of interments to October 1, 1880, is 518, of which 267 are removals from other graveyards. There are buried in the free grounds 33 colored and 7 white; there are buried on lots sold, 466 white and 12 colored. William and Elizabeth Tway, husband and wife, died the same day, and were buried April 22, 1871, being the first interments in the new cemetery.

Total number of lots sold to date, about 212, there being 485 laid out.

There have been received about $4,700 from sale of lots. This money has been spent in fencing, surveying and general improvements.

WAR RELICS.

There are now on a pedestal of stone in front of the town hall, some interesting relics of the war. These relics are two large bombshells, a case of grape-shot, and a large shell; these all are relics of the contest for Vicksburg, and were picked up by the boys of Company B, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and sent home. The Town Council and citizens paid for their transportation and cost of pedestal. By resolution of March 16, 1864, the Council met their part of the expense. These serve to set our young boys to inquiring about them, and cause them to grow up with some knowledge of the great contest, and the inquiry incites to patriotism.

ANCIENT REMAINS.

On the southeast portion of Mechanicsburg corporation, partly within and partly without, in A. M. Cheney's lot, a few feet to the right of the road leading from Mechanicsburg to West Jefferson, there are the evidences of some ancient workers. These remains are two circles, one about two hundred and fifty feet in diameter, the other about one hundred and twenty-five feet in diameter. The small one is not within the large one, but the circles are joined so that they lap a little, and a small segment of each is cut off where they lap. These circles have almost been obliterated by leveling. Years ago, they were four or five feet high. They were simply, as seen then, elevations of earth inclosing the quantity of ground indicated. The earth had been thrown up

from the inside, making a ditch on the inside. They could not have been intended for a fortification, for they were built on a side slope of ground with the entrance into them on the south side looking up hill, while on one side, the ground ascended, so that the works were on the side of a gentle slope, instead of being on top; besides, the ditch on the inside instead of outside precludes the thought. These rings were old when our first settlers came, and their location, together with the known habits of the Indians, leads us to conclude that another race than they built them.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it must not be thought that the foregoing facts and statements given, include everything connected with Goshen Township. Wishing to limit all we should say to a moderate space, we have related only such matters as would be of general interest to readers within and without the township, and such as would best show to our people of to-day, the character, habits and condition of their predecessors; and show those to come something of what is now present. No facts or persons have been omitted for purpose of slighting them, but impartiality has been our aim.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

URBANA TOWNSHIP.

JAMES ALLISON, merchant tailor, of the firm of Ellis, Weaver & Allison; is a native of Scotland, and was born in 1840; he was put to learn the trade of a tailor when 11 years old, and has followed that business ever since. He came to America in 1858, and located in Urbana in 1864, and in 1878 became a member of the above firm. Mr. Allison's mother, an aged Scotch lady, now resides with him. He married, in 1868, Belle, daughter of William Sampson; she is a sister of Mrs. I. B. Happersett, whose biography appears in this work. They have two children—James M. and Bertha. Mr Allison has had years of practical experience as a salesman and cutter, and is a worthy citizen. Mr. Allison is a member of the Order of Red Men, also of the Masonic Order and I. O. O. F.

JAMES W. ANDERSON, druggist; was born in Virginia in 1828, and came to this State in 1848, becoming a resident of Urbana; in 1856, he engaged in the drug business with Dr. J. S. Carter, Jr., whose biography also appears in this book; he had been associated in the business with various persons until 1879, since which time he has conducted the business alone at the old stand, corner of Scioto street and Monument square, where he now keeps a full and complete line of drugs, paints, etc. His reputation is already well established, and his continual success is a deserved compliment to his business ability. He was married, in 1872, to Caroline, daughter of S. V. Baldwin, a former prominent citizen of Urbana. Mr. Anderson is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the Masonic Fraternity, and is an active and worthy citizen.

J. J. ANDERSON, City Marshal; was born in Augusta Co., Va., March 9, 1835, where he was raised and educated; his time was devoted to farming until the age of 21 years; his father having died, the mother and family emigrated to Champaign County, Ohio, where J. J., in April, 1856, commenced the carpenter trade, to which he applied himself until the out-break of the rebellion, when he enlisted for ninety days, going into service in April, 1861, in Co. K, 2d O. V. I. At the expiration of his enlisted time he re-enlisted in Co. G, 3d O. V. C., for three years. At the expiration of this term he re-enlisted, remaining until the close of the great struggle, participating in the battles of Stone River, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Selma, Nashville, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. He was one of the few who returned home with but one slight flesh wound. He then took up his trade, which he followed until the spring of 1873, when the citizens of Urbana chose him as City Marshal; re-elections have since followed; the office has been acceptably filled. His marriage with Miss Harriet E. Kimber was celebrated in 1868; she was born in Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, in 1837.

ANDERSON & VALIQUETTE, proprietors of the Buckeye Foundry and Machine Shop. Urbana, like all cities of its size, is represented by nearly all branches of business. The above firm located here in the Spring of 1880; do all kinds of jobbing, machine-molding, and supply castings for the U. S. R. S. Company, of Urbana, furnish house castings and many other things which properly belong on their business card, found elsewhere in this volume. Though their time of opening business is of recent date, they, through correct business habits, have already become favorably known in the city and vicinity. Mr. Anderson was born in Miamisburg, Ohio, in 1844, where he was educated, and at the age of 16 years entered the foundry of that place. He was

afterward in the employ of J. R. Johnson, of Dayton, Ohio, where he was foreman for seven years, hence is well experienced in this line. Mr. Valiquette was born in Montreal, Canada, March 4, 1844, but since the age of 5 years has been a resident of the United States, first settling in Buffalo, N. Y. He served his apprenticeship in the shops of Mast & Co., in Springfield, Ohio, since which he has been engaged in the best shops in the State. The combined experience of these two gentlemen has enabled them to conduct a successful business.

MILLER P. ARROWSMITH, manufacturer of scroll work, Urbana. Our subject is a descendant of the famous "Kenton family," tracing his genealogy back to 1701, which will be shown in the collateral relations on his mother's side. He is a native of Ohio, born in Champaign Co., Dec. 27, 1831. On the 22d day of May, 1860, he married Elizabeth Vance, who was born in Champaign Co., Sept. 24, 1835, being the eldest daughter of David C. and Nancy Vance. Six children have been born to them, viz.: Charles Elmer, born Sept. 28, 1862; William Grant, Aug. 7, 1864; Ida May, Jan. 1, 1867; Emma Jane, March 29, 1868; Anna Maud, Dec. 13, 1871; Mary Elizabeth, Feb. 18, 1874, died June 22, 1875, buried in Oakdale Cemetery, Urbana. Wesley, the father of Miller P., was born in Mason Co., Ky., Jan. 20, 1800. He married Susannah Pence April 8, 1824. She was born in Fauquier Co., Va., November, 1804, and died in Champaign Co., Ohio, Aug. 19, 1868. Wesley died in the same State and county July 31, 1844. They had six children, viz.: John W., born Jan. 1, 1825; he married Harriet Caraway Aug. 10, 1844; she died July 6, 1880. Mary J., born July 8, 1826; married James Emery Oct. 14, 1869. Miller P.'s record heads this sketch. Martin born July 12, 1836, died June 6, 1837. Sarah E., born Dec. 10, 1840; married Samuel J. McCullough Dec. 7, 1869. Isaac I., born Feb. 6, 1844; married Amanda J. Powell Nov. 3, 1868. Ezekiel, the father of Wesley and grandfather of Miller P., was born near Baltimore, Md., March 24, 1771. He married Elizabeth Kenton April 6, 1797. She was born in Virginia March 26, 1778, died April 19, 1867, having lived sixty-five years on the same farm. Ezekiel died May 1, 1849. Ten children were born to them, viz.: John, born in Kentucky April 15, 1798; married Lucy R. Potter April 15, 1828; she was born in New York Sept. 4, 1809; he died in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, May 30, 1869. Wesley's record is given. Sarah, born Oct 26, 1801; married William Haller March 31, 1825; died in Champaign Co. Aug. 3, 1835. Ann, born in Champaign Co. Dec. 30, 1803; married Joseph Bayles Jan. 12, 1826; died in Iowa Jan. 11, 1862. Mason, born in Champaign Co. Jan. 16, 1806; married Margaret Rock Oct. 25, 1832; his second marriage occurred with Mary Pool, May 21, 1840; he died April 9, 1880. Miller, born March 14, 1808; married Celinda Caraway July 1, 1832. Cassandra, born July 12, 1810; married Jessie Haller Dec. 22, 1830. Jane, born Sept. 12, 1812; married William Haller June 15, 1836; she died Aug. 24, 1851. Samuel, born March 11, 1815, died May 30, 1818. William K., born Feb. 22, 1817; married Jemima McCoy June 11, 1840; decease not known.

AN OUTLINE OF THE EXPERIENCE OF ONE WHO HAS PASSED FROM A STATE OF SIN TO A STATE OF GRACE.

Through devious ways my erring feet
In mazes dark have trod;
With eager step I hastened on
And wandered far from God.

Then mercy with a pitying eye
Beheld my wretched state,
And called me back from ruin's brink
Ere death had been my fate.

Before the Great and Right *
My sins rose up so high †
Their flagrance barred me from all hope—
I stood condemned to die.

* Our Judge.
† January 1, 1825.

I then, with dread, my sins confessed,
'Twas all that I could do;
It seemed unjust for me to ask
That He should mercy show.

But when I saw the sword was stayed,
And justice lingered still,
I ventured more on mercy's side
To learn for good or ill.

My weary, heavy-laden soul
With guilt was sorely pressed;
I daily prayed that I might find
A place wherein to rest.

Now so profound had darkness spread
Its shadows o'er my mind,
The way of life was so obscured,
That way I failed to find.

So, like a stricken, panting hart,
Would seek some cooling brook,
Thus did my wounded, contrite heart
Yearn for a gracious look.

But all my best-concerted plans
Would but dissolve like smoke;
When brought to bear a solemn test
Would crumble at a stroke.

Thus, ev'ry shift of mine had failed,
I sought Him then to save,
Whose blood alone, the only plea
That sinners ere will have.

My last resort was kindly met,
'Twas in the crucified;
By faith, to whom committed all,
I then was justified.*

With accents mild, in love He spoke,
Thy sins are all forgiven;
An heir of glory thou shalt be,
To share the bliss of heaven.

O sacred hour, O joy supreme,
How sweet the mem'ry still,
Redeeming grace, so grand the theme,
All heaven and earth shall fill.

Family record of John and Lucy R. (Potter) Arrowsmith's children: Eunice E., born Sept. 28, 1830; Calista P., Nov. 1, 1833; married Levi Stuard Oct. 25, 1855, died July 23, 1867; Finette A., born Oct. 8, 1840, married Charles Patterson May 18, 1871. William W., born Feb. 11, 1843, died Sept. 9, 1867. Almeda A., born June 11, 1856.

Record of William and Sarah (Arrowsmith) Haller's children: John F., born March 26, 1826; married Ellen Bassett Feb. 11, 1851. Benjamin L., born Jan. 4, 1828; married Angeline Brewer. Emily J., born May 16, 1833; married Elijah Hanna Aug. 10, 1851; died July 3, 1861. William, the subject of this record, married his second wife, Jane Arrowsmith, June 15, 1836; she died Aug. 24, 1851. By this union they had two children—Sarah Ann, born Jan. 3, 1843; married William Mayse, Sept. 27, 1866. Lovinia, born June 14, 1846; married Frank Phillips March 12, 1872. William Haller married his third wife, Myrtilla W. Bishop, in Champaign Co., Jan. 18, 1855; she was the daughter of Aquilla Bishop and grand-daughter of John Winn. One child by this union—William Aquilla, born June 27, 1860.

* January 2, 1826.

Family record of Joseph Bayles: He was the son of David Bayles, and was born Dec. 20, 1799. He married Ann, second daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Arrowsmith, Jan. 12, 1826, in Champaign Co. He died in Lee Co., Iowa, Feb. 29, 1876. Ann died in the same place Jan. 11, 1862. They had seven children—Celenira, born Dec. 30, 1826; married Joseph Hixon Aug. 10, 1848. Sarah Ann, born Feb. 11, 1828; married James Micklewait March 7, 1852, all of Lee Co., Iowa. John M., born in Champaign Co. Oct. 10, 1829; married Sylvia Waterman, in Champaign Co., May 2, 1858; she died in Todd's Valley, Cal., March 10, 1859. David A., born in Champaign Co. May 27, 1831; married Sarah Mendenhall, in Lee Co., Iowa, May 3, 1853. Elizabeth, born in Champaign Co., June 11, 1836; married James W. Turner, in Glenwood, Iowa, Nov. 28, 1869. Mason, born in Champaign Co., Sept. 24, 1833; married Margaret Corkhill, in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, June 23, 1859; she was a daughter of William Corkhill. Jesse Wise, born in Champaign Co. Sept. 23, 1838; married in California—name not known.

Family record of Mason Arrowsmith: He was the third son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Arrowsmith. He married Margaret Rock, in Champaign Co., Oct. 25, 1832; he died April 9, 1880, at 7 o'clock A. M. Margaret was a daughter of Felix and Mary Rock; born Aug. 29, 1809; died in Champaign Co. June 6, 1836. Their children were—William R., born in Champaign Co. Sept. 29, 1833; he served as a private soldier in the great rebellion, being a member of the 45th Regiment O. V. I.; was taken prisoner at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1863; was taken to Crews Prison, Richmond, then to Belle Isle, and on the 4th day of March, 1864, was taken to Andersonville Prison, where he died April 27, 1864. Mary, born Dec. 15, 1834; married Elijah Hanna in Champaign Co. March 25, 1862. Mason, the subject of this record; married for his second wife Mary Pool, in Shelby Co., Ohio, May 21, 1840; she was a daughter of George and Mercy Pool; born Sept. 17, 1815; their children were Holly, born in Champaign Co. July 20, 1841; married V. Leonora Crutcher July 18, 1867. Margaret, born in Champaign Co. Aug. 15, 1845; married Aaron Aten Oct. 6, 1870. George Pool, born in Champaign Co. July 19, 1849; married Mrs. Mary Kizer March 6, 1878. Minerva and Maria (twins) were born June 15, 1853; Minerva died July 18, 1853, aged 33 days; Maria died July 20, 1853, aged 35 days.

Family record of Miller Arrowsmith: He was the fourth son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Arrowsmith. He married Celinda Caraway in Champaign Co. July 1, 1832; she was born April 22, 1813; died in Defiance Co., Ohio, Aug. 10, 1840. Names of their children—John C., born April 22, 1833; married Mary A. Evans Dec. 12, 1861; died in Defiance Co. March 22, 1864. Warren, born in Defiance Co. Nov. 28, 1838; died in Champaign Co. July 31, 1842. Emily Marilla, born in Defiance Co. Jan. 31, 1840; married Alfred Ridenour.

Family record of Jesse Haller, son of John and Mary Haller: Born March 21, 1805; married Cassandra, third daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Arrowsmith, Dec. 22, 1830. Their children were William M., born Sept. 30, 1831; married Amanda Price in Defiance Co. July 4, 1858. Amanda L., born Sept. 22, 1834; died in Defiance Co. Sept. 22, 1846. Mary E., born Dec. 23, 1836; married Frank Horton in Defiance Co. March 6, 1856.

Family record of William K. Arrowsmith, sixth son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth: He married Jemima McCoy; date of birth and death not known. Their children were Samuel, born in Champaign Co. Aug. 1, 1841; died in Bement, Ill. Sarah, born in the same county June 16, 1842; married Benton McGill in Bement, Ill., Dec. 12, 1875. Elizabeth, born in same county May 3, 1844; married Seymore Yoakum; died in Bement, Ill., Jan. 4, 1877. John W., born in the same county Feb. 5, 1847; no further record given.

Family record of John Wesley and Harriet (Caraway) Arrowsmith: He was the eldest son of Wesley and Susannah. Names of their children—Charles Wesley, Martha Jane, Sarah E., Susannah; dates of births not known.

Family record of James Emery and Mary Jane (Arrowsmith) Emery: They were married in Champaign Co. Oct. 14, 1869. He was born in Chester Co., Penn.,

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March 1, 1818; she was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, July 8, 1826. No further record known.

Family record of Miller P. and Elizabeth (Vance) Arrowsmith: He is the second son of Wesley and Susannah Arrowsmith. She was born Sept. 24, 1835, being the eldest daughter of David C. and Nancy Vance. They were married May 22, 1860. Names and births of their children—Charles Elmer, born Sept. 28, 1862; William Grant, born Aug. 7, 1864; Ida May, born Jan. 1, 1867; Emma Jane, born March 29, 1868; Anna Maud, born Dec. 13, 1871; Mary Elizabeth, born Feb. 18, 1874, died June 22, 1875, was interred in Oakdale Cemetery, Urbana, Ohio.

Family record of Samuel J. and Sarah Elizabeth (Arrowsmith) McCullough: She is the youngest daughter of Wesley and Susannah Arrowsmith. Samuel J. was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 3, 1841. They were married in Champaign Co. Dec. 7, 1869. Names and births of their children—Mary Elizabeth, born March 10, 1871; Anna Bell, born Jan. 26, 1874; Frances Charlotte, born March 6, 1876; Amanda Jane, born June 6, 1878.

Family record of Isaac Irvin Arrowsmith, youngest son of Wesley and Susannah Arrowsmith: He married Amanda J. Powell, in Champaign Co., Nov. 3, 1868. She was born Oct. 16, 1848, being the second daughter of James D. and Minerva Hill Powell.

Family record of Elijah J. Hanna: He married Emily Jane Haller Aug. 10, 1851. She was a daughter of William and Sarah Haller. On the 3d day of July, 1861, the angel of death called her away. Names and births of their children—Sarah Jane, born Jan. 19, 1853, died April 5, 1859; William Lewis, born Oct. 25, 1856; John Fletcher, born March 20, 1860, died April 5, 1867. E. J. Hanna married, for his second wife, Mary Arrowsmith March 25, 1862. She was a daughter of Mason and Mary P. Arrowsmith. Names and births of their children—Charles Simmons, born Jan 31, 1863; Frank Mitchell, born Feb. 13, 1866; Edgar Victor, born Jan. 7, 1868; Laura L., born Dec. 7, 1876. All of these children born in Champaign Co., Ohio.

Family record of Holly Arrowsmith: Son of Mason and Mary P. He married Vatura Leonora Crutcher, July 18, 1867. She is a daughter of Nathan and Diadama Crutcher, born Jan. 28, 1848. Names and births of their children—Mary May, born May 3, 1868; Addie Estelle, born Nov. 4, 1869; William Nathan, born May 15, 1872—all born in Champaign Co.

Family record of Aaron Aten, who was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, May 24, 1839. He married Margaret, daughter of Mason and Mary P. Arrowsmith, in Champaign Co., Oct. 6, 1870. Names and births of their children—Samuel Sedgwick, born in Nevada, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1871; Ruth, born Aug. 17, 1879.

Family record of George P. Arrowsmith: He is the second son of Mason and Mary P. He married Mrs. Mary Kizer, whose maiden name was Austin. She was born May 2, 1855. Names and births of their children—Walter, born May 22, 1879; infant daughter, born Sept. 12, 1880.

Family record of Levi and Calista P. (Arrowsmith) Stuart: She was the second daughter of John and Lucy R. Arrowsmith. They were married near Glasgow, Iowa, Oct. 25, 1855. She died July 23, 1867. Names and births of their children—Lucy Elizabeth, born Sept. 29, 1856, married James Phillips, near Glasgow, Iowa; Mary Amelia, born April 29, 1858; Victoria Jane, date of birth not known; John R., date of birth not known; F. Estelle, date of birth not known; died near Glasgow, Iowa.

Family record of Charles T. Patterson: He married F. Ann Arrowsmith in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, May, 1871. She is the third daughter of John and Lucy R. Arrowsmith. Names and births of their children—Laura Almeda, born in Burlington, Iowa, Aug. 23, 1874.

Family record of William Mayse: He was born June 15, 1836; married Sarah Ann Haller, daughter of William and Jane Haller, in Kingston, Champaign Co., Sept. 27, 1866. Mr. Mayse was appointed as a Clerk in the Pension Office at Washington

City, D. C., July 1, 1865, which position he holds at present. Names and births of their children—Lizzie M., born in Washington City, D. C., Nov. 28, 1867.

Family record of Elisha Harbour: Is a son of Joel and Sarah Harbour; was born in Patrick Co., Va., May 3, 1782; married Catharine Arrowsmith, in Champaign Co., March 1, 1804. She was a daughter of Samuel and Mary Arrowsmith. She died in Champaign Co., Dec. 9, 1862. He died near Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 26, 1867. Names and births of their children—Elizabeth, born Jan 28, 1805; she married James Wilson, who is now dead. Richard, born May 30, 1806; died from the effects of a burn, Oct. 17, 1810. Joel, born Nov. 22, 1807; married Martha Church; died in Davis Co., Iowa, from the effects of a limb falling on him, Aug. 25, 1859. Maria, born Nov. 2, 1809; married James Hill. Exeoney, born Oct. 10, 1811; married Samuel McGinas; died Nov. 7, 1854, Cyrus, born May 19, 1813, and died Sept. 9, 1835; William, born Oct. 1, 1815, married Elizabeth Berry; Sarah, born Aug. 8, 1819, married Hamilton Pence; Ezekiel A., born June 28, 1821, married Nancy Jane Kirkpatrick—dead—date not known; Elijah, born Aug. 18, 1823, married Frances Ann Waller; Elisha, born Aug. 18, 1823, married—name not known—died in Indiana, April 15, 1855; Ann, born Aug. 23, 1825, and died Jan. 14, 1840; Mary, born March 14, 1828, married a Mr. Cuner. Mr. Harbour was married twice, his second wife being Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkpatrick. No further record is known.

Family record of William Harbour, son of Joel and Sarah: He was born Jan. 28, 1785; married Ann, daughter of Samuel and Mary Arrowsmith, in Ross Co., Ohio, October, 1806; she was born in Champaign Co., Oct. 17, 1788, and died in Champaign Co., Nov. 9, 1833; William died in Champaign Co., May 26, 1856. Names and births of their children—Sarah, born Oct. 18, 1807; married William L. McGinness, Feb. 8, 1831; died in Bement, Ill., Oct. 11, 1875. Elizabeth, born March 9, 1809; dead—date not known. Samuel, born April 15, 1811; married his first wife in Illinois; dead—date of marriage and death not known; second wife, Miss Fuston—date not known. Penninah, born May 23, 1813; married James Neer—date not known; she died September, 1880. Abner, born May 4, 1815; married, first wife dead; name, date of marriage and death not known; married his second wife in Iowa, name and date not known. Mary, born Feb. 24, 1817; married Robert McCoy, October, 1839; died in March, 1880. Hannah, born Sept. 10, 1820; married Lewis Stewart. Rachel, born July 31, 1824; married Andrew Hanna; he died May 20, 1874. William, the subject of this record, married his second wife, Mrs. Mary Stewart, (maiden name Miller); she was born February, 1798; their children were Jane Ann, born April 6, 1836; married John Joseph Shriver. William, born April 29, 1837; married Mary E. Sweet. Amanda Louisa, born April 14, 1840. All born in Champaign County.

Family record of Henry Anno, who was born Oct. 28, 1775: Married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Mary Arrowsmith, Jan. 8, 1798; she was born Aug. 28, 1777. Names and births of their children—Thomas, born in Mason Co., Ky., Dec. 4, 1798; married Sarah Bunn Feb. 2, 1824. Richard, born Oct. 18, 1799. Nancy, born Oct. 18, 1799. Richard and Nancy were twins.

Family record of Thomas Anno, son of Henry and Elizabeth: He married Sarah Bunn. Names and births of their children—Henry, Jr., born Aug. 14, 1824; married Mary Sutton Sept. 14, 1846; he died in the hospital at Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 26, 1863. Elizabeth, born Aug. 26, 1826; married Horatio Lation, Sept. 21, 1849. Mary, born Sept. 27, 1828; married Hiram Austin Aug. 16, 1847. John, born Oct. 7, 1830; married Laura Ann Bartram Jan. 29, 1857; he fell a victim to rebel bullets near Atlanta, Ga., July 19, 1864. Nancy, born Oct. 13, 1832; married Levi Johnson Aug. 6, 1864. Nelson, born March 16, 1835; Levi S., born Dec. 31, 1837; married Nancy Ann Hopkins Sept. 16, 1854.

Family record of Samuel Arrowsmith, Jr., son of Samuel and Mary: Born Aug. 6, 1779; married Elizabeth, daughter of John Ritter; he died Jan. 3, 1843, in McLean Co., Ill. Names and births of their children—John Wesley, born Oct. 31, 1805; Hannah, born Aug. 22, 1807, died March 9, 1833; Elijah, born Aug. 22,

1809, died Sept. 25, 1809; Elijah B., born Aug. 26, 1810, died Oct. 20, 1810; Ezekiel, born Oct. 31, 1811; Sarah, born Oct. 22, 1813, died Dec. 15, 1815; Henry R., born Jan. 10, 1815; Elenor B., born April 16, 1818; Margaret A., born Feb. 24, 1820; Eliza J., born Feb. 6, 1823, died June 25, 1864; Mary A. R., born March 28, 1828; married Thompson; died Aug. 8, 1860.

Samuel Arrowsmith, father of Ezekiel and son of Samuel and Elizabeth, was born Dec. 28, 1743; married Mary Millard. Samuel Arrowsmith, Sr., came from England about 1740; married Elizabeth Fishpaw, in Maryland, where he died in 1742.

We are able to trace the Kenton side of the Arrowsmith family back to 1701. Mark Kenton, Sr., was born in Ireland March 21, 1701, died March 16, 1783, in Pennylvania. William Kenton, Sr., father of Elizabeth Arrowsmith, was born Sept. 20, 1837; married Mary Cleland, in Virginia, Dec. 15, 1763, died in this county May 21, 1822; she died in Mercer Co., Ky., April 14, 1788. Benjamin was a soldier in the Revolution; died in Philadelphia. Mark, Jr., was born Nov. 26, 1749; died Aug. 10, 1785. Simon was born April 3, 1752 or 1753, died in Logan County April 30, 1836; John, the youngest brother, died in Mercer Co. Ky.

Family record of William and Mary (Cleland) Kenton: Their children were Phillip C., born Dec. 5, 1765, died in Kentucky Nov. 2, 1855. William, born Dec. 7, 1767, died in 1773. Thomas, born Aug. 23, 1770, died in this county Nov. 10, 1851. Jane, born Jan. 21, 1773, died in Champaign County June 12, 1812. Mary, born July 22, 1776, died in this county Oct. 12, 1815. Elizabeth, born March 26, 1778; married Ezekiel Arrowsmith, in Kentucky, April 6, 1797, died April 19, 1867. Sarah, born Jan. 30, 1781, died February, 1796. William, born March 26, 1785, died Oct. 6, 1823. Mark, born Dec. 25, 1787, died May 6, 1851.

Family record of Phillip C., son of William and Mary Kenton: When Phillip C. was quite old, he went to Kentucky to live with his son Thomas. At Cincinnati announcement was made that Gen. Kenton was in the city. At a banquet that evening, at the Burnett House, to which place he had been escorted, being called upon to make a speech, he replied, "I can't make a speech, but can say I always hated snakes and loved the women." Their children were William, date of birth and death not known. Thomas, born April 11, 1792. Elizabeth, born Oct. 26, 1793, died Jan. 8, 1821; her husband, Robert McFarland, died Dec. 28, 1863. Mark died in Indiana. John died in Indiana, Dec. 28, 1879. Edmond died in Indiana. Sarah died in Iowa in 1879. Benjamin died in Kentucky. Phillip C., birth and death not given.

Family record of Thomas, third son of William and Mary Kenton, born in Virginia: Married Keziah D. Cruchfield. Their children were Mary, born March 19, 1794, died Jan. 31, 1851. James, born 1796, was killed by accident Nov. 27, 1862. Sarah, born March 18, 1798, died Jan. 25, 1838. John, born Feb. 12, 1800, died July 8, 1850. Thomas, Jr., born Jan. 9, 1802, died in Iowa May 4, 1854. Elizabeth, born in 1804. Matilda, born April 19, 1806. Jane, born Dec. 15, 1809. Susannah, born March 1, 1811. William C., born Jan. 9, 1813. Richard D., born Feb. 12, 1815, died Aug. 7, 1835.

Family record of William and Rebecca (Anderson) Kenton: Their children were Lewis, Nancy, John A. and Cynthia.

Family record of Mark and Susannah (Custar) Kenton: Their children were Gabriel, born Oct. 1, 1815; Mary A., born Feb. 16, 1815; Jonathan, born Aug. 4, 1817, died July 12,1840; Mary, born Nov. 28, 1819, died in March, 1875; Harvy, born Aug. 8. 1823; William M., born March 8, 1825, died in Illinois, June 8, 1875; Sarah, born Oct. 5, 1827, and Samuel, born Dec. 15, 1830.

Family of Alexander and Mary (Kenton) Pence: Their children—Gabriel, born March 21, 1842; Catharine, born Sept. 5, 1845.

Family record of William M., fourth son of Mark and Susannah Kenton. He married Mrs. Mary Foley, in Clark County. Their children—Harvy, Catharine and Ida Elizabeth; dates of birth not known.

Family record of Samuel and Mary (Scott) Kenton: Removed to Edgar Co., Iowa. Their children—John and Susannah. Susannah married S. T. Thayers in 1878.

Family record of Charles T. and Sarah Jane (Kenton) Caraway: He was born Dec. 14, 1821. Their children—Susannah, John H., Mary Celinda, Emma and Minnie; dates of birth not known.

Family record of Thomas Cleland, who is a native of Ireland: He married Jane Smith. They were residents of Virginia. Their children—Jane, married a Mr. Myers; Cassandra married Thomas Hayman; they lived and died in the East. Nancy, married, name not known. Susannah married William McGinness, father of William L. McGinness, of Mad River Township, Champaign County. Sally married Thomas Dowden, the grandfather of the late Dr. Asel Owens of Illinois. Mary married William Kenton Dec. 15, 1763, in Virginia.

William and Mary Kenton were the parents of Elizabeth Kenton, who married Ezekiel Arrowsmith.

Elizabeth Cleland married Stephen Jarboe, who was the grandfather of the late William Talbott, of Illinois, son of Sampson Talbott. Their children—Thomas, married, now dead; dates and names not known. Phillip, married Elizabeth Richards; they were the parents of the late Rev. Thomas Cleland, a prominent minister in the Presbyterian Church; he resides in Kentucky, and is the father of two sons who are ministers —P. S. Cleland, of Topeka, Kan., and F. H. Cleland, of Lebanon, Ky. Thomas was also the father of Anna Wilson, mother of James Wilson, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Elisha and Catharine Harbour. Catharine Harbour was a sister of Ezekiel Arrowsmith.

Family record of Sampson Talbott, who was born Nov. 21, 1767: He married Cassandra Jarboe; she is dead, date not known. One son by this union—William, born Nov. 24, 1793, died in Illinois, Dec. 25, 1845. Sampson married his second wife, who was Jane Kenton, eldest daughter of William and Mary, in 1798. She died in Champaign County June 20, 1812. Their children—Harvy, born Aug. 7, 1799, married Mrs. Comer; her maiden name was Fitch; he died in Champaign County, Feb. 28, 1880. Sarah, born May 5, 1801, married Andrew Sears; she died Jan. 12, 1878. Celia, born Aug. 25, 1804, married Micajah Phillips; he is dead; she married the second time—Joseph Russell; he is also dead. Benjamin, born Aug. 12, 1807, married Cynthia Johnson; he died in Hancock Co., Ill., Dec 22, 1876. D., born May 30, 1810, married Sarah Snider; she is dead. Samuel, born May 30, 1810; D. and Samuel were twins. Sampson married the third time—Mary Kenton, Nov. 12, 1812; she died in Champaign County, Oct. 12, 1815. Their children—Presley, born Aug. 8, 1813; married Mary Ann Markley, Oct. 27, 1842; she died May 6, 1861. Elizabeth, born May 5, 1815; married Samuel Stuart. Sampson, married the fourth time—Mrs. Ann Fitch; her maiden name was Oliver. Their children—Jane, married William Harrison McFarland,

J. H. AYERS, M. D., Urbana; is a native of New York State, and was born in Warren Co. in 1832. His father, Joseph Ayers, is a minister of the M. E. Church; removed with his family to Ohio in 1853. He is now one of the oldest active Methodist Episcopal ministers in the State, and resides at Ottawa. The subject of this sketch attended the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, Vt., and attended medical lectures and graduated from Castleton Medical College, of the same State, in 1851. He immediately began practicing at Glens Falls, N. Y., but removed to West Liberty, Logan Co., Ohio, in the fall of 1852, where he practiced until 1862, when he entered the U. S. service as Surgeon of the 34th O. V. I., and served until February, 1865. After his return he removed to Urbana, and has continued here ever since, enjoying a very satisfactory practice. He is now also Superintendent and Treasurer of the Urbana Water Works Co., and Trustee of the Central Lunatic Asylum. He has also been a member of the School Board a number of years, and is identified with the interests of Urbana generally. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and, while encouraging all Christian efforts, gives to that denomination his active sympathy and support. As a physician he enjoys the confidence of the community and their respect as a citizen. He married, in 1863, Miss Mary, daughter of James McDonald. They have five children

living, three daughters and two sons, viz., Fannie, now Mrs. George Murphy, of Springfield, Ohio; Julia Gertrude, Flora Ava and Duncan McDonald (twins) and Joseph.

EDWIN BAILEY, saw-miller and cooper, Urbana; was born Sept. 12, 1828, in Harford Co., Md., and is a son of Josias and Catherine (Vandegrift) Bailey. Josias was born in the same county (Harford) in February, 1795, and followed coopering and farming nearly half a century. When Edwin was about 11 years old, the parents removed to Guernsey Co., Ohio; four years later to Licking Co., Ohio, where the father still resides. Edwin served his father faithfully at the cooper trade until 21 years of age, though soon after started in life for himself, working two years in Roscoe, in which time he saved $1,000, an event of which he prides himself, and one which should commend itself to every young man. At the end of this period he made a short visit to his parents; thence came to Urbana, where he was in the employ of Guinn Bros. a short time. He then, in company with his brother George, devoted some time to traveling, and, after visiting the World's Fair, returned to Logan Co., Ohio, in September, 1853, and engaged in business for himself, but, nine years later, removed to Urbana, where we now find him. While residing in Logan Co., July 5, 1855, he married Dorcas M. Crane; two children have been born to them—Edwin B., who died at the age of 5 years and 7 months, and Nettie, who is still the light of their home. Mrs. B. is a daughter of Capt. Zenas C. and Elizabeth P. (Spear) Crane, and was born in Pine Brook, Essex Co., N. J. At the age of 11 years she removed with her parents to Licking Co., Ohio, where she lived until her marriage with Mr. B., who, since living in Urbana, has been engaged in coopering and saw-milling. When a young man and working at his trade, he would make from twelve to eighteen barrels per day. The following is taken from the Coshocton *Democrat*, of Dec. 3, 1850:

"PREMIUM WORKING.—Edwin Bailey, a cooper in the employ of A. Medbury, Esq., of Roscoe, made, from Monday morning to Saturday evening of last week, 105 flour barrels, the actual working time being 98 hours, the last barrel being taken from the rough and completed in 35 minutes. The three preceding weeks he made respectively 70, 80 and 95 barrels. This is rapid working."

Mr. B. has not only been successful in business, but has always enjoyed the fruits of his labor by traveling, giving to the poor and needy, and looking after the comfort of his family, and many hands who have been in his employ speak in a praiseworthy style of him. He was elected as a member of the City Council in 1865, which office he filled with credit and honor. He has in his possession a staff made from the mast of Commodore Perry's ship, which he prizes very highly.

GEORGE E. BECHTOLT, proprietor of the Excelsior Cast Steel Plow Works, Urbana; among the manufactories of Urbana, it is necessary to mention the Excelsior Cast Steel Plow Works, which were re-opened by Mr. Bechtolt in 1878; it is now one of the leading manufactories of the county, in which are annually made 500 plows, and, in connection with this, manufactures tile machines and executes all kinds of job work. The enterprise is one of old standing, but had gone down considerably; the present proprietor has, since re-opening, redeemed the original trade, and now is favorably known throughout the county, the western part of the State, and in Indiana. Mr. Bechtolt was born in Germantown, Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1848, where he was raised to farm life and received his education. At the age of 18 years, he commenced the plow work, which trade he completed in the Dayton Anghe Plow Works. In 1872 and 1873, he was head workman in the plow works at Fort Wayne, Ind.; one year later, located in Urbana, and, in 1878, became proprietor of these works; since a resident of Urbana, has been identified in the interest of the city, and at present is President of the Council. His marriage was celebrated with Miss Mary A. Shank in April, 1877; she was born in Germantown, Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1855; they have one child.

EDWIN M. BENNETT, grain dealer, Urbana. Mr. Bennett is a native of Vermont; born at Woodstock in 1831; he came West as an engineer in 1851, and for five years was engaged as a civil engineer on the railroads of Ohio and Indiana; in 1856, he married Martha Marsh, also a native of Vermont, daughter of Rev. Joseph D.

Marsh, then a resident of Woodstock; after his marriage he settled at Woodstock and engaged in buying grain and stock until 1869, when he removed to Urbana, and, in connection with P. B. Ross and H. P. Espy, built the Urbana Elevator. Mr. Bennett has been engaged in the grain business here since, and is now sole owner and operator of the elevator, and the leading grain dealer of Urbana. He handles about three hundred thousand bushels of grain in one season, his sales being made largely to millers and dealers at interior points between here and New York. He has served three terms as County Commissioner, during which the present system of gravel roads was inaugurated, and to his engineering skill and business tact is largely due the success of these enterprises; he has two sons—Charles M. (City Engineer), and Edwin M., Jr., who assists his father in the grain business.

T. H. BERRY (deceased), as we well know, change is constant and general; generations are rising and passing unmarked away; for the gratification of the family, we here inscribe a true sketch of T. H. Berry, who was born Jan. 5, 1820, and was a son of Judge E. C. Berry; he spent his entire life in Urbana, except a period of three years in Chicago and Danville, Ill.; his business career in Urbana was devoted to the grocery trade; as a child, he was obedient and tractable; as a man, upright and honest; as a husband, loving, kind and affectionate; in his parental duties, gentle, yet decided in his requirements of his children; as a business man, no one ever doubted his capacity and sterling integrity, as the result of his successful enterprise fully warrants; lastly, as a public officer, he leaves no stain of crookedness behind him, as the records will readily exhibit; to show the public estimation of his worth, it is only necessary to say that, at his death, Nov. 9, 1879, he had consecutively held the office of Treasurer of Urbana nineteen years; a member of the Board of Education sixteen years in the city district, and no one had cause to complain; his loss to the family, community and church, was deeply felt, as he was a member of the Presbyterian Church nearly thirty years, during which time his daily walk evinced all of his true Christian life. He married, May 1, 1846, Miss Luxima Hughes, daughter of the late Dr. James R. Hughes, of Oxford, Ohio, where she was born June 8, 1826; there she was raised and educated; she now bears the name of her departed husband, with seven loving and affectionate children, of whom the eldest is a daughter.

SAMUEL C. BOSLER, County Sheriff, Urbana; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1839, and is the last child of a family of thirteen children, of John and Rosanna (Pancake) Bosler, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they were raised and married. After a companionship of many years, John died in the fall of 1874, at the age of 83. Rosanna still survives, at the age of 84, bearing the name of her departed husband. Our subject was raised in his native State, where he acquired the principal part of his education. In May, 1854, he came West as far as Champaign Co., of which he has since been a resident, save three years and three months which were spent in the late war. In April, 1861, the evening after Fort Sumter was fired on, he enlisted in Co. C, 13th O. V. I., under Capt. Don Piatt, of Logan Co., Ohio. While in service he participated in many of the hard-fought battles, among which we mention Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Mission Ridge, and the campaign to Altoona Ridge. In June, 1864, he was honorably discharged at Chattanooga, and returned home, but soon after went to Tennessee, engaging in the cotton trade until June, 1865. In the meantime, he married Mildred S. Miller. In the fall of 1865, he located in Concord Township, engaging in farming and stock-raising. He continued his farm pursuits till the fall of 1876, when he was honorably elected to his present office, and re-elected in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Bosler are the parents of two children.

WILLIAM O. BOWLES, Principal of the Colored Schools, Urbana; was born in Xenia, Ohio June 20, 1851, and is the second of a family of seven boys, viz., Arthur T., William O., John H., George S., Charles M. (deceased), Oscar T. and James O., and is the son of Rev. John R. and Sarah J. (Bryant) Bowles. Rev. John was born in Lynchburg, Va., June 12, 1826, and departed this life Sept. 3, 1874. He was an eminent Baptist minister and late Chaplain of the 55th Mass. V. I. In 1865, after

returning from the war, he was elected Principal of Albany Enterprise Academy, located in Athens Co., Ohio. He held said position until 1870, when he resigned to take charge of a church. During his administration as Principal, the academy rose to honor and distinction. Sarah, his wife, was born in Northampton Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 1828, and was one of those thoughtful, affectionate and exemplary mothers who essayed to make no vain outward show, but whose highest aim was to perform faithfully the exalted duties of a wife and mother. As a woman of sterling industry, skillful economy, wise counsel and affectionate piety, she ranks with the good and queenly women of earth, and now resides in Columbus, Ohio. Soon after the birth of our subject, the family moved to Chillicothe, where this promising young boy was put in school and remained there for several years. When he was 14 years of age, his father placed him in the academy, where he remained one year, and then took charge of his first school, at Pine Grove. His success was so marked with this school that he was solicited by different boards of education to take charge of their schools, but was chosen assistant teacher in the academy, teaching there, and in the schools near by, a period of seven years. At the expiration of this time he came to Urbana, teaching in the South Urbana District two years; was then elected Principal of the colored schools of the city, which position he now holds, being in his eighth successive year. He is a member of the St. Paul A. M. E. Church, and Secretary of the same. He was received into full communion in May, 1876. His marriage with Mattie Adams was celebrated Nov. 12, 1874. The issue of this union is three children—William O., Jr., George A. C. and Henry R. His wife is a daughter of Rev. Henry and Margaret (Lyons) Adams, and was born Jan. 17, 1855, in Circleville, Ohio.

WILLIAM F. BOYD, ice dealer, Urbana; was born in Urbana, Ohio, Aug. 8, 1838, and is a son of Alfred and Rosanna (Reyno) Boyd; Alfred was born in Virginia, and Rosanna in Urbana; William F. lived with his parents until 28 years of age, devoting his time to their interest, except one year he and his father conducted a farm in partnership; at the time he left home he married Maria Waters, born in Virginia Oct. 15, 1840, and, when 13 years old, she, with her parents, came to Urbana, Ohio; William and Maria have had three children—Clarrie, William W. and Elmer; after William F. commenced work for himself he worked by the day several years, and during a part of the time had three teams at work, employing men to drive them; his employers advanced him $20, to which he added $30, which his wife had saved by economy and industry; he purchased his first horse, and, by working extra at night, was enabled to buy a wagon; by the profit of this team and his own exertions was enabled to buy other teams, and, in 1867, commenced in the ice trade, which he has conducted successfully since; by his own and wife's industry, they added little by little until they have procured a good home and other property; they are now reaping the reward of their labors; though his ice trade was small at first, it has grown until it amounts to nearly $3,000 annually; in 1879, he was elected as a member of the City Council of Urbana.

WILLIAM A. BRAND (deceased). William A. Brand was born in Union Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, July 9, 1837, and died in Urbana May 14, 1879; he was a son of Joseph C. Brand, the present Mayor of Urbana; at an early age he removed with his parents to Urbana, where he continued his residence to the time of his death; he was educated at the public schools and the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware; he studied law with Hon. John H. James, and graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1858; soon after he formed a partnership with the late Hon. Moses B. Corwin, which continued until the latter retired from practice on account of advanced age. He was married, July 12, 1859, to Miss Frances R. Saxton, daughter of Joshua Saxton, the founder of the *Citizen and Gazette*, of Urbana, who still survives him; he continued in the practice of his profession until September, 1861, when he enlisted in the 66th O. V. I., and, in January, 1862, accompanied his regiment to the field, and served in every campaign with his regiment until the close of the war, resigning his commission as Regimental Quartermaster only after the declaration of peace, and, while the army was at Washington awaiting orders for muster out; his record as a soldier and

officer is unblemished, and it was for many years a gratification, as well as a source of pride to him, that he had done what he could to sustain his imperiled Government; during the war, he was a regular correspondent of a home paper over the *nom de plume* of "D. N. Arbaw," giving truthful and graphic descriptions of the most important campaigns and battles of the war, which attracted much attention, and were much copied in the press of that time; the experience then derived, in a great measure prepared him for his labors in making up a history of some of the more prominent campaigns, only a portion of which had been published when death laid its hand upon him; in 1865, he purchased a half-interest in the *Citizen and Gazette*, continuing his connection therewith until February, 1879; in this connection he soon made his mark, being a forcible and sagacious writer, carrying conviction with his arguments, and doing much for the improvement of the city and county, as well as rendering valuable services to his party; being a Republican by conviction, and feeling that through that party only could be preserved the results of the severe struggles of our armies from 1861 to 1865, he put his whole soul into his political work, though never descending to abuse or personalities; he devoted himself assiduously to his business, and saw it develop day by day, with new improvements constantly added, and finally had the satisfaction of seeing issued from his presses work of the highest grade and finish, and the reputation of his job department extended throughout the State. Hoping, by a change of business, to restore his failing health, he accepted, in January, 1878, the position of Postmaster of Urbana, the first civil office he ever sought or held, he having, though often solicited to become a candidate for office, always expressed a dislike for the duties of a public servant, except as they were self-imposed, feeling that his duties as an editor were higher and more imperative than could be imposed by any other call. He was an active member of a number of the secret orders, taking high rank in all; in the Improved Order of Red Men he held the position of Past Sachem, Great Senior Sagamore and Great Sachem, the highest position in the State, and for several years was State Representative in the Great Council of the United States; he had passed all the chairs in the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment of Odd Fellows, and had represented his district in the Grand Lodge of Ohio; he was a Past Commander in the Knights of Pythias and Past Master in the U. O. A. M.; his ability was especially displayed in connection with these orders, in all of which he was a recognized leader. As a man, he was chivalrous, generous, charitable and high-minded; a friend to the poor and oppressed, he never denied an application for charity, preferring to give sometimes to the unworthy, lest, perchance, he might miss an occasion for relieving actual want.

HON. JOSEPH C. BRAND. Among the old residents of Urbana who have been prominently identified with the public affairs of Champaign Co., few have retained the confidence of its citizens to such an extent as the present popular Mayor of this city. His grandfather, Dr. James Brand, was a native of Scotland, who, graduating from the Edinburgh Medical University about 1756, came to the American Colonies and settled in Frederick City, Md., where he practiced his profession for many years. From there he moved to Ringgold's Manor, and then to Augusta Co., Va., where he died at the age of 96. He left a family of several children, Thomas Brand, the father of Joseph C., being one of the number. He was born in Maryland and moved with his parents to Virginia, and in 1808, he removed to Bourbon Co., Ky., where he was married to Miss Fanny Carter, a native of Maryland, who came to Kentucky in childhood. Of this union eight children were born, Joseph C. being the eldest; his parents residing in Bourbon Co. until death. On the 5th day of January, 1810, in the above-mentioned county, Joseph C. Brand "first saw the light," and there his youthful days were passed acquiring a good education, afterward following school teaching as an occupation. In 1830, he came to Urbana, and engaged in business with his uncle, Dr. Joseph S. Carter, in a drug store. In 1832, he began merchandising, at Mechanicsburg, with Dr. Obed Horr, where he remained until 1837, when he bought a farm on Buck Creek, on which he settled and followed farming until 1850, when he again moved to Urbana, where he has since lived, with the exception of his army serv-

ice and Consulship in Germany. He was married in 1832, to Miss Lavinia Talbott, of Weston, W. Va. They have had nine children, as follows: Thomas T., a Captain in the regular army, retired on account of wounds received at Chickamauga; Joseph C., now Deputy Collector and Chief Clerk in the United States Revenue office at Bellefontaine, Ohio; William A., deceased, who was for many years co-editor with Joshua Saxton of the *Citizen and Gazette*, of Urbana, and was Postmaster of Urbana at the time of his death; Belle, the wife of William R. Ross; Mary, the wife of the Rev. E. D. Whitlock, the Pastor of the William Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at Delaware, Ohio; John F., of the firm of Fulwider & Brand, grocers; Ella, the wife of Charles A. Ross, of Urbana, and two daughters, Ellen and Irva, who died in young womanhood. Mr. Brand has filled several county offices, and was Clerk of the Common Pleas and District Courts at the time of the adoption of the new State Constitution, which abolished the old courts and clerkships. He has represented his county and district in both branches of the State Legislature, serving as chairman of standing committees, in which capacity he was always ready and efficient. When the tocsin of war resounded throughout the land, and treason lifted the cover from off its hidden purposes by firing on defenseless Fort Sumter, Mr. Brand was one of the first men in Urbana to declare publicly that the time had come to fight, and that he was in favor of whipping rebels into subjection. He was active in obtaining the order for raising the gallant 66th O. V. I., assisting in recruiting and organizing that regiment; served as its Quartermaster, from 1861 till 1864, when he was promoted by President Lincoln, and made "a Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers," which office he filled until the war closed. He was on active duty three years and ten months, and all the time in the field; in the Valley of Virginia, on the Potomac, Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Tennessee, Georgia, around Richmond and Petersburg, Va., and was present and witnessed Lee's surrender at Appomattox, closing up his service in the city of Richmond, where he was discharged, and mustered out of the service. He voluntarily went into the battle of Port Republic, and he and Adjt. Gwynne took an active part in repulsing the charge of Dick Taylor with his "Louisiana Tigers" upon Col. Daum's battery, which, after an hour's contest, was accomplished. In this close fight the battery changed hands three times, the horses and gunners being nearly all killed in the contest, but, with the aid of the 5th and 7th Ohio Regiments, the 66th charged bayonets and drove the rebels across the field into the woods, the loss being heavy on both sides. The victory, however, was of short duration; a fresh corps of rebels arriving on the field, the Union forces were compelled to retreat in confusion. In this side fight Col. Charles Candy was in command, and Lieut. Col. Powell was also on the line. When the war ended, Mr. Brand made a full settlement with the Government as Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence, and for "distinguished services during the war" was breveted Major. During Gen. Grant's administration, he accepted a Consulship at Nuremberg, in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and with his wife and two daughters remained abroad nearly three years. In 1857, Mr. Brand took a prominent part in a noted event which occurred in that year, and which is known as the "Green County Rescue Case," the trouble commencing over a fugitive slave named Addison White, and culminating in the arrest, by the United States Marshal, of a number of Champaign County's citizens, who had expressed sympathy for the runaway slave, and who were rescued from the Marshal while they were passing through Greene County, *en route* for Cincinnati. Mr. Brand, with other leading citizens of Champaign County, were leaders in this rescue, and after considerable lawing, the case was finally settled by the purchase of the slave from his master. This incident demonstrates the position Mr. Brand and the average citizen of Champaign County occupied on those questions growing out of slavery, which finally ended in war, and the freedom of the negro. In his business days, Mr. Brand took an active part in securing and the construction of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, being a stockholder, and an active Director in the company for five years. He has been elected three times as Mayor of Urbana, which position he is now filling, and the city has never had a more capable or efficient Mayor since its organization. He is a man of varied experi-

ence, with an extensive knowledge of past events, and his official career has been pure and upright, which has made him popular with all classes of good citizens. Politically, he is a stanch Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and now, in their declining years, are living at the "old homestead," on Reynolds street, which is a rallying point for their children and grandchildren, who find there the sunshine and happiness of parental love. Mr. Brand is one of the most generous and accommodating gentlemen which it has been our fortune to have met with in many years, and the purity and unimpeachable integrity of his private life is as strongly marked as that of his public career; his kindly disposition, his warm, friendly greeting, his evident desire and willingness to confer favors, and the absence of all levity or coarseness from his conversation, mark him as a man of pure, strong, manly character, who fortunately possesses the attributes of true manhood. In his old age he still retains those active business habits that have characterized him in the past, and he is one of the few who have won and retained the respect and confidence of every one with whom he has come in contact.

MAJ. T. T. BRAND, U. S. A., Urbana; was born in Mechanicsburg, Champaign Co., Ohio, Jan. 28, 1835, and is a son of Joseph C. Brand, whose biography appears above. Maj. Brand was raised and educated in this county. At the age of 21, he engaged in the mercantile trade, which he successfully conducted five years. At the close of this period, the war of the late rebellion was showing brilliant signs of a terrible struggle. He entered the service as 1st Lieutenant in the 2d O. V. I. on April 17, 1861. On June 2, following, he accepted an appointment as 1st Lieutenant in the 18th Infantry, U. S. A., and was promoted Captain Sept. 11, 1863. Eight days later, he was badly wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, from which he suffered severely, but Providence and medical skill brought relief. In February, 1864, after a partial recovery, he was assigned to duty as mustering and disbursing officer. During a part of 1866 and 1867, he was Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer of Indiana, and the following year of Ohio and West Virginia, having his headquarters at Columbus, Ohio. He participated in many of the most severely fought battles, and, on March 5, 1865, was breveted Major for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga. He remained on duty as mustering and disbursing officer until 1869, when he returned to Urbana, since which time he has been engaged in commercial pursuits. His nuptials were celebrated Dec. 28, 1864, with Miss E. C., daughter of Rev. David Warnock. The issue of this union is two sons—Frank W. and Thomas T., Jr. Mrs. Brand was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, June 7, 1843.

JOSEPH C. BROWN, M. D. The medical profession of Champaign Co., Ohio, contains many members who rank among its leading citizens, and in the practice of medical science few towns of the size of Urbana can boast of a greater number of good physicians and talented surgeons. Among this class of professional men, Dr. J. C. Brown is recognized as a physician of ability, who by his own unaided efforts has gained a fair standing in his profession. He was born in the "Old Dominion" Feb. 14, 1814, and is the son of James W. and Margaret (Clark) Brown, natives of that State, who came to Champaign Co. Ohio, in 1822, settling on Nettle Creek, in Mad River Township. About three years afterward, they removed to Urbana Township, where they resided until about 1849, when they went to West Liberty, Logan Co., Ohio, where the Doctor's father died in 1851. His mother returned to Urbana and resided at his home until her death in 1866. Both were members of the M. E. Church, and died firm adherents of that faith. Dr. Brown grew to manhood during the pioneer days of Champaign Co., receiving such education as the occasional attendance at the primitive subscription schools afforded. After attaining his majority, he, by close application, educated himself and became a teacher, which occupation he followed in Urbana for eight years. During this time he applied himself assiduously to the study of medicine, using all his spare time for that purpose. In 1844 and 1845, he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and graduated in the latter year, immediately commencing practice at West Liberty, Logan Co., Ohio. There he continued practicing until 1852, when he

removed to Urbana, where he has since been engaged in the study and practice of his chosen profession. He was married in June, 1846, to Marietta B. Skeen, daughter of David Skeen, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to this county in 1840. Mrs. Brown is a native of the Keystone State, and has had four children, only one of whom is living, the wife of A. C. Wilson, a druggist of Piqua, Ohio. Dr. Brown and wife have been members of the M. E. Church since childhood, and have always taken a deep interest in everything that tended to build up public morals and benefit their adopted county. The Doctor belongs the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities. Politically, he is a Republican, and a man of strongly molded views in favor of temperance. He has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1848; is a member of the Ohio Medical Association, of which he has been a Vice President, and has belonged to the Champaign Co. Medical Society since 1852, and was its Treasurer for several years. In December, 1875, he was appointed as the U. S. Examining Surgeon for this county, which position he yet holds. He is to-day the oldest regular practicing physician in Urbana, has a good practice, is a pleasant, agreeable gentleman, and is trusted and respected by a large circle of Champaign's leading citizens.

J. H. BROWN, Agent of the P., C. & St. L. R. R., Urbana; was born December, 1832, in Clark Co., Ohio. His minor days were mostly spent in Indiana, and from 11 to 18 years of age he was on the farm, and enjoyed the usual common-school privileges. At the last age mentioned, he engaged in the erection of the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad. Notwithstanding the changes on the road, he still holds a good position, which was obtained through his own merits. This official duty he has had charge of for twenty-two years. During the year 1868, he became connected in the boot and shoe trade in this city; though the firm has undergone several changes, he still retains his interest, but has never given personal attention to its sales. The firm is now known as Brown & Wilson, No. 39 Monument Square, where a full line of goods is carried, and handled by ready clerks.

J. W. BYLER, attorney at law, of the firm of Byler & Richards, Urbana, was born in Smithville, near Wooster, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1856, and is a son of Henry and Rebecca (Kuntz) Byler. Henry is a grandson of Henry Byler, Sr., who was born in Switzerland, came to America early in the eighteenth century and located in what is now Berks Co., Penn., though Henry was born in Lancaster Co., of that State, in 1816. At the age of 11 years, his parents located in Stark Co., Ohio, where he matured; thence located on a farm in Fairfield Co., Ohio. Several years later, engaged as General Agent to the Massillon Machine Co., in which he successfully operated until 1855, when he married; his wife was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1836. Soon after his marriage, he settled on his farm, previously purchased; this he cultivated until 1860, since which have been a few changes, and at present he owns 142 acres in Salem Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, which he superintends. Six children have been born to this union—J. W., Mary (deceased), David K., Susan (deceased), Joseph M. and Henry, Jr. Our subject being the eldest, he was mostly raised in Wayne Co., Ohio, where he acquired his primary education. Since the age of 16, he has been in attendance at the Wadsworth College, National Normal, at Lebanon, Ohio, and others. Has devoted three years to the profession of teaching, and, in the meantime, has acquired a fair knowledge of medicine, under the tutorship of Dr. J. H. Ayers, afterward taking up the study of law, under the preceptorship of Warnock & Eichelberger, to which he closely applied himself, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State in March, 1880, and is now located in Urbana, among many old attorneys, to build up a practice. His nuptials were celebrated Jan. 1, 1879, with Miss Alice C., daughter of Lemuel and Ann Pence. She was an accomplished young lady, born October, 1860, and died of consumption five months after her marriage.

JAMES G. CALDWELL, farmer; P. O. Urbana. John Winn, the grandfather of Mr. Caldwell, entered the land known as the "Pretty Prairie," in 1805, and James still owns the original tract, that to this day never had a mortgage or other incumbrance on it. John Winn was a Virginian by birth, and came to Fleming Co., Ky., in

1796. He came to Kentucky from Virginia in an ox-cart, with no property save one negro boy and his cattle. He was well educated, and commenced teaching school in the neighborhood. Mrs. Winn's maiden name was Minor, and she had inherited twenty negroes from her father's estate. John freed all the negroes when he left Kentucky, and gave his name as security for their good behavior. They had seven children—Jane, Susan, Charles, Douglas, Richard, Martilla and John. He was converted under the ministrations of Rev. John Smith, of the Baptist Church. When the meeting was over, Brother Smith announced that Brother Winn would be baptized next Sabbath, and that he hoped there would be a good attendance. "God bless you, Brother Smith," said John, "life is too uncertain to wait, and I want to be baptized at once." It was accordingly attended to by candlelight. After the conversion of John, he came to the conclusion that all the world was to be saved, and embraced the Universalist faith. Saying that God had done much for him, and he would do something for God at his own expense, he erected the church at Springfield. This will ever be a monument to his memory. John G. Caldwell married Jane Winn about 1810. Their bridal trip was made on horseback from Kentucky to this State, and their first settlement made on the farm of our subject, where they both lived and died. Their children were named John, Charles, Robert, Mary, Martha and Susannah; only Robert and our subject still survive. His marriage to Miss Emma McBeth was celebrated in 1859. Mrs. Caldwell represents one of the oldest families in the county, her father, James McBeth, being a very prominent man. The children are five in number—Eva, Annie, Fern, John and Joseph Hooker. They also have five children buried in Oakdale Cemetery. James G. Caldwell was born March 22, 1830, when the Presbyterian Church at Urbana was demolished by a storm, and the Methodist Church also sustained much injury. Mrs. Caldwell was born in 1841, and bears her age lightly. Mr. C. proposes to spend his days on the farm rendered doubly dear to him by the first settlement of his grandfather and the birth of his own family. He is a Republican of the stanch order, and has just cause to feel pride in his preferences.

WILLIAM CARSON, farmer; P. O. Urbana. The parents of our subject, Hugh and Elizabeth Carson, were natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., emigrating to Ross Co., Ohio, in 1810, where they continued to reside during the remainder of their lives. Their children—Eliza, Isabel, William (our subject), John, Annie, Jane, Hugh and Ebenezer, Margaret, Mary and Prudence—were born in that county. Of this number, John, Hugh, Margaret and Prudence are dead. Those living are now scattered over different States, none residing in this county except William. The parents are both dead, the wife and mother dying in 1842, and the father in 1847. He was drafted during the war of 1812, but hired a substitute. William was married to Miss Martha Bradford in 1850, and came to Champaign Co. in 1859, since which time he has engaged in agriculture, and is the owner of an elegant farm near Urbana. He is one of our most enterprising men, and has ever enjoyed the reputation of being a man of correct business habits. As a local politician he is a leader, in his vicinity, of the Republican party, of whose time-honored principles he has always been an earnest advocate. He has been connected with the public schools in his district, and has made an excellent official in that capacity. Mr. and Mrs. Carson are the parents of William J., Robert B., James H. and Annie M. Carson. All have finished their education. Two sons have a great liking for the agricultural business, and will probably follow in the footsteps of their father. Robert is living in Indiana, the others at the elegant home of their parents. Mr. Carson has always been among the foremost in his endeavors to promote the public good, and his record as a man will be a valuable heirloom of which his children may ever feel proud. His farm of 161 acres is as neatly tilled, perhaps, as any in the county.

JOSEPH S. CARTER, JR., M. D., General Manager of the Western Mutual Insurance Company, Urbana; among the prominent families who have long been connected with the history of Urbana is that of Dr. Carter. Dr. Joseph S. Carter, Sr., was a native of Bourbon County, Ky.; he was educated at Lexington, and a graduate

of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; in the war of 1812, he was appointed Surgeon of a regiment which was recruited and commanded by Gov. Shelby in the vicinity of Urbana; Dr. Carter became so pleased with this region that he resigned his commission, returned to Kentucky, and removed his family to Urbana, where he remained and became a quite noted physician and highly esteemed citizen; so decided were his talents that, soon after settling here, a committee, in behalf of the citizens of Columbus, visited him for the purpose of inducing him to come to the capital, but he was wedded to his new home and remained; he was an associate and intimate with Profs. Eberly, Drake and Mussey, and, by reason of their estimate of his abilities, was appointed a Trustee of the Ohio Medical College; he was a man of fine character and remarkably generous disposition, enthusiastically devoted to his profession; his students can be found in many different States, and among them are some eminent physicians; he did a large business and made a great amount of money, but, while he always lived well and left a nice property, he was not rich, from the fact that he never prized money and would spend it freely, and often gave away his means with reckless indifference; his son received, after his father's death, $100 from an unknown person, which proved to be a legacy given him by the brother of a competing physician who was unfortunate, and whom Dr. Carter, Sr., had supported and cared for in the early days of Champaign County history. The wife of Dr. Carter, Sr., was a daughter of M. W. Fisher, who was a prominent pioneer of Springfield; they had eight children, four of whom are now living, of whom the subject of this sketch is one; Dr. J. S. Carter, Jr., was born in Urbana in 1825, and received the benefit of his father's instructions in addition to a scholastic training, graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1850, and succeeded his father, who died in 1852, and afterward engaged in the drug trade here in connection with his practice; he was Examiner of Pensioners for this county, and had a large and successful practice here until, by reason of ill-health, he retired in 1870, and became the General Manager of the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a history of which is given in connection with that of Urbana; the success of this company is proof of the wisdom and energy of the management; he is a member of the M. E. Church, and a liberal-hearted, public-spirited citizen. He married, in 1858, Miss Mary J. Miner, of La Fayette, Ind.; they have three daughters living—Henrietta, Pauline and Gertrude; they also had one daughter who died in infancy.

FRANK CHANCE, attorney at law, Urbana; is the eldest son of Thomas and Susan Chance, and was born near Westville, Champaign Co., Ohio, May 17, 1842; received his education in the local schools in his neighborhood, the high schools of Urbana, and Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. In the fall and winter of 1860–61, he studied law under the preceptorship of John H. Young, Esq., of Urbana, Ohio. On the 17th of April, 1861, under the first call of President Lincoln for troops to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, he volunteered as a private in Co. D, 13th O. V. I., and served until his enlisted term had expired; was mustered out Aug. 22 of the same year; he then resumed the study of law, in which he continued until May 27, 1862, when he again entered the United States army in Co. H, 86th O. V. I. June 10, following, he rose to First Lieutenant of his company, with which he remained throughout its campaign in Western Virginia except a short time; he was then detached from his regiment and assigned to duty as Post Adjutant under the commandant of the military post at Clarksburg, W. Va., and was mustered out of service with his regiment at Camp Delaware Sept. 25, 1862. The following fall and winter was spent at the Cincinnati law school and in the office of Tilden & Caldwell; May 4, 1863, at the April term of the District Court of Hamilton County, Ohio, he was admitted to the bar, and, Nov. 3 of the following fall, he was appointed by Gov. David Tod Adjutant of the 4th O. V. I., commanded by Col. J. B. Armstrong; but, on the 23d of the same month, entered the United States naval service as Acting Master's Mate, and was assigned to duty on the United States steamship Gazelle, tender to flagship of Rear Admiral Porter, and was with his vessel on Red River, La., at the time the 4th O. V. I. was

called into active service, but was unable to accompany the regiment into the field. He remained with the Gazelle throughout the disastrous Red River campaign, and participated in many of the naval engagements in which the fleet under Admiral Porter was engaged during that expedition. On June 25, 1864, he resigned, and, Oct. 4 of the same year, married Frances S., eldest daughter of John H. and Elizabeth Young, of Urbana, Ohio. Since his marriage he has been actively engaged in the practice of law, and has for a number of years been a partner of his early legal preceptor, John H. Young, and, at the writing of this article, Solicitor of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company. He was unanimously nominated by the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Eighth Congressional District that met at Urbana, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1880, as its candidate for Congress, and accepted the nomination, though he well knew that he could not hope to overcome the large Republican majority against him in that district.

J. M. CLARK, proprietor of the American Hotel, Springfield, Ohio, which is one of the homelike houses of the city. The paternal grandfather was a resident of old Virginia at the time of the Revolutionary war, in which he was a patriot, serving through that struggle. After his marriage he settled in Virginia, where he died, leaving two sons, of which John, the father of our subject, was the eldest, and was born about the time of the above-mentioned war, living in his native State until maturity. He came to the Northwest Territory, of which Champaign County was a small part, in 1778, where he married Phebe Minturn, who was born in New Jersey, in 1780, and came with her parents to the territory of Champaign County, at a very early day. John and Phebe soon after marriage settled in the dense forest of the Northwest, where they cleared up a farm and endured many privations and hardships. Frequent visits were paid them by the red men, who have long since disappeared and have been driven to the far West. After a useful life of for over two-score years, he passed away, leaving his wife and eight children. His wife died in 1864. Of the children, three now survive, of whom J. M. is the youngest; he was born April 6, 1823, in Champaign Co., Ohio; was raised to farm life and suffered many of the early-day privations. At the age of 17, he took charge of the home farm, and, while conducting the same, in 1845, married Miss Mary J. Hudson. Three years later, he engaged in teaming, and in 1850, commenced work on the C., S. & C. R. R. One year later, removed to Indiana, but in 1854 returned to Urbana, where he resided until his removal to Springfield, in 1874, where he and one son are proprietors of the American Hotel, on West Main street. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Clark were five in number, of whom four are now living, Mrs. Clark was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 5, 1826.

REV. W. M. CLAYBAUGH, minister of the Buck Creek Presbyterian Church; was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1837, and is a son of the Rev. Joseph Claybaugh, D. D., born in Frederick City, Md., in 1803. His parents soon after settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, where he was educated by the Presbyterian Church; after graduating, he served the congregation for years, at Chillicothe. About 1840, when the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Presbyterians was organized at Oxford, Ohio, he was removed there by Synod and elected its President, very much to the dissatisfaction of the church in which he was laboring and had been educated. He remained in this institution until his death, which occurred Sept. 9, 1855, having served long and faithfully in the ministerial profession. His wife, Margaret (daughter of David Bonner, a patriot of the war of 1812), was born in Chillicothe, Ohio; was partly educated in the seminary at Hamilton, Ohio; she is now residing with her children. She had eleven children, of which Rev. W. M. is the sixth. At the death of his father, he was thrown upon his own resources; leaving Oxford when ready to enter the Junior year. He went to Pittsburgh, Penn., where, for two years, he pursued his studies under the care of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, and under the instructions of the venerable John T. Pressel, D. D., and David Kerr; thence to Xenia, Ohio, and continued his studies two years longer. In the winter of 1860 (January), was licensed to

preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Cincinnati. During that summer, by appointment and special invitation, he visited and preached in Pennsylvania, east of the mountains, Pittsburgh and vicinity, and Iowa City, Iowa. Spending one month at the latter place, was urged to accept a call to become Pastor of the First Church. Having one year to attend the seminary at Xenia, returned and graduated in the spring of 1861. March 12, of the same year, he married Miss Mary E. Herritt, of Xenia, and immediately moved to Iowa City and took charge of the church which waited for him his last collegiate year. The late war breaking out affected the Western churches very much, hence he gave up this charge and preached, by invitation, four months in Rochester, N. Y.; thence was called to Hartford, Conn.; two years later, was called to Boston, Mass.; remained there about three years, when he gave up his charge. He then entered the formerly United Presbyterian, preaching at Lima, Ohio, one year, and two and one-half years in Van Wert, Ohio, holding calls, but not seeing his way clear to settle until his removal to Champaign Co., Ohio, about Dec. 20, 1871, when a unanimous call was tendered him by the Buck Creek Presbyterian Church, near Urbana, where for the last nine years he has labored faithfully, and is yet their Pastor. He is a wise administrator and true counselor.

ROBERT R. COLWELL, Urbana; retired merchant; is another native and old resident of Urbana. He is a son of Peter R. Colwell, who came from New Jersey in the fall of 1815, and settled in Urbana, where he remained until his decease, in 1847. He was a chair-maker by trade, and carried on that business in a small way during his residence here, and was known as a man of sterling integrity. Robert's mother was Lavina, daughter of Nathan Fitch. She came with her parents to this county from Kentucky, in 1806, she then being but 6 years of age. She survived her husband, and died in 1866. The subject of this sketch was born in Urbana in 1819. He remembers seeing the Indians coming to Urbana in squads on trading expeditions. He attended the subscription school in his youth, and early learned the chair-maker's trade, and with his father had a little chair and furniture establishment, which gradually increased. In 1855, he purchased an interest in the flouring-mill, and this, with the lumber trade in connection, gradually increased from about 1860 to 1878, when he sold out and retired from active business. Thus, from an unpretending mechanic, he succeeded to the proprietorship of one of the most extensive, successful private enterprises ever established in Urbana. His residence is a pleasant property on the southwest corner of High and Court streets. He married, in 1867, Mrs. Mary Ann Stansbury, widow of Alfred Stansbury, deceased, and daughter of Emor Kimber. They have one child—Annie Laura.

CALVIN F. COLWELL, Urbana; lumber dealer. Mr. Colwell is a native of Urbana, and a life resident. He was born in 1831, and is a son of Peter R. and Lavina (Fitch) Colwell. He was a native of New Jersey, and came to Urbana in 1815. She came from Kentucky with her parents about 1806. Mr. Fitch was at one time proprietor of the hotel here. The subject of this sketch became connected with the establishment of which he is now one of the proprietors, as a workman, in 1854; in 1862 he became a partner, and has since continued in that relation. Since the decease of Mr. Stayman, Mr. Colwell has been the senior member of the firm of Colwell & O'Neal; he is master of all the details of the business, and his long experience enables him to understand the wants of the people, and the business of the firm has assumed large proportions. Mr. Colwell is a member of the M. E. Church, and a highly respected citizen. He married, in 1855, Malinda M., daughter of Joseph McComsey; they have one daughter living—Max.

JOHN COONEY, farmer; P. O. Urbana. Mr. Cooney has been a resident of this county for the past twenty-eight years, being formerly a resident of Ireland, in which country he was reared an agriculturist. His mother, Mary Cooney, came with her two children—our subject and his sister Hannah—determined to make a living in America, where all had equal rights, and the poor man could rise in the world, provided he had the energy. They settled in Urbana, and John went to work on the railroad; he did

lowed this business a year, and in 1858 he commenced farming for himself, having saved money enough to buy his team. He was wedded to Miss Margaret Lyons, in 1857, and life commenced in earnest; the young couple having nothing but strong arms and willing hearts. Their prosperity seemed assured from the commencement, and day by day their stock increased, until his first purchase of land was made in 1861, in Mad River Township; this was sold in 1868, and he rented for a few years, all the time accumulating money, until he purchased the fine farm of 83½ acres, upon which he now resides. This is one of the most elegant locations on the Hickory Grove pike, and well bespeaks the adaptation of Mr. Cooney to caring for a farm, and making it profitable. He is well liked by his neighbors, and through all his business life he has kept a record equaled by few for correct business habits. Their children are named Mary, Julia A., Patrick H., Annie, Maggie, John and James F. William died in childhood. They live in a country where their education can be completed, and there is no doubt but they will do honor to their parents, who have ever been ranked among the worthy citizens of the county. There are five children now in different States that came from Ireland previous to the time Mrs. Cooney emigrated. All these are energetic people and are doing well. All are married and have families except one.

THOMAS DENTON CROW, attorney at law, Urbana. Thomas Denton Crow was born in Harrison Township, Champaign Co., Oct. 21, 1821. His father, Joseph Crow, was born in Virginia Oct. 1, 1790, and came of German stock. His mother, Martha (Hull) Crow, was born Jan. 4, 1796, and was of New England descent. They were married April 9, 1813, and immediately took up their residence on a quarter-section of land on the head-waters of Glady's Creek, which Joseph had purchased of his father, Thomas Crow, March 29, 1811. Joseph was a man of more than ordinary education and intelligence, and was a Methodist "Class-leader and exhorter." He died in February, 1825, leaving to the care of his widow one daughter and four sons. Being thus left on a new farm, she was induced to marry, in 1826, Joseph Longfellow, an old settler of Concord Township, and by this marriage became the mother of six sons, five of whom are still living. She was truly a pioneer woman, and, after a life of toil and exemplary piety, died Aug. 2, 1864. Her second marriage did not result as she had hoped with reference to her first husband's children. One son was sent away at once, and two others soon afterward. Thomas D. became a bound boy on the old Thomas Hines farm when 8 years of age. After five years of hardship, during which the school privilege stipulated was not allowed him, he was released, and ever afterward was his own master, and was self-sustaining henceforth, his share in his father's estate having been mostly taken by his step-father. He immediately began to plan and look forward to an education. At 14, he began working in Urbana at tailoring, and followed that trade several years. At 18, he taught his first school, and at 19 entered the Ohio Conference High School at Springfield. By teaching during vacation, serving as janitor and performing other services during the odd hours of his school days, with the practice of the most rigid economy, living on brown bread and water a good portion of the time, he succeeded after four years and a half, in passing through the preparatory examination, and, although somewhat in debt, entered Augusta College, where he graduated in 1846, out of debt, and having $400 due him from his alma mater for salary as Principal of the Preparatory Department. At one time in college, he taught from six to ten classes, carried on four to five studies and did duty in a literary society, besides being Superintendent of a Sabbath school in the town and doing other official church service. On his return to Urbana, the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church being in session at Piqua, he was received as a member, and subsequently filled important charges. He was a member of the Faculty of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, two years. Owing to domestic difficulties, in 1860, he turned his attention to law. He graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in April, 1861. He then entered into a partnership with a brother-in-law at Monticello, Ind., and practiced there a little more than two years, meanwhile was active in raising troops for the Union army, and, but for his three motherless little children, would have himself enlisted. In 1864, he

returned to Urbana and opened a law office. From 1865 to 1866, he had charge of the public schools of Urbana, and was County School Examiner several years. He was Chief Clerk and Acting State Commissioner of Schools from 1869 to 1872, during which time he resided in Columbus. In the summer of 1872, he resumed law practice in Urbana, and has since resided here, and, by his taste, means and labor, has done much to improve his native county, especially its chief town. He married first, in 1847, Miss Henrietta Downs. Her parents, William and Elizabeth Downs, were Quakers of Scotch descent, and early settlers of Urbana. Of this marriage there were born four sons and a daughter. Two sons and the daughter are yet living, the latter being the wife of a prominent attorney of Cleveland. The two sons are both practicing law in Urbana. His wife died in Cincinnati in 1858. The next year, he contracted what proved to be an unfortunate marriage, from which he was compelled to seek divorce, the only good as yet apparent coming of this union being a daughter, now a teacher in the schools of Cincinnati. After six years of single life, he married, May 7, 1868, Mrs. Eliza M. Crabill, of Clark Co. She was a daughter of Seaton Hedges, who came from Virginia and settled in Champaign Co. in 1817. Her mother was a daughter of Robert Miller, who came from Kentucky and settled at Moorefield, Clark Co., in 1810. Mr. Crow has been a Republican from the organization of the party, with strong convictions favoring prohibition. His life has been one of peculiar toil and misfortune, but he has always bravely made his way against all obstacles, and, by his native talent and perseverance and indomitable will, has compelled success, secured a varied and correct scholarship, and established a character above reproach. He now holds the office of U. S. Commissioner for the Southern District of Ohio, and enjoys a lucrative practice in his profession.

HERMAN D. CROW, lawyer, Urbana; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, April 15, 1851. When about 10 years of age, he came to Urbana, lived with some relatives, and here received his primary education. In September, 1868, he entered the Sophomore Class at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in June, 1871. In the meantime he devoted two winters to teaching in Champaign Co. In the fall of 1871, he was chosen as Principal of the schools of Plain City, Madison Co., Ohio. The following spring he commenced the reading of law under T. D. Crow and Gen. J. H. Young; was admitted to the bar in December, 1873, at Columbus. In the summer of 1874, ill health necessitated him to seek another climate, going to Texas, where he partially recovered, and in the fall of 1874 was elected as instructor of Latin and Higher Mathematics in the Sherman Institute, in Sherman, Texas, where he continued until the close of the year. He returned home in June, 1875, since which time he has devoted his attention to his profession in Urbana. In the spring of 1876, he was elected City Solicitor, and is now on the third successive term. Since Jan. 1, 1879, he has been associated with his brother Horace M., who is also a practical attorney. They are now located on South Main street, and are doing a reasonable business. H. D. was married Oct. 24, 1877, to Miss Florence Mendenhall, of Delaware, Ohio, a graduate of that college. The issue of this union is one son, Denton M.

GEORGE H. CUNNINGHAM, retired farmer; P. O. Urbana. For nearly a half-century Mr. Cunningham has been one of the active business men of our county, and has, in that time, from a nucleus of a few dollars, amassed a competency sufficient to carry him the remainder of his life at high tide. He still resides on his farm five miles southeast of Urbana, which gives evidence of superior cultivation and cannot fail of bringing large returns. He came to this county in 1833, being born and reared in Berkeley Co., Va., and, at the age of 22, was married to Miss Angeline Hedges, of that State. They settled first where Samuel Robinson now lives, at the head of "Pretty Prairie." Here James W., Sarah J. and Mary E. were born, and the first experience in married life of the young couple commenced. In 1844, this farm was sold to James D. Hedges, and he purchased the southwest quarter of Sec. 18. Martha A., Samuel N. and Charity A. were born on this farm. Mrs. Cunningham died in 1852, since which

time Mr. C.'s daughters have been his housekeepers until the marriage of his youngest daughter, Nancy, now the wife of William H. Wohlater. Only two of the children are now living, Mrs. Wohlater and Mrs. Mary E. Swimley, both the wives of prosperous men. There were only a few houses with shingle roofs when Mr. Cunningham first came to Ohio, and many of the handsome fields of to-day were then covered with heavy timber. His father, Samuel Cunningham, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His death occurred in Berkeley Co., Va., in 1824, and his wife, Charity Shields, died in 1836. They were parents of five sons and two daughters, of whom Jane, Samuel S. and our subject survive. Mr. Cunningham has lived a long and useful life, beloved by his neighbors and trusted in every particular. He was born in 1811, Aug. 5. He now lives at his ease, in his pleasant home, having no thought of care, being near his children and owner of 662 acres of land, the equal of any in the county. He is a gentleman in every sense, and enjoys the highest reputation for honor and fair dealing in a business capacity.

W. M. DE VOE, portrait painter and photographer, Urbana; born in 1846 in Greene Co., Ohio; is a son of Joseph De Voe, who was born and raised in Virginia; emigrated to Ohio about 1817, locating in Greene County, where he married for his second wife Judith Faulkner, a native of that county; they principally resided in Clinton County, where Joseph died in 1864; he was the father of eight children, of whom W. M. is the seventh; he was mostly raised in Clinton Co., Ohio; there received his primary education; after taking a course at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, he taught a few years, then devoted several years to the art of penmanship; in this he was engaged until 1869, when he took up the study of artistry, to which he applied himself closely, and became a fine portrait painter; in 1878, combined it with photography, and now is doing a fine business; is located at No. 18 Monument Square, and carries all articles kept in an establishment of its kind. His marriage was celebrated in 1869 with Miss Mary Buchanan, a native of Miami Co., Ohio, where she was raised and educated; she is an accomplished lady and artist, applying her skill in the gallery with her husband.

WILLIAM DUNLAP, retired farmer; P. O. Urbana; is one of the prominent men of Urbana Township; his reputation among business men is too well known to need comment, and his reputation has ever been that of an honest and upright man, both at home and abroad; he has retired from the active life necessitated by farm work, and now lives at his ease, his son managing the farm, which is artistically divided into fields that bear abundant crops; we presume there is no more genial host in the country than our subject; neighbor and stranger are alike welcome beneath his roof; his children are married and living near him, and now represent the oldest families in the land; he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Skiles in November, 1840; they were both natives of Pennsylvania, and for sixteen years after their marriage lived on a farm in that State; the children were all born in Pennsylvania but the youngest—Rebecca E., Margaretta W., John S., William E., Joseph M., Mary C. and Nancy E.; two children, Jane I. and Thomas M., are deceased. In the spring of 1856, Mr. Dunlap came with his family to this neighborhood, where a purchase had been previously made; this was at that time a poorly improved farm, but, under his skillful supervision, it to-day presents an equally attractive appearance with any of the farms in the neighborhood. We cannot close this sketch without referring to the long Christian life of Mr. Dunlap and his wife; both have been devout members of the United Presbyterian Church for thirty-seven years, and, as they journey down the hillside of life hand in hand, loving, cheering and trusting each other, they still rejoice in the hope that "passeth all understanding." Their record is such as their children may well feel proud of, and which will no doubt be emulated by them.

GEORGE M. EICHELBERGER, attorney at law, Urbana; is a native of Montgomery County; born Dec. 16, 1843; his parents removed to Miami County when he was a youth; he received a rudimentary education at the local schools, and subsequently attended the high school at Piqua, and also at Cincinnati, and was in attend-

ance at the University at Delaware; he enlisted for three months in the 86th O. V. I.; after the expiration of this service, he returned to his studies at Delaware, and, in May, 1864, having passed the necessary examinations to enable him to receive his diploma, his patriotism could no longer be restrained, and he enlisted and became a member of the 147th O. N. G.; he entered the college as Freshman, and was behind in Greek, but, in four years, completed a five years' course, notwithstanding his absence in the army; in January, 1867, he received the Master of Arts degree; at the expiration of his latter term of service, his parents having removed to Urbana, he came here and completed his law studies which had been begun while in the University; he was admitted to the bar in 1866, and immediately began the practice of his profession in partnership with William R. Warnock. Mr. Eichelberger is an active Republican, and somewhat prominent in politics; he was elected Prosecutor in 1871, and prominently talked of as a candidate from this district for Congressman in the present campaign, but refused to allow his friends to present his name to the convention. He married, in 1872, Miss Emma, daughter of Dr. Hamilton Ring, and they have four children.

GRIFFITH ELLIS, County Treasurer, Urbana. Mr. Ellis is a native of Wales, where he was born in 1830. When 1 year old, he came to America with his grandmother and an uncle. He came to Urbana when 16 years of age, and passed from store-boy to salesman, and in 1854 became a partner in the firm of Gwynnes, Ellis & Co., then operating a general merchandise store. Mr. Ellis had charge of the clothing department, and continued that line of business until August, 1878. He married, in 1857, Jane H., daughter of Robert M. Woods, and sister of the wife of J. W. Ogden. They have six children. Mr. Ellis has been an active business man and somewhat prominent in public affairs. He was Director of the State Prison from 1876 to 1878, and was employed in the United States Treasury Department during six months of the past year. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and also the I. O. O. F. Mr. Ellis, by years of busy life, has established a deserved reputation, and is now the Treasurer-elect of Champaign County.

ROBERT ELLIS, merchant tailor, Urbana; is a native of Wales, where he was born in 1840. When 10 years of age, he came with his parents to America, locating in Pennsylvania. After his father's death, which occurred in 1858, Robert came to Urbana, and went to work with the firm of which his brother, Griffith, was a partner, where he continued until the formation of the present firm of Ellis, Weaver & Allison. Mr. Ellis has the experience of years of practical application to his business, and is a thorough business man, a worthy citizen and a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. orders, being Secretary of the latter and Scribe of the Encampment. He married, in 1866, Sarah E. Weakley, of New Carlisle, Clark Co., Ohio.

I. FISLER, of the firm of Fisler & Chance, Urbana, druggists. Among the leading druggists of Urbana, we mention the firm of Fisler & Chance, who are located at No. 15 North Main street, where they carry a full line of drugs and druggists' sundries. They have been associated since 1867, and have been favorably known. The subject of this memoir was born in 1820, at Chester, Penn.; when but a boy, he attended school in Philadelphia; thence took up the study of medicine under Dr. George, the father of Gen. McClellan, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1846; came directly West, and located in Champaign Co., Ohio, in what is known as the "Mingo Valley." He was engaged in the practice of his profession until the breaking-out of the late war, when he became Examining Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of the Fourth District of Ohio. Soon after the war, he engaged in his present pursuit with Dr. J. H. Ayers, who has since sold to Dr. Chance. Dr. Fisler married, in 1848, Miss Margaret Read, a native of Champaign Co., Ohio, born in 1825. Their children are Laura, wife of John O'Connor; Leah and Annie.

JOHN M FITZPATRICK, Auditor. The present efficient and popular Auditor of Champaign Co. comes of pure Celtic stock, his ancestors having come from the-

land, and settled in the State of Virginia, where were born his great-grandfather and grandfather, Daniel and John Fitzpatrick, the latter marrying Phœbe Largeant, of that State. In 1808, they came to this county, and lived for a short time in Urbana Township, and in 1819, John entered 160 acres of land in Jackson Township, where all remained until death; they were members of the M. E. Church, and were among the organizers of what is now known as Grafton Chapel, the first Methodist Church in that neighborhood, having been erected on John Fitzpatrick's farm. This old pioneer, who has long years ago been laid beneath the sod, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and helped to defeat that unrelenting foe of liberty who for centuries has kept the land of his ancestors in a slavery as cruel and degrading as the serfdom of Russia. To John and Phœbe Fitzpatrick were born seven children; John, the father of the Auditor, being the youngest in the family; he was born in Champaign Co., and here married to Jane Allison, a native of the county, and daughter of John and Sarah (Wood) Allison, he a native of Pennsylvania, and his wife of Virginia, who were married in the latter State, and came to this county in 1816, settling in Mad River Township. To John and Jane Fitzpatrick three children were born; the subject of this sketch being the eldest, his birth occurring in Champaign County, May 22, 1843; his father died in 1849, a faithful member of the M. E. Church, and his mother is still residing in the county, and belongs to the same denomination. John M. grew up on a farm, receiving a good common-school education, and taught school one term before his 18th year. In the summer of 1861, he was attending the normal school at Urbana, and in the month of August, while prosecuting his peaceful studies, young Fitzpatrick patriotically responded to the call of President Lincoln for volunteers, enlisting in Co. A, 2d O. V. I. for the three years' service; he took part in the battles of Perryville and Stone River, as well as every skirmish, march, etc., of his regiment, up to and including the fatal Chickamauga; at the latter battle he lost his left arm, which was shattered by a fragment of a shell; in January, 1864, having recovered from his wounds, he returned to Urbana, where he attended school for a short period, then went to Nashville, Tenn., and entered the Quartermaster's department as clerk, under Capt. S. C. Brown, remaining in that capacity until May, 1866, when he again came home. In the winter of 1867–68, he was Assistant Revenue Assessor for Champaign Co., and in October of the latter year was elected on the Republican ticket Auditor of Champaign Co., and has been re-elected five times consecutively, which position he now occupies. He was married in this county, Jan. 2, 1865, to Miss Sarah C. Grafton, daughter of Thomas J. and Margaret Grafton, natives of Virginia, who were early settlers of Jackson Township; the former is dead, but his widow still resides on the old homestead. Mrs. Fitzpatrick was born in this county, and has the following children: Grafton B., Edgar and Eva. Both she and husband adhere to the M. E. Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Fitzpatrick is one of the enterprising representative young men of Champaign Co., honest and upright; he possesses the confidence of all classes, and in his official capacity is one of the most obliging and competent Auditors the county has ever possessed.

WILLIAM FRANK, farmer; P. O. Bowlesville. We are glad to see a representative of this name in the history, and the pioneers of this county will remember the names of Martin and Sally Frank. They were among the early settlers of Mad River Township, and he entered a tract of land in 1813. They were both natives of Virginia, and were married in that State about 1808. One child was born in Virginia (Harvey), who was well known in this county, but died in 1861. The other children, David, William, Jonathan, Sarah, Catharine and Martin, were all born in Mad River Township. Martin was one of the most enterprising men, and brought all his children up to work, and they are, without exception, worthy of their name. He built a log cabin and went to work clearing up the land, and his efforts were eminently successful, for he prospered greatly, and during his lifetime built a large brick residence, which was afterward remodeled by our subject, and is still an ornament to the township. He was drafted during the War of 1812, going through without receiving a wound. His wife died in 1848, and his second marriage was celebrated, in 1851, with Mrs. Nancy

Maggard. His death occurred June 19, 1866. He left a name for honor and uprightness that will ever be a credit to his children. William was married in 1846, and was the father of five children, of whom William, M. and Sarah E. Frank are living. Monroe is an enterprising business man, and is engaged in the sale of machinery. Mr. Frank looks after the farm, and is endowed with the characteristics of his father in regard to business matters. He owns a splendid farm of 166 acres, and is a popular man in Urbana Township.

THOMAS FRENCH, JR., Professor of Physics and Mathematics in Urbana University; was born Jan. 15, 1848, in Clifton, Hamilton Co., Ohio, and acquired his early education in the schools of Avondale and Cincinnati. He went thence to Harvard College, where he graduated in 1872. After graduation, he set sail at once for Europe, where he devoted the greater part of four years to the pursuit of physical science and mathematics. In the Spring of 1876, he received the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Master of Arts from the University of Heidelberg. In the Fall of the same year, he returned to America, and accepted a position as Instructor in Physics in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and two years later came to Urbana, Ohio, where he has since been assiduously occupied in the class-room and on the platform as a lecturer on popular science. During the winter and spring of 1879–80, Prof. French delivered a series of experimental lectures on sound, in Urbana and Cincinnati. The papers of both cities contained flattering accounts of these lectures, which were illustrated by a great variety of experiments. It is worthy of note that the apparatus used for this purpose had just been purchased from the best makers in Europe and America, at a cost of $650. The entire proceeds of the lectures were donated to this object, the balance being raised by contributions from friends of Prof. French and from the University to which he belongs. The Professor is an easy and fluent speaker, of genteel and courteous address, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

JAMES W. FULTON, retired farmer; P. O. Urbana. Men who have lived thirty-eight years in a county surely may be classed among the pioneers, and especially when their record for good citizenship is excelled by none. Such a man is Mr. Fulton, who was born in Virginia, and before he reached manhood came to this county. His parents, David P. and Jane Fulton, came in the fall of 1842 and purchased the farm now owned by our subject. It was tolerably well improved at that time, although the large buildings that now add so much to its beauty were afterward added by David. Eight children came with them to Ohio—James W., Robert C., David C., Charles E., Sarah M., Jennie E., Joseph and Henry P. Charles, David and Henry are not living. Robert is now engaged in the practice of law in Columbus. Charles and Henry were both admitted to the bar prior to their death. The father, David Fulton, died in 1865, his widow making her home among her children. She has now reached the ripe old age of 76 years, and still enjoys fair health, with an unimpaired mind. James was born in 1822, and, in 1849, was married to Miss Annie Flick, of Clark Co. Her parents, Jacob and Catharine Flick, have been residents of that county for more than half a century, and their family sketch will be found in the history of Clark Co. James and his wife are the parents of three children. Two only are living—Catharine J. and Mary N. Catharine is the wife of Charles Laycock, and Mary wedded M. G. McWilliams. Mr. Laycock resides near his father-in-law, and takes charge of the farm, and Mr. McWilliams also lives near. Mr. Fulton takes life easy, having plenty to keep himself and wife, and lives in a style characteristic of his purse. He has always enjoyed a good reputation among his neighbors, and has been ever ready to assist in promoting the interests of society. We are pleased to give him a place among the many splendid men of his township who are so well represented in the history, and whose memory can thus be perpetuated while time shall last. Fanny E. Fulton was born March 17, 1853, and was a cultured lady, enjoying in society a high position, beloved by her classmates, and possessed of those characteristics that win friends everywhere. She died in her 17th year, leaving behind a wealth of love and affection.

LEVI GEIGER, attorney at law, Urbana; is a son of Henry and Julia A. (Rhenbush) Geiger. He was born A. D. 1797 in Montgomery Co., Penn., and was the grandson of one of three brothers who emigrated from Germany about 1700. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812, participating in the battle of Lundy's Lane. At the close of the struggle, he returned home and married, at Greencastle, Franklin Co., Penn. His wife was born in 1805, at Mercersburg, Penn. She was a woman of feeble and delicate body and possessed extraordinary energy and mind. In 1832, they and family emigrated to Columbiana Co., Ohio; thence to Champaign Co., where Julia A. died, and Henry afterward, at Dayton. Their remains lie in the cemetery at Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio. Levi was born March 14, 1824, in Greencastle, Franklin Co., Penn., and is the fifth son of a family of eleven boys, of whom nine reached maturity. He spent his early life in his native State and Eastern Ohio, and studied law at Millersburg under W. S. Taneyhill. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1850, at Canton, Ohio. In April of the following year, he came to Urbana, where he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and, in 1859, declined a re-election. In 1854, he was a delegate to the State Convention that organized the Republican party, in which he took an active part. Two years later, he was elected as a delegate to the first National Convention of the Republican party that convened at Philadelphia, and nominated John C. Fremont for President of the United States. In the summer of 1860, he represented the Eighth Congressional District in the National Convention that met at Chicago, Ill., and nominated Abraham Lincoln for Chief Magistrate of our country. Mr. Geiger was one of six delegates from Ohio who voted on first and all other ballots for Lincoln, and was active throughout the entire convention. He was admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, D. C., March 7, 1861, on motion of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr. During the late war, he was active in its support for the suppression of the rebellion, and one of a committee of three who distributed the bounty funds to the families of the soldiers of Urbana City and Champaign Co. He afterward was nominated by the Republican party for Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the counties of Champaign, Miami and Darke. The addition to the city of Urbana, known as the "Geiger & Russell Addition," is due to their purchase (the Ryan place) and laying out. Since May, 1841, Mr. Geiger has been a member of the M. E. Church, and for over thirty years has filled official positions in the same. He married Rosalinda Gleason, March 28, 1844, at Millersburg, Ohio. The issue of this union is two sons and four daughters, all of whom are now living. Mr. G. is the grandfather of ten children, and has seven brothers, all save one professional men. Three are ministers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and one of them is also a Professor of Mathematics in the Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio; the oldest is a practicing physician in Dayton, another is District Judge at Springfield, Mo., and the last an attorney at law in the Southern part of the last-named State.

GEORGE GIVEN, farmer; P. O. Urbana. The parents of Mr. Given came to Ohio in 1837. Their names were Tatty and Mary N. Given. They were born in Pennsylvania. Mary, Sarah and Elizabeth were born in Ohio; William, Margaret, James, Ann and George were born in Pennsylvania. Samuel died in Pennsylvania previous to their removal. They commenced farming after coming to Ohio, on the McBeth farm, and continued in the agricultural business until his death, which occurred in 1855. Mrs. Given died in 1846. Six of the children are living; all are married and live in the county, except Isabel, who lives in Sandusky. The marriage of our subject to Miss Sarah Pence was celebrated April 1, 1862. She represents one of our oldest families. They are the parents of Margaret, William, Olive and Jerome. Mr. Given is entitled to great credit for his success in life, as he started in business for himself without capital, and has, by industry and economy, become the owner of a fine farm, and is ranked among the prominent men of the locality in which he lives. Men who have thus prospered, and have the reputation for fair dealing possessed by Mr. Given, should certainly be classed among our self-made men. His children should ever feel proud

of their ancestry, as on both sides they were classed among the best families in the land, enjoying the confidence of all who knew them.

ABRAHAM M. and CHAUNCY F. GLESSNER, retired. The paternal grandparents of these twin brothers were both born in Germany, where they grew to maturity and married. They emigrated to America about the middle of the eighteenth century, locating in what is now the Keystone State of our nation; there they lived through the war of Independence, and died at advanced ages. The maternal grandparents, George and Margaret Young, emigrated to the American Continent about the time the freedom of our country was obtained. They located in Maryland, where George devoted his time to ministerial labor in behalf of the German Reformed Church. He was a man of fine education, honorable and generous in his actions, hence, highly esteemed. His death occurred in Hagerstown, Md., leaving his second wife to mourn the loss of a devoted husband. His first wife departed this life in 1786. Jacob Glessner, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1775, where he was raised and educated. At a suitable age he engaged in the cabinet trade, which he followed until within twenty-five years of his death. At the age of 27 years he married Margaret, daughter of Rev. George Young (above mentioned), and settled in the town of Somerset, Somerset Co., Penn. Margaret was born in Hagerstown, Md., in 1783. They had born to them thirteen children, among whom were two pairs of twins. In 1839, they and family emigrated to Ohio, locating in Norwich, Muskingum County, where Jacob continued his trade a short time, then retired from active business, spending his time in treasuring up knowledge until his death, which occurred in April, 1865, severing a union that had trod the path of life for three-score years. He was a man of fine intellect, well informed and of good repute. Possessing a remarkable constitution, strong and vigorous mind, although not engaged in literary pursuits, he was a great reader, and always had his table filled with the choicest books, and each day brought about its regular hours which were devoted to searching out the interesting facts contained on the pages of those volumes. His associates were of the professional and cultivated class, who resorted daily to his place for reading and social converse. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for more than half a century, and a Ruling Elder the greater part of that time. Margaret, his wife, died in 1866; she, also, was a devoted member of the same church. Our subjects, Abraham M. and Chauncey F., were born in the town of Somerset, Somerset Co., Penn., June 1, 1827, and, from 12 years of age, grew to maturity in Muskingum Co., Ohio. There they were educated, learned the trade of their father and conducted the business one year; then jointly engaged in mercantile pursuits, in Cambridge, Guernsey Co., Ohio, where they successfully continued for several years. Being out of business from 1864 to 1868, when they opened in Champaign City, Champaign Co., Ill., but one year later brought their stock to Norwich, Muskingum Co., Ohio, and continued until 1871, since which they have been engaged in real estate transactions. In 1867, they purchased property in Urbana, Champaign Co., Ohio, where they located in the summer of 1875. They have neat and comfortable residences of like architecture, well situated in the Second Ward of Urbana. A. M. was married, in 1851, to Mary A. McCloud, who was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio. After a united path of life for nine years, she was called hence. His second and present wife was Miss Clara, daughter of the late J. W. Simons, of Cambridge, Guernsey Co., Ohio, who was for a quarter of a century proprietor of the Cambridge foundry, and a descendant of Com. Perry; was born in Zanesville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, Oct. 21, 1843, and married to A. M. Glessner Sept. 29, 1864. By this union three children were born—Harry S., who died at the age of 18 months; Augustus M., now 9 years of age, and Clara Louisa, who died in 1878, aged 4 years. C. F. (one of the subjects) married, Nov. 11, 1856, Elizabeth Maxfield, born March 23, 1836, in Norwich, Muskingum Co., Ohio, and died April 1, 1865, leaving her husband and three children. The latter are respectively—Lee M., now a medical student at Cleveland, Ohio; Charles C., a graduate of the Urbana High School, and Edward E., who died in

infancy. The second wife of C. F. was Miss Elizabeth J. Hadden, born in Norwich, Muskingum Co., Ohio, and married March 30, 1869. The children by this union are Carry G. and Louis Y. These twin brothers have been for years devoted members of the Presbyterian Church, accompanied by their families. They have ever jointly pursued the same business. They now live retired and are men of good moral, social and financial standing.

I. W. GODDARD, M. D., physician, Urbana. Dr. Goddard was born in Urbana in 1823, and is the son of John Goddard, who came from Kentucky and settled in Urbana about 1812, and was a grocer here for many years, but he removed to Iowa in 1840, where he died. Dr. Goddard received a rudimentary education in the subscription schools of the early days; he read medicine with Drs. Carter and Fyffe, and afterward graduated from Starling Medical College; he began practice at Westville in 1854, and, in 1861, removed to Urbana, where he has continued ever since, having been a practitioner in this county for more than a quarter of a century; he has confined himself strictly to his profession, leaving others to look after politics and public affairs. He married, in 1854, Miss Sarah Virginia Russell, a native of the State of Virginia; they have one child—William Malan. The Doctor is a member of the M. E. Church, and highly respected, both as a citizen and as a physician.

JAMES C. GOOLD, farmer; P. O. Urbana. Mr. Goold is a native of New York State, and is, withal, one of our prominent young men, who merits a place in the history of Champaign Co. by reason of his position, and also by marriage into one of the old families. This will form an important factor in the compilation of consequent histories of the county during the next century, when those who are here represented will be classed among the pioneers of the county; as their grandchildren nestle around their knees and listen to the tales told by their silvery-haired grandsires of the country, then a part of the great West, will their minds be refreshed by the perusal of the biographies of their kindred. Mr. Goold came to Ohio in 1875, having married Miss Fanny Osborne, in Clay Co., Ill., in 1874; she was born and reared on the farm now their residence, and represents the family of James and Jane Osborne; James was born on the farm where James Rawlings now lives, in 1824; his father, John Osborne, came to this county in 1810; James and his wife had no son to perpetuate their name, but their grandchildren will have enough of the Osborne blood in their veins to remember, with pride, their ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Goold have five children—Frank, Jessie, Arthur, Helena and Ruby; the social advantages under which they are reared will give them ample opportunities for development, both mentally and socially. We take pleasure in giving this family a place in this history, as the biographical sketches of their relatives form an important part of this work.

JOHN F. GOWEY, attorney at law, Urbana; of the firm of Young, Chance & Gowey. In mentioning the members of the bar of this city, the name of J. F. Gowey deserves a proper space; he was born Dec. 7, 1846, in North Lewisburg, where he received his primary education, after which he took a two-years course in the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio; he then engaged in the study of law with Gen. Young, with whom he is now a partner in that profession; on May 10, 1869, he was admitted to the bar; after a practice of three years, he became a member of the Sixtieth General Assembly of the State Legislature; in 1873, he was elected a member of the Sixty-first General Assembly of the same body—thus having filled positions of honor that inspired confidence in the citizens of his native county, where he was elected as Prosecuting Attorney in 1875, and, two years later, a re-election followed; in June, 1880, he was a delegate to the National Convention that convened at Chicago and nominated Gen. James A. Garfield for President of the United States, in which meeting he was active throughout. He is one of the promising young attorneys of this city.

M. M. HANCE, merchant, Urbana. Mr. Hance was born in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1851, and grew to manhood on a farm, receiving a rudimentary education in the district school, and a commercial course. He became connected with the dry goods trade

as a clerk, in Urbana, in 1871, being in the employ of Russell Bros., where he continued until 1879, when he purchased the stock and became the successor of Hoyt & Frederich. His store is located at No. 15 Monument Square, where he keeps a full line of staple and fancy dry goods, and also a millinery department, which latter is presided over by an experienced milliner. Mr. Hance is a young but promising business man; a member of the Baptist Church, and an active, useful member of society. He married, in 1875, Miss Sallie, daughter of Thomas Bell.

ISAAC B. HAPPERSETT, grocer, Urbana. Mr. Happersett was born in Pennsylvania in 1830; he is the son of William and Elizabeth (Brunner) Happersett, who came from Pennsylvania about 1838, and resided in Urbana until his decease, in 1852; she still resides there with her son. Isaac B. learned the trade of carriage-maker and worked at it several years. He clerked in a grocery one year, and in 1859 formed a partnership with Mr. H. C. Hovey, whose biography appears in this work. Their firm has been in operation without change longer than any other in Urbana. Mr. Happersett has been identified largely with the general, as well as the business, interests of Urbana, having been a member of the Council, and its President in 1879. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He married, in 1855, Martha F., daughter of William Sampson; they are both members of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly Second Methodist Episcopal Church, he having been chorister for twenty-five years, and Superintendent of the Sabbath school from 1858 to 1878. She has also been a member of the choir from the beginning of choir singing in the Second Church, as it was then called.

J. C. HAPPERSETT, of the firm of Happersett & Bro., boot and shoe dealers, Urbana. Urbana, like all cities of its size, is represented with nearly all classes of business, and the above, which is an old and reliable shoe firm, should have proper mention. In March, 1871, the business was opened by "Robert R. Young & Co.," the Co. being Happersett brothers, who became sole proprietors in March, 1874, since which they have built up a healthy patronage, and are now among the leading boot and shoe dealers in the city, located at No. 3 North Main street. J. C. was born in Columbia, Lancaster Co., Penn., Sept. 9, 1835, and at the age of 13 months, his parents brought him to Urbana, where he was raised, and educated in the Union Schools to a good business degree. In May, 1871, he married Miss Maggie C. Dye, a native of Mechanicsburg, Champaign Co., Ohio, but at the date of her marriage was a resident of Madison County, Ohio. They have had four children—Alice L., Clara, Josephine, and the fourth, James Dye, a bright boy of 6 years 2 months and 18 days, died April 18, 1880.

EMORY HEDGES, farmer; P. O. Urbana. The father of Emory Hedges, Jonas Hedges, was born in Berkeley Co., Va., in 1789. His marriage to Miss Elizabeth Robinson, of that county, was celebrated in 1811. They had three children, born in that State—Joseph, Mary and Ann. In 1818, they emigrated to this township, and their entire business life has been connected with its interests. Jonas was a remarkably successful business man, and his first purchase of 160 acres was added to until he was owner of 900 acres prior to his death. He served in the war of 1812, and was a pensioner at the time of his death. He built the first house on Sec. 11, Urbana Township, and this tract is still in possession of our subject. They were the parents of twelve children, five of whom are living—Elizabeth Hamilton, Hamilton J., Samuel R., James R. and Emory. All but James live in the county, and will be represented in this history. The wife and mother died in 1834, and Jonas, her husband, in 1864, at the ripe old age of 74. He lived long enough to see the county interlaced with railroads, and the forests disappear, and in their stead appear beautiful fields of waving grain. The best years of their lives had been given to the development of this county, and too much honor cannot be given to the pioneers who reared families of noble sons and daughters to perpetuate their names, who are possessed of the same spirit of enterprise that characterized their ancestry. Emory was married, in 1858, to Nancy J. Gainer, of this township.

They have six children living—Jonas H., Rebecca E., Wilber R., Marlay, Mary E. and Annie. The children are being well educated, and Jonas has been engaged in teaching, but as yet has chosen no profession. Their parents are both able and willing to give them all an academic education. The family history of the Hedges will form a very important part of the biographical series of Urbana Township. Mr. Hedges was a volunteer during the war of the rebellion, and served in Co. G, 134th Ohio V. I. He served in front of Petersburg, and was principally engaged in doing guard duty on the Appomattox and James Rivers.

ALEXANDER R. HEDGES, deceased. This worthy representative of the name died Dec. 29, 1873, and his wife, Ellen (Morris) Hedges, in February of the same year. They left a family of children, nine in number; their names are, respectively, Elizabeth A., Pearl I., Edward O., Rebecca C., Franklin J., Mary A., Deborah E., Martha E. and Frederick M.; they all reside in the county except one—Pearl I. Hedges—who is in the drug business at Piqua. There are seven living on the old homestead. Three are married at this time. The father, Alexander, was quite a prominent man in his day, being Justice of the Peace, and for many years was a member of the school board. He was one of the originators of the agricultural society at Urbana, and from its organization until his death was one of its Directors. He was a member of the National Guards, and a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, being one of the most prominent officials. He reared his children in the faith of his fathers, and the example set by him has done much to give them that straightforward business character for which the Hedges family are noted. At the time of his death, he owned 185 acres of land.

HAMILTON HEDGES, farmer; P. O. Urbana. The subject of this sketch is the eldest son of Jonas Hedges, who is spoken of in the biography of his son Emory. Jonas was a prominent local politician in his day, and was one of the first to espouse the principles of the Republican party in this county. He was one of the originators of the "Know-Nothing" party, and was the third enrolling his name on their roster. He was largely engaged in the settling of estates, in which he gave universal satisfaction. He was a remarkable mathematician, although not having a collegiate education, and was largely endowed with a spirit of enterprise, being foremost in anything looking toward moral and social advancement. Having a cool head and being a close observer of matters pertaining to the business interests of the neighborhood, his judgment could always be relied on, and he seldom made a mistake. His death was greatly felt in the locality in which he lived so long. James and his two sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, were given a collegiate education, the others attending only the common schools. All, however, received a good English education, which has done much to make them the practical business men and women that so ably represent the name. The marriage of Hamilton and Miss Ruth E. Gearard was celebrated Dec. 15, 1847. She was born in Winchester, Va., June 1, 1826. Their children are five in number, three sons and two daughters. Emily J. wedded Thomas Fuller; Jonas A. was married to Miss Carrie Laughlin, of Columbus; James, Nannie E. and George R. live with their parents. There were three other children who died in infancy. Mr. Hedges has been Assessor of this township for sixteen years, and during all this time no complaints have been made. He has always been a leading man in his neighborhood in political matters, and during the war of the rebellion was an active worker in the organization of troops, being himself a member of Co. G, 134th Ohio V. I. Previous to entering upon his term of service, Mr. Hedges was unfortunate enough to lose an arm by accident, which necessitated his discharge. He has always been an exemplary man, and his record as such will ever live in the history of the county, and his descendants for all time may take a pride in their ancestry, who have, from their earliest connection with the county's interests, been foremost among those who have been honest, upright, and faithful to their trusts. Elizabeth Hamilton is the eldest daughter of Jonas Hedges, and her marriage to Nelson Miller was celebrated in 1836. One son (Robert M.) was born to them,

who is now Deputy Sheriff of Champaign Co. The death of Nelson, his father, occurred in 1837. The marriage of Mrs. Miller to Joseph C. Hamilton occurred in 1840, to whom were born four children, all dying in infancy, except Virginia, who became the wife of D. W. Todd, of Urbana. The death of Mr. Hamilton occurred May 27, 1872. His widow resides on the farm which has been her home for many years. Her brother James married Miss Mary L. Hamilton, daughter of Joseph Hamilton, and their residence is in New York. They have only one son living—Merklin McLain, who resides in Springfield, Clark Co. Mrs. Hedges died in July, 1862, and in 1866 he married Miss Lydia Huffman, of Dayton, Ohio. They have no children.

JOHN M. HELMICK, Urbana; dealer in stoves and house furnishings, is another native and old resident of Champaign Co., born in Urbana May 21, 1818. He is a son of David and Mary (Miller) Helmick, who came from Hamilton Co., where his father settled in 1802. David was a cabinet-maker, and in those early days was a prominent manufacturer, widely and favorably known. The subject of this sketch was born in an old-style log cabin on Water street. A two-story brick, built by his father, now stands on the site of his birthplace. He learned the tinner's trade in his youth with the late Stephen L. Miller, an uncle. In 1843, he married Miss Roxaline Miller, of Clark Co., and, in 1847, removed to Clark Co., where his wife died in 1848. In 1850, he returned to Champaign Co., and was a prominent dealer in stoves and housekeeper's furnishings until 1859, when he returned to Urbana, and has since conducted the same business here. He is now located at No. 13 N. Main street. Mr. Helmick has been identified with the business and other interests of Champaign Co. from his early manhood, and probably, with the exception of Mr. Hitt, is the oldest native resident merchant now actively engaged in merchandising in the city. He married, October, 1849, Miss Sarah W. Baker, who was also a resident of Clark Co., and sister of his first wife. Their parents came from New Jersey, and settled in Clark Co. in 1802. From this marriage have resulted four children—Samuel, William, Osman and Annie. Samuel is married, and all are grown and residents of this county.

D. C. HITT, Postmaster, Urbana; a son of Rev. John W. Hitt, was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., May 25, 1801. He came to Warren Co., Ohio, a year or two later, and in 1813 came to Champaign Co., residing in and near Urbana until his death, which occurred Oct. 3, 1877, at the advanced age of 76 years. He spent a long life among the people of Urbana, and at its close, it was said of him, "He was a good man." He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at an early age; was always an ardent supporter of the church through faith, having been a local minister for fifty years, ever active and zealous in good works. Though born in the South, he espoused the cause of freedom, and was for many years an operator in the "underground railroad," and never hesitated to assist a black man seeking his freedom. At one time he owned considerable property, and was classed as one of the wealthy men of this county, but, through misfortune and too great confidence in others, was stripped of his possessions and almost reduced to poverty in his last days. He labored for his support, yet was never know to complain or give expression to bitterness of spirit, but, even to the end, rested his hope on the things of the world to come. Thus ended the earthly career of one of the noble citizens of Urbana. Our subject was born on a farm, now in the corporation of Urbana, Feb. 25, 1844. He was raised to farm life and educated in the schools of the city. In Aug., 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 2d O. V. I., being in service until Nov. 8, of the same fall, when he lost his left eye by a rifle-ball in the battle of Ivy Mountain, in East Kentucky. He was discharged April, 1863, and returned home. In March, 1868, he married Laura McDermott—born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 29, 1842; died Aug. 16, 1873, leaving two daughters, Mary and Laura. On Sept. 22, 1875, he married Miss Fannie J. Rhoades, a native of Virginia, where the nuptials were celebrated. Two children, Florence and John W., have been born to them. Mr. Hitt continued farm pursuits until July 1, 1869, when he was appointed Postmaster.

Capt. W. A. Brand was the former Postmaster, and Mr. Hitt was the assistant

until the death of Capt. Brand, when he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and still holds it with honor and respect.

SAMUEL W. HITT, merchant. Among the present prominent business men of Urbana, Mr. Hitt deserves more than a passing notice. About the year 1814, two brothers, Martin and Samuel Hitt, both Methodist ministers, came from Virginia and purchased a section of land which they divided between them, and most of which now lies within the present bounds of Urbana. Our subject is the son of Samuel Hitt, and the only male representative of these families now residing in this county. He was born in 1817, and has always resided here. At the age of 15, he entered the store of Judge John Reynolds, and, by dint of industry, integrity and remarkable business talent, passed successively through the stages of apprentice and clerk, and in 1852 became a partner in the firm of Ross, Hitt & Co. After the decease of Mr. Reynolds, in 1857, the firm was Ross & Hitt. In 1866, Mr. Ross retired, and the business was conducted solely by Mr. Hitt. Thus had he risen from store-boy to partner and proprietor of the leading and oldest dry goods house of Urbana (it having been established by Mr. Reynolds about 1806). Mr. Hitt's success is the best compliment that can be given to his energy and business management. He has always been a generous, public-spirited citizen, and has done more, perhaps, than any other one person in Urbana for the support of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is an honored and worthy member.. He was married, in 1843, to Miss Sallie B., daughter of Joseph White. They have had five children—Joseph, killed in action, as a soldier in the 66th O. V. I.; Anna, now Mrs. John T. Mitchell; George, now in charge of the branch store at Bellefontaine; Lizzie and Mary. The present style of the firm is Hitt, White & Mitchell, and their place of business is located on the corner of Main street and Monument Square.

WILLIAM M. HOUSTON, physician, Urbana; is a native of Ohio; his father was a native of Kentucky, but removed to Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, where he married Lydia Truitt. The subject of this sketch was born in Lebanon in 1821; studied medicine in Piqua, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College, in 1850, and commenced the practice of his profession in Piqua the same year. In December, 1852, he removed to Urbana, where he soon secured a remunerative practice, in which he is now assisted by his son Henry C. Mr. H. was a Surgeon in the war of the rebellion; was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 122d O. V. I. in September, 1862; was promoted to Surgeon in 1863, and became Surgeon-in-Chief of the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 6th Army Corps, in January, 1864, and at the close of the war was Surgeon-in-Chief of the same; was taken prisoner with a large part of Gen. Millway's force, near Winchester, Va., in 1863, and confined in "Libby" five months. He married, in 1846, Miss Henrietta, daughter of Dr. Henry Chapeze, who was from Kentucky; he was a medical officer in the war of 1812, and settled in Piqua soon after the close of that struggle. Henry C. was born in Piqua in 1847. He commenced reading medicine there quite young, and graduated at the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College in 1876, and has since assisted his father in practice. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and active in the different departments of church-work, especially the Sunday school, in which he organized a young men's class, denominated No. 8, which now numbers thirty-two members, and forms an important factor in the school.

FRANK HOUSTON, grocer, Urbana; was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, April 22, 1833, and is descended from a long line of Scotch Presbyterians. His father, William Houston, was a farmer who had five sons, three of whom came to Ohio. Frank, with his brother Christopher, left the home of their boyhood in May, 1850, to seek a home in a far-away land, among strangers On the 5th of July of that year, he landed in Columbus, Ohio, a rosy-cheeked, merry-hearted lad of 17 years. The faithful teachings of his humble home were with him, and the habits of industry and economy were linked with principles of truth and honesty. He soon found employment in the grocery of J. & W. B. Brooks, where he remained four years. In the summer of 1854, he came to Urbana with a small sum he had saved from his wages and

opened a very unpretending grocery in an old house on South Main street, on the site of which he has since erected a fine building, opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall. In April, 1864, he married Nancy Tappan, of Steubenville, Ohio, grand-daughter of Hon. Benjamin Tappan, and niece of Hon. E. M. Stanton. They have had three sons and four daughters, all of whom are yet living, except one daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Houston are members of the First Presbyterian Church, and useful, respected members of society.

OBED HORR, City Clerk and Deputy County Clerk, Urbana; is a native of Champaign County, and a grandson of the pioneer Dr. Obed Horr, of Mechanicsburg. The subject of this sketch was born in Mechanicsburg Oct. 5, 1856; he attended the local school in his early youth, and later, attended the Urbana University, but his father being unable to attend to the duties of County Clerk, he left school when in the senior class, and has since been employed in fiduciary duties, having occupied the position of Deputy County Clerk the past five years, and was recently elected Clerk of Urbana City.

HENRY CLAY HOVEY, grocer, Urbana; is another native and life resident of Urbana, and was born Dec. 29, 1827, within thirty-five yards of where he now resides, and has never removed. He is a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Hartsom) Hovey; they came from Willimantic, Conn., and settled near Milford Center, this county, about 1818, and soon after removed to Urbana. His father became connected with the woolen factory, the history of which appears in the history of Urbana. Henry, when 14 years of age, began work at brickmaking with his father and older brother, and followed this together with building for several years. He burned the brick and laid the walls of the building in which he now does business, as well as many other of the older brick structures of the city. In 1859, the firm of Happersett & Hovey was formed, and opened a meat-market and grocery establishment on the south side of the public square, where they have continued the business ever since with success. Mr. Hovey married, in 1855, Miss Susan Happersett, a sister of his partner, Isaac B. Happersett, he having been previously married in 1850, to Susan Gregory, who died about four months after their marriage. They have two children—Edmund, now assistant in the store, and Bertha, aged 11 years. His residence is on Kenton street, and occupies nearly a square between Factory and Water streets.

G. H. HUMPHREYS, undertaker, Urbana. G. H. Humphreys has been located on North Main street since 1873, and his establishment is supplied with everything needed in the successful business which he superintends. He was born in Clark Co., Ohio, in 1842, where he was raised and partly educated at the Wittenberg College, Springfield. On Aug. 1, 1861, he enlisted in the 16th Ohio Battery for two years; at the expiration of this period he still saw the need of the suppression of the war, and re-enlisted, serving until the close of the great struggle, when he was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio; he participated in the battles of Port Gibson, siege of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Jackson, Miss., and others, but returned home uninjured, only having suffered for want of food and endured long and tiresome marches. Upon Dec. 27, 1869, he married Miss Ida Miller, born in Clark Co., Ohio, in 1847. The issue of this union is two sons—R. Earl and Harry F.

REV. A. J. IMHOFF, Urbana, Pastor of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church; was born July 8, 1823, in Westmoreland Co., Penn. Ten years later his parents located near Ashland, Ohio, where he worked on a farm and received his primary education in the common school and Ashland Academy, which at that time was an important school. He graduated from the Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, in 1851. The following year he was Superintendent of and taught in the preparatory department. By close application while a student and teacher in college, he acquired a partial knowledge of theology under Dr. Sprecher, the theological professor and, at the time, President of the college. In the fall of 1852, was licensed by the Lutheran Synod to preach, and located at Tarlton, in Pickaway Co., Ohio. The same year, Sept. 9, married Miss Margaret A. Ruhl, to whom five children have been born, of whom two, Mary

R. and C. Edward survive at a mature age. In 1855, he removed to Findlay, Ohio, and for ten years preached there and at other points, which are now divided into four pastoral charges. In 1865, was induced to organize a female college at Ottawa, Ohio, which enterprise did not prove a successful one; though he continued teaching eighteen months, at which time he was re-called to the Findlay charge, but declined the call. He was then appointed, by the Board of Home Mission, to the churches of Urbana and St. Paris. After a servitude of six years, he received and accepted a call to Leipsic and Arcadia Churches, which congregations he had served while residing in Findlay. In 1876, through request at Urbana, returned, though very reluctantly, and not with the consent of the Leipsic Church. In a literary way, he never sought much except his preparation for the pulpit, though the Board of Directors of the Wittenberg College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, for which he does not claim responsibility and never sought the honor, but accepted it as the only way of manifesting a decent respect for the judgment of others. In 1876, he published the "Life of Officer," a book of 464 pages, which was well received; presenting, in an interesting way, the leading facts of an extraordinary man. In 1879, he accepted the position as assistant editor of the *Lutheran Evangelist.* This position he still holds, in connection with the pastoral work of the Urbana Church.

CHARLES T. JAMIESON. This gentleman was born at Batavia, Clermont Co., Ohio, May 2, 1855, and is the son of M. and Maria T. Jamieson, the former a native of Ohio, of Scotch descent, and the latter of New York, and descended from Quaker stock. His father is one of the most prominent business men of Clermont Co., and reared his son in the Presbyterian faith, of which denomination he and wife have been life-long members. Surrounded by the influences of a Christian home, and under the watchful care of his practical Christian parents, Charley T. passed his boyhood days and began molding the character which is to be his guiding star through life. He attended the city schools of Batavia in childhood, and in 1870 entered Hanover College, which is located in Jefferson Co., Ind., where he remained two years, afterward entering Wooster University, of Ohio, from where he graduated in June, 1875. He returned home and began studying law, and in October, 1877, was admitted to the bar. During his law studies, and until coming to Urbana, he was Superintendent of the Cincinnati & Eastern Telegraph Co., and paymaster on the Cincinnati & Eastern R. R. In January, 1879, he purchased the interest of W. A. Brand in the *Citizen and Gazette*, and in December of the same year bought the remaining half of Joshua Saxton, becoming sole proprietor of the most valuable newspaper property of Champaign Co. In October, 1877, Mr. Jamieson was made a Mason, and is now C. G. of Raper Commandery of Knights Templar. Since coming to Urbana, Mr. Jamieson has identified himself thoroughly with the interests of Champaign Co., and has never ceased to advocate and uphold every measure which he believed would add to the wealth, enterprise or prosperity of its citizens. He is as outspoken in condemning wrong through the columns of his paper as in upholding right, and this demonstrates that he possesses the proper qualities of a successful editor, and insures the continued prosperity of the *Citizen and Gazette* which it has enjoyed in the past. Mr. Jamieson has been actively identified with the welfare of the Presbyterian Church since locating here, and, although an ardent Republican, has won many friends, irrespective of party, and enjoys the confidence of all who know him.

A. C. JENNINGS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Urbana. Among the prominent and distinguished farmers of Champaign Co., we mention the name of A. C. Jennings, who was born in Clark Co., Ohio, in February, 1815. There he enjoyed the usual common-school advantages until the age of 15 years, at which time he engaged in the harness trade, which he followed until 1844. In the meantime he carried on business for himself in Marysville, Ohio. At this time he went to New York City, where he was in the employ of J. L. Cochran for a period of two years, then associated with T. B. Read, forming the firm of Jennings, Read & Co., carrying a wholesale stock of

hats, caps, straw and fancy millinery goods. This they conducted successfully several years, but A. C. becoming tired of business, retired in 1859, and returned to Champaign Co., locating on his farm, which he had three years previously purchased. He brought with him a number of fine horses to put on the farm, which he superintends, and it still receives his daily attention, though not residing on it. It is located in Salem Township, adjoining the incorporated city of Urbana, and known as the "Nutwood Farm," which is one of the finest farm in the county. This farm, through the taste and enterprise of the proprietor, is unusually well improved, the architecture of his barn being unequaled in the history of the State. Its dimensions are 100 feet in diameter, and the immense circular brick walls stand twenty-four feet high, and fifty-one feet higher is a large circular observatory, which is reached by a circular or winding stairway from the base to the top, where a grand view is afforded. This was erected in 1861 and 1862, at a cost of nearly $23,000, and, as he dealt in fine and fast horses, he had an excellent place to keep them, though now he has but few fine horses, but handles fine cattle. For ten years he had a full mile track on his farm, which was in first-class condition. His farm consists of 450 acres, which, in quality and improvements, is far superior to any in the vicinity or State. From the year 1874 to 1877, he conducted a dry goods trade in Springfield, Ohio, though residing on his farm, since which he has not resided on the farm, and freed from all business cares except those of his stock and farm. His nuptials were celebrated in 1839, with Miss Julia A. McNay, of West Liberty, Logan Co., Ohio, born in 1819. She is a daughter of John and Aroda McNay.

MICHAEL A. JORDAN, County Recorder, Urbana. Mr. Jordan is a native of Virginia, born in Botetourt Co. in 1832. His father, William Jordan, who was a man of great physical strength, removed with his family from Virginia to Gallia Co., Ohio, in 1837. He died soon after settling in this State, and his widow, who was a Miss Mary Gish, a native of Pennsylvania, afterward married John Stevens, a local Methodist preacher, and a descendant of the famous Boone family. They removed to Champaign Co. in 1845. Here the subject of our sketch grew to manhood. He began teaching at 19 years of age, and continued, with some interruptions, until 1866, having taught 132 months in all—two terms being a union school, and one term a select school—and also doing service as local preacher, and serving in the army from 1863 to the close of the war. He was a member of the 66th O. V. I. He entered the service with a crippled hand which would have excused him from military duties. He took part in six severe engagements, was once taken prisoner and confined in the notorious Libby Prison two or three months, and was severely wounded at the battle of Ringgold, Ga. After his return from the army, he engaged in farming, and now has a nice farm of eighty odd acres in Johnston Township. He married, in 1866, Miss Rebecca J., daughter of John Looker, who was the nephew of Prov. Gov. Looker. They have a family of seven children. Mr. Jordan is emphatically a self-made man. His father was well off, and his mother from a wealthy family, but, unfortunately, before his decease his father indorsed heavily for a slave-speculator of Virginia, whose debts swept away all his and his wife's means, and left her penniless, with a family of seven children, when Michael A. was but 5 years of age. Mr. Stevens was a poor but kind-hearted man, and in spite of the adverse circumstances, Michael M. received such education as enabled him to teach, and notwithstanding he has given largely of his time and talents for public service, he has gradually risen as a man and citizen, filled several local offices of trust, and, in 1878, was elected Recorder, carrying his own precinct, although reliably Democratic, by forty-five majority, and is now administering the duties of the Recorder's office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people of the county.

JOHN KANAGA, retired, Urbana, is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Shively) Kanaga, both born and raised in Pennsylvania, where they married early in the nineteenth century. In 1811, they and two children moved near Frederick City, Md., where they buried two children and had two born to them. In 1828, they located in Berks Co., Penn. Eight years later they emigrated to Champaign Co., Ohio, locating

in Urbana. Here Joseph purchased a farm, but never settled on it, residing in Urbana until his death, Sept. 18, 1846. Our subject was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., April 10, 1809, partly raised there and partly in Maryland, but married in his native State, Jan. 10, 1832, Fannie Bruner, and, in 1836, they, with his parents and only sister, came to Ohio, and John located on the farm which his father had bought for him, and, Dec. 9, 1862, his mother died at his residence, having been, as well as her husband, an attentive member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She prophesied at 6 A. M. the day of her death that at 12 o'clock following she would die, notwithstanding the usual good health she at that moment enjoyed. John has for many years been an identified farmer in the vicinity, labored hard and long, but now lives retired on East Scioto street, Urbana, and, besides liberally dividing with his children, owns 220 acres of fine land. His children were eight in number, of whom five survive. He is one among the representative men of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he has belonged since 1827, and his wife, too for many years.

T. G. KELLER, Secretary Agricultural Association, Urbana, is a son of William C. Keller, who was born in Adams Co., Penn., in 1801, where he was raised and educated. His marriage was celebrated at Middletown, Frederick Co., Md., with Mary Grove, a native of that place, born in 1798. In 1828, they and three children emigrated West, temporarily locating in Dayton, Ohio, but one year later removed to Urbana, Champaign Co., where he (though never an office-seeker) became prominently identified with the interests of the same. He died in 1857, a much-respected citizen, leaving a widow (who is still living), six children and many warm friends. Our subject was born in Urbana, Ohio, April 12, 1833, where he was raised and educated. Commenced teaching in 1849, and three years later commenced reading law under Gen. John H. Young. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, but never practiced his profession. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 66th O. V. I., serving until May, 1865. On going out was a private, but rose through all the degrees to Captain of the same regiment, of which he had command at the surrender of Gen. Johnson. He participated in many of the most severe-fought battles, hence has filled an important place in the suppression of the late rebellion. Was one among the few fortunate ones who returned home without a wound or being lodged in the rebel prisons. Since his return, he has been engaged in teaching, in which he is favorably known. In January, 1880, he was elected Secretary of the Champaign County Agricultural Association, and still enjoys single blessedness.

CHARLES C. KIEFER, Secretary Urbana Gas Company, Urbana. Mr. Kiefer is a native of Maryland, born in Washington Co. in 1826. His parents removed to Dayton, Ohio, in 1832, where he grew to manhood and engaged in the hardware trade until 1876, at which time he purchased the property and rights of the Urbana Gaslight and Coke Co., and has since resided in Urbana. He married, in 1850, Miss Sarah E. Engle, of Dayton, Ohio. They have two sons—John D., who is associated with his father in the coal business in Urbana, and Charles. Mr. Kiefer was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge, No. 13, Dayton, Ohio, and presided over that lodge as Master for a number of years. Was High Priest of Unity Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M., some years; E. C. of Reed Commandery, No. 6, two years; has presided over the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masons, the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Ohio, and is now Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A., F. & A. M., of Ohio. In the year 1867, he received the thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and is now the presiding officer of Dayton Chapter of the A. & A. S. Rite.

WILLIAM D. KNIGHT, retired farmer; P. O. Urbana. This gentleman is a native of Ohio, and was born and reared in Hamilton Co. His father, Jonathan, and Catharine, his wife, were married in Ohio, Jonathan being a native of Pennsylvania. The grandparents were Pennsylvanians, and lived a number of years in Gerard's Fort, on the Little Miami. His grandmother's half-sister, Delilah Corbly, was one who was

so foully murdered and scalped by the Indians many years ago. His grandparents were among the earliest settlers in Ohio, living on the frontier in Pennsylvania a number of years previous to coming here. Jonathan died in Hamilton Co., and his wife and children—William, Stephen, Paul, Mary A., Elizabeth, Priscilla and Corbly—moved to Miami Co., near Casstown, on a tract of land owned by her husband. William was the eldest son, and, with the help of neighbors, erected a log cabin, having one door and a window with six lights, which was a pretty good house in those times. The clearing progressed slowly, as the children were young, but the energetic spirits of those who had undertaken to make a home in the West was equal to their needs, and, as the forests melted away, and growing crops took their place, the hopes of our family increased in proportion. Paul was married in 1835 or 1836 to Charlotte Enseminger. Soon after, Mary A. wedded John Green, and William was married the 13th of March, 1837, to Elizabeth Palmer. The outlook was bright for the young people, and prosperity came in many ways. Elizabeth married Isaac Cline, now the County Commissioner of Elizabeth Township, Miami Co. George Cloyd married Priscilla. Corbly married Catharine Babb. All of these lived in Miami Co. William sold his land in that county in 1853, and purchased land in Champaign Co. He has been eminently successful in life, and has amassed a competency. He is the father of seven children; five are living—John, Catharine, Sidney, Wilford and Stephen. The latter is a rising young lawyer of Chicago, Ill. The mother of Mr. Knight died in Miami Co. in her 80th year. The family sketch will probably appear in the history of that county. Mr. Knight still superintends his farm, but this season is the first one in more than a half-century that he has sown no wheat. His income is sufficient to meet every want, and his family are well settled in life. He was Director of the Infirmary a few years ago, and from the organization of the party has been an ardent Republican. He was one of the five that cast the first vote in the township in support of its principles.

CHARLES KULENCAMP, confectioner and baker, Urbana. Among the business men of the city the name of Charles Kulencamp deserves mention in this work. He was born in Germany May 25, 1828, and lost his father when but a child. In 1842, he, the only child, with his mother and her brother, boarded a vessel and came to America, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he grew to maturity and received his education through his own exertions. In 1862, when the late war was raging, he enlisted in Co. C, 108th O. V. I., serving till the close of his enlisted term, participating in the battles of Hartsville, Tenn., Tomkinsville, Ky., and Resaca, where he was wounded and placed on detached service. Returned to Cincinnati in 1864. One year later, he located in La Fayette, Ind., in the employ of Rugar & Roger, confectioners, and afterward for Hamlin, in the same city. In 1875, he removed to Urbana, Ohio, purchased a stand, and opened a similar business to that which he is now conducting. He did a very favorable business for two years, when the devouring flames swept away the building and its entire contents. In a short time, he had another room fitted for business, and is now conducting it with favorable success. He carries all articles kept in a first-class confectionery. His business is located opposite the Weaver House, on Miami street. His nuptials were celebrated in 1849 with Catharine Cook, born in Germany in 1830. The issue of this union is four children—two sons and two daughters. His mother now resides with him at an advanced age.

JOHN S. LEEDOM. Among the offspring of the hardy pioneers of the Western wilds, we find notable examples of men of vigorous thought and forcible character—men who have been competent of filling the highest stations with honor and distinction. The subject of this sketch is a fair representative of this class of men, who, without the aid of advantageous circumstances, such as fortune or influential friends, has risen from the humble walks of life to be classed as the leading attorney at the bar of Champaign County. John S. Leedom was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Aug. 1, 1826, and is the son of Thomas G. and Ann (Stockton) Leedom, natives of the Keystone State, of English and Irish ancestry. In 1831, his parents came to Miami Co., Ohio, and, about 1835,

removed to Champaign Co., settling in Johnson Township, where his father resided until his death, and where his mother is now living, at St. Paris, in her 87th year. John S. was raised on a farm, receiving a good common-school education, and, in early manhood, taught school for the purpose of getting money to prosecute his studies. He attended the Springfield Academy three full school terms, running over a period of three years, which completed his literary education. In 1849, he entered the law office of John H. Young, and afterward the Law Department of the Indiana State University, located at Bloomington, Ind., from which he graduated Feb. 26, 1851, and in the spring of the latter year was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati. He immediately located at Urbana, where he entered into partnership with John H. Young, which continued until 1865, since which time he has been associated with James Taylor. He was married in Miami Co., Ohio, Oct. 26, 1852, to Miss Louisa J. Furrow, daughter of Jacob G. Furrow, deceased. Mrs. Leedom is a native of Piqua, Ohio, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has had four children, only two of whom are living—Loui and Lizzie. Politically, Mr. Leedom has always been one of the leaders of the Democracy in Champaign Co., is popular and capable as a party leader, and has ever lent a powerful influence toward making politics honorable and reputable. His political opponents have always held him in high esteem, and give him credit for fair dealing and entertaining honest convictions in his political conduct. They find him a high-souled gentleman, who fights party battles on party principles. In his early legal career, he was Prosecutor for Champaign Co. for six years, and, in 1868, he was nominated by the Democracy as their Congressional candidate for his district, made a vigorous canvass, but, owing to the district being largely Republican, was defeated. As a lawyer, John S. Leedom is ready, versatile and well informed, and has no superior at the bar of Champaign Co. He is apt, terse and forcible in argument, ready and confident in debate, and always faithfully identifies himself with the interests of his clients. He is quick to seize upon the solution of the legal problem presented to him, and to discover the salient points of an argument, as well as to grasp and combine the guiding principles underlying the mass of legal rubbish of a case that is sometimes heaped up by crafty counsel. Mr. Leedom is not an orator in the popular acceptation of that term, but as a speaker he is clear, analytical, impassioned and convincing, making effective use of all favorable points, no matter how insignificant they may appear to others, and skillfully turning or ignoring unfavorable ones. Thoroughly conversant with the law, careful and judicious in preparation, ready and trenchant in debate, an expert in the analysis of human motives and passions, he has peculiar qualifications for a successful advocate, and his ability to sway jurors renders him a dangerous foe in a legal conflict. He is at all times courteous in his bearing, and, with the above eminent qualifications as a lawyer added to his well-known character for integrity and energy, he can safely be placed among the leading attorneys of this portion of Ohio.

BENJAMIN F. LEONARD, Urbana; foreman United States Rolling-Stock Company. Mr. Leonard is a native of the State of New York, born at Tarrytown, Westchester Co., in 1828. On attaining his majority, he went to New York City and was employed in a sash, door and blind factory, where he continued several years. In 1856, he came West and entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at their shops in Aurora, Ill., where he remained until the fall of 1876. The master mechanic of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad becoming connected with the United States Rolling-Stock Company, Mr. Leonard was induced to take a position under him as foreman of the wood-working department. He first went to Mansfield, where he superintended the repairing of a large number of cars, and, in 1877, came to Urbana in charge of the extensive works here, a description of which will be found in the chapters relating to Urbana. While at Aurora, he enlisted in the 72d Ill. V. I., mustered into the service in August, 1862. He received a severe wound, being shot in both thighs, at the charge on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, after which he was discharged for disability, his life being almost despaired of. He was married, in 1857, to Angeline Smith, of New York She died in 1859. In 1861, he married Mrs. Mary Neville, widow of

Harry Neville, and sister of his first wife. They have one child—Anna W. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and is prominent in the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN G. LOGAN, farmer; P. O. Urbana. We are pleased to give a place in the front rank of pioneers to the honorable name of Logan, representing, as it does, a family ever noted for their courtesy and correct business principles. The original stock came from Kentucky in 1812. Samuel Logan and his wife, Phoebe Richards, were born in Mason Co., Ky., and their two sons, Elijah R. and Benjamin Logan, were also born in that State. Samuel entered a large tract, a part of which is now the farm of our subject. There were also four daughters—Ruth, Elizabeth, Ann and Phoebe. Samuel died in 1813, the next year after coming to this county. Elijah was married to Miss Roxaline Powell, by whom he had eleven children; only five survive—Benjamin F., John G., Samuel P., Fanny A. and Sarah Adella. Benjamin, Sr., went to Illinois, and afterward married, reared a family and died in that State. Ruth married Henry Powell and became the mother of nine daughters—Martha, Nancy, Melinda, Electa, Catharine, Sarah, Fanny, Phebe and Amanda. Elizabeth married Jacob Claypole; they afterward moved to Hardin Co. Their children were named Samuel, Jonathan, Jesse, William, Isabel and Martha. Ann was the wife of Henry Staymate. They had several children—La Fayette, Benjamin, Bonaparte and one other son and several daughters. Phoebe married Matthias McComsey. Their children living are named Eliza, Davidson, Harrison and Cyrus, and live in the county. Of Elijah's family, Benjamin has no children; Samuel wedded Elizabeth Richards, of Illinois; Fanny is the wife of A. P. Rohrer; Adella lives with her brothers, and John G. Logan, our subject, married Miss Mary A. Rohrer March 19, 1862. Mr. Logan has purchased the interest of all the heirs in the old farm, and now has one of the nicest homes in the county. He is a man of much energy and enterprise, and their home is a model of neatness and comfort. Their children are two daughters and two sons—Emma E., Edna E., Ethelbert R. and John Earle. They will never know the privations of their ancestry while their home is made with their parents. Music, books and works of art are highly appreciated, and their parents lavish a wealth of love and care upon them.

THOMAS McCONNELL, farmer and livery; P. O. Urbana; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Jan. 18, 1839; is a son of James and Eleanor (Murray) McConnell; he is a native of Pennsylvania and she of Ireland, emigrating to this country with her parents when about 8 years of age. The grandfather, David McConnell, was also a native of Ireland. James and family became residents of Ohio in quite an early day, locating in Warren Co., where they resided for several years; but over thirty years ago he removed with his family to Champaign Co., where they have since resided on a farm about two and one-half miles southeast of Urbana, on "Pretty Prairie." Of an issue of eight children, seven now survive—Harriet A., Eliza J., Thomas, John W., David T., Henry C. and Smith. The father is now quite old and feeble, being about 75 years of age. Our subject remained with his father until about 20 years of age, when, on the breaking-out of the rebellion, in April, 1861, he enlisted in the 13th O. V. I., in which he served through the three months' service; thence enlisted in the 66th O. V. I., in which he entered as a private; was elected First Lieutenant at the organization of the regiment, and, in June following, was promoted to Captain, and, on August 1, 1863, to Major to date of July, 1862, and served till Oct. 22, 1864, when he resigned on account of ill health and returned home. He was in some twenty or more hard-fought battles. In the history of the war, the 66th Regiment has the record of performing some of the most active service, and were placed in some of the most critical positions, and suffered as great hardships and losses as any regiment in the army. Mr. McConnell was married, June 28, 1866, to Margaret, daughter of Colin and Nancy McDonald, natives of Ohio; issue, two children, one surviving—George. After his marriage, he located in Urbana, and entered upon the lumber trade, which he followed about one year; thence was elected Sheriff of the county, serving four years; thence

bought and located upon his present farm, situated about one and one-half miles south of Urbana, consisting of 120 acres, all in a high state of cultivation, with good buildings and improvements, constituting a pleasant farmer's residence. Mr. McConnell, in connection with his farming, is also engaged in the livery business in Urbana, having, in 1872, formed a partnership with C. H. Ganson, which firm and business have been continued to the present time, and they have had a very flourishing and prosperous business from the start, and stand to-day as one of the first firms in this line of business in Urbana.

DUNCAN McDONALD, JR., Urbana. This gentleman, the prosecuting attorney of Champaign Co., was born at West Liberty, Logan Co. He was a pupil in the union school of that village, under the tuition of those accomplished scholars and efficient educators, Luther Smith, Esq., and Rev. John Fulton. He graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and was one among the youngest students who have ever graduated from that institution. During the war of the rebellion, he served as a clerk in the Subsistence Department for his father, Capt. James McDonald, during the time he was Commissary of Subsistence for the 1st Division, 21st Army Corps, then commanded by Gen. Thomas J. Wood, and afterward had charge and control of the office business in the Subsistence Department at the important depot at Kelly's Ferry, on the Tennessee River, during the winter following the battle of Mission Ridge, when the whole army at Chattanooga was supplied from that point; and at Alworth, Ga., in the field on the Atlanta campaign, during the time that the 14th, 20th and part of the 23d Army Corps and Gens. Stoneman's and McCook's cavalry divisions were supplied from that depot, and afterward at Marietta, Ga., when Sherman's whole army were supplied from that depot, and afterward at Eastport, Miss., where the cavalry command of Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson and the infantry command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith were supplied from that point. He also was Chief Clerk in the Subsistence Department during the time his father was Chief Commissary of the Department of Georgia, which included the State of Georgia, and, after Johnston's surrender, assisted in the work of closing up the commissary depots in that State, and mustering out the officers on duty in the Subsistence Department in that State. He was principal of the High School Department of the West Liberty Union Schools, for two years. Having been engaged in the study of the law for some time, and a favorable opportunity for entering upon the practice of his profession in Kansas offering itself, he removed to that State, and in April, 1871, was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Morris County, and was afterward, by the Supreme Court of the State, admitted to practice in that court. In May, 1872, he was appointed by Hon. William H. Canfield Judge of the Eighth Judicial District of Kansas, County Attorney for Morris County to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of the incumbent of that office, and was afterward, although the county was almost evenly divided in political sentiment, elected County Attorney for a full term without opposition. Returning to Ohio, in 1877, he entered into partnership in the practice of law with Col. D. W. Todd, now Probate Judge of the county, and, in 1879, was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county.

HUGH McDONALD, retired, Urbana; was born at Chillicothe, the seat of government of the Northwest Territory, October 29, 1800. There he spent his early life and received his education. In April, 1819, he engaged in surveying the district of country now known as Northwestern Ohio, which occupation he followed three years. Afterward he was engaged in flat-boating produce to New Orleans, and then engaged in the agricultural trade, associating with Gen. McArthur, in Pickaway Co., Ohio; continued in business until 1831, and in the meantime, April, 1829, married Sarah, daughter of Hon. James Smith, of Urbana. The same year he went out of business, came to Champaign Co., located on his farm, where he resided and cultivated the same for years. Early in the year 1863, his wife died, having had born to her eight children, of whom three daughters now survive and one (the only) son, a Presbyterian minister. Mr. McDonald married for his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Wolfley) Lutz,

a native of Pennsylvania. Their companionship continued until 1877, when death seized her, severed the union, and she was consigned to the silent tomb. Mr. McDonald has been for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and raised his family accordingly. He now lives retired on East Scioto street, Urbana, with his daughter.

EDMOND B. McGARRY, farmer and County Commissioner; P. O. Urbana. One of the important personages in Urbana Township is the genial gentleman who is the subject of our sketch. He was reared on the farm, and has from boyhood been one of the popular men of the neighborhood. He is the youngest of his father's family, and has, since doing business for himself, made a specialty of agriculture. J. R. McGarry, the elder brother, chose law as a profession, and is now living in Cincinnati. Edmond was married in 1862, to Miss Eugenia L. McCreary, of Clark Co. Their children, David H. and Mary B., were born in Champaign Co., on the home farm of his father, William McGarry. In 1869, Edmond was elected Justice of the Peace, and was re-elected in 1872, but declined the position. In 1876, he was elected Infirmary Director, and, in 1877, County Commissioner. He resigned the office of Director of the Infirmary soon after. He is also a leading local politician, true to the principles of the Republican party, with whom he has always voted. The whole family have been enterprising people, and, having received good educations, they have turned them to advantage. J. R. McGarry was elected Mayor of Springfield in 1869, where he was then engaged in the practice of law. His wife was Miss Mary Pearson, to whom he was married in 1863. They have two children, Amy and William. J. R. McGarry enlisted in Co. F, 2d O. V. I., and was engaged in the battle of Bull Run. His collegiate course was finished in 1862, and he graduated with honor. The family have always enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. The father of our subject, William McGarry, had seven children, the daughter acting as housekeeper since her mother's death. Mr. McGarry has been a resident of this township more than forty years, and is greatly endeared to all who know him by his many kindly acts and Christian virtues. His wife, Catharine, died March 28, 1870, aged 69 years.

JOSEPH M. MAITLAND, County Clerk, Urbana; is a native of Champaign County, born in 1838, and a son of James M. and Anna (Mast) Maitland, who removed from Pennsylvania to this county about 1836; they settled in Salem Township. His father was a man of excellent education, having been a teacher, and at one time represented this county in the Legislature. He died in 1864, a highly respected citizen and a Christian man. Joseph M. received a liberal education, and began teaching when 16 years of age, working at farm labor during the summer. He enlisted in 1862, in the 95th O. V. I., and served a term of three years. On returning from the army he resided with his mother, following the occupation of a farmer and teacher. He served seven years as Township Clerk of Salem Township. In October, 1878, he was elected Clerk of the Courts of this county, and has since filled that office with great credit, and with satisfaction to the people. He married, in 1856, Arabella, daughter of William Wharton, who is a native of England and a resident of Urbana Township. They have two children—Earl W. and Rena Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Maitland and their son are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. M. is also connected with the Masonic Order.

CHARLES W. MARSHALL, State agent of Home Insurance Company of New York, Urbana; is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Belchertown in 1823. He has been engaged in insurance the past twenty-five years. In 1865, he was proffered and accepted his present position, he then being a resident of Columbus, and superintends the business in this State for that company, having his residence and office in Urbana since 1866. He has 120 agencies under his supervision, and not a dollar has been lost by the company in consequence of either the defalcation or death of one of these agents during the fifteen years in which he has had charge. Mr. M. made himself very popular in Champaign County as an insurance agent by his pr. mpt

and generous action after the "Chicago fire." That disaster carried down sixty companies, two of whom were represented by Mr. M. who immediately re-insured all his policy-holders in other companies, at an expense to himself of over $600. From the tax reports, it appears his office received three-fourths of all the money received in Urbana for insurance in 1879. Mr. M. is a member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic Fraternity. He married, in 1849, Miss Loruhamah Simpson, of New York State. They have one daughter—Mrs. J. R. McDonald.

CHRISTOPHER METT, farmer; P. O. Urbana. The parents of this gentleman came to this county in 1833 from Page Co., Va. His father, David Mett, died eight days after landing in Mad River Township. The maiden name of Mrs. Mett was Catharine Ayleshire, and she was left a widow at an early age. Three children—Christopher (our subject), Gideon and Margaret—were born in Page Co. Mrs. Mett was left alone with her three small children, in a new country, without friends, and the day seemed dark for her. Being a good weaver, she picked up a few dollars, and managed to provide for her children for a time. Christopher was an industrious lad, and worked at any kind of a job that offered, until he was 13 or 14 years old. His mother, about that time, received $300 from her father's estate. She gave Christopher $30 of this, to be invested in clothes. Instead of doing this, he purchased a colt, and again went to work for another horse. Before this was paid for, it died, and this left him again behind. Nothing daunted, he continued working, and in two or three years he found himself the owner of two horses and a wagon. He commenced farming, and in a year or two he had four horses, and was farming extensively. In 1853, he had $1,000 in cash and a span of horses. This was judiciously invested in land, and in a few years he found himself with a fine farm, all paid for, earned by his own industry, and in 1865 he sold his farm in Mad River Township for $8,000, and purchased his present farm at $10,500. He has ever been one of the most successful business men, and has honestly earned every dollar he is worth. His marriage to Mrs. Sarah Smith was celebrated in 1847. They had no children, and her death occurred in 1850. Mr. Mett has reared two girls, one of whom, Miss Pernette Mett, married John Enilsizer, and they keep house for him. Mr. Mett is one of our best citizens, and has worked hard all his life, but to-day he can see the fruits of his labors in his large bank account and comfortable home.

JOHN P. MILLER, retired, Urbana; is a son of John, Sr., and Elizabeth (Pierson) Miller, both supposed to be natives of New Jersey, where they matured, but married in Pennsylvania, where they settled. John, Sr., died in 1803, in Washington Co., Penn., leaving a wife and six children, who, in the spring of 1804, emigrated to Warren Co., Ohio. Elizabeth, after becoming a resident of Ohio, married twice. While residing with her third husband at Enon, Clark Co., she was seized by death. Our subject was born at Washington Co., Penn., Aug. 14, 1799, and since a child has been a resident of Champaign Co., Ohio. One among, if not the oldest in the county, he has endured many privations and hardships in the early days of Champaign Co. Considerable is due him for the progress and general improvement of the county. He was raised to farm life, but, in the spring of 1815, came to Urbana, where he engaged at the trade of cabinet-making, which he followed in connection with house carpentering nearly half a century, with honored success. After abandoning the trade, he engaged in farming, which he followed until the fall of 1868, since which time he has been retired on Scioto street, Urbana. The gentleman is a man now fourscore years and five; has been identified in many of the public interests of the county, and a much-respected citizen. He married, in the fall of 1822, Miss Eliza Cora, to whom ten children have been born, of whom one, Samuel W., has a biography in this history. Five of the number are now living. Mrs. Miller was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Jan. 30, 1804, where she was raised, and endured many of the now unknown pioneer duties, a few of which we think here proper to record. She assisted in raising their own flax,

which was pulled, broke, scutched, spun and wove; also took the wool from the sheep's back to the state of cloth at home. She is the daughter of Elnathan and Hannah (Jennings) Cora. Elnathan was a native of Pennsylvania, and Hannah of New Jersey. They both came in single life to Ohio, and in 1800 married near Cincinnati. Soon after, he settled in the territory of which Clark Co. now is composed. On Aug. 30, 1832, Hannah was stricken down with cholera, from which, of course, she never recovered. Elnathan died at Marion, Ohio, July 8, 1844. Their children were ten in number, of whom seven reached maturity, and four now survive. Mr. Miller, the subject of our memoir, is the only survivor to relate the untold history of the Miller family, which is here recorded, and will perpetuate throughout all time. He and wife have trod the happy path of life for nearly three-score years, during which time each added to the other's pleasure.

SAM W. MILLER, wood and coal dealer, Urbana; of the firm of Miller & Thomas. Among the leading men engaged in this pursuit we mention the above firm, who located here in 1878, on Russell street, opposite the railroad depot, and are now conducting a favorable business; Mr. Miller is also connected with the firm of Miller, Thomas & Co., sole manufacturers of Stewart's patent dumping wagon. The subject of this memoir is a son of J. P. Miller, whose biography appears in this volume; he was born in Salem Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, Feb. 3, 1846; was raised to farm life, and acquired a medium education; at the age of 18 years, he rented his father's farm, which he conducted until the spring of 1868, at which time he went West, to Topeka, Kan.; the following fall, he returned to Cincinnati, Ohio. He married, Nov. 3, Miss C. Helena Stokes, of that city; she was born Nov. 3, 1846; in 1870, they went to Butler Co., Kan., spending one year on their farm; thence returned to Ohio; he engaged as traveling salesman for the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, and, in 1874, engaged to Kelly & Co., nurserymen, Dayton, Ohio, continuing in their employ until entering his present business, which bids fair for future success. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had five children, viz., Hannah Ethelyn (deceased), Eliza C., Willie S. (deceased), Helena Ray (deceased) and Sam W., Jr.

JOHN T. MITCHELL, merchant, Urbana, of the firm of Hitt, White & Mitchell, dry goods merchants of Urbana. He was born in Mt. Morris, Ill., in 1843, and when but 1 year old, the family located in Cincinnati, Ohio; eight years later, in Urbana, where they remained until 1859; here he acquired his elementary education; thence in the schools of Cincinnati, having until October, 1861, reached the Woodward High School, which he left and enlisted in Co. A, 66th O. V. I.; at the organization of Co. A, was elected 1st Sergeant; in the summer of 1862, was commissioned 2d Lieutenant; while engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9 of the same year, he was severely wounded by a rifle ball passing through his body; it was supposed to be a mortal wound, but in ninety days he rejoined his regiment; early in the year of 1863, he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant, subsequently to Captain of the same company; afterward promoted to Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the same regiment, serving until the close of the war, when he was mustered out, brought to Columbus, Ohio, where he was honorably discharged, and participated in the grand review at Washington with Sherman's army. Soon after his return, he associated with Mr. Hitt, one of the present partners; in this firm he now fills an important place, as his time is devoted mostly to the buying of stock and management of the same; he also has general charge of the branch store at Bellefontaine, Ohio. In addition, he is editor and publisher of the Urbana *Monthly Visitor*, which has been in progress for eight years. His nuptials were celebrated Aug. 14, 1866, with Miss Annie R., daughter of S. W. Hitt. They have three children, viz., Nellie, Sallie H. and John. Rev. John T. Mitchell, Sr., the father of our subject, was born Aug. 20, 1810, near Salem, Va. His parents soon after settled in Illinois, and in 1829 located near Belleville. He was converted and united with the M. E. Church and in 1830 commenced teaching; two years later was admitted into the Illinois Conference. He was a close student, and acquired a general knowledge of science,

as well of Latin and Greek languages. He filled various important charges, in circuits, stations, and in a district among which he was as a pioneer minister in Wisconsin, and at Chicago, when the first brick M. E. Church was erected. In 1844, he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was elected as assistant book agent; at the close of his term, was transferred to Ohio Conference, and stationed for a number of years in Cincinnati and its vicinity. In the same year that he located in Cincinnati, he was a delegate to the General Assembly from the Rock River Conference, and in 1856, from the Cincinnati Conference. During his ministerial life, served the first M. E. Church of Urbana two years, when ill-health befell him. He was then appointed Presiding Elder of this district, and returned to Cincinnati the fall of 1859, serving different churches, and finally was appointed as Presiding Elder of the Cincinnati Conference, and from its organization in 1851, he was annually chosen as Secretary, which official duty he performed until his death, May, 1863. He was an earnest and useful minister, a careful and able administrator and wise counselor. His wife, Catharine Rice, was a native of Maryland, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, February, 1863. Their only daughter, Nellie, was buried the same day, and about the same hour that our subject was wounded in the late war. The surviving members of the family are the ones to whom this sketch is dedicated, and one brother, Rev. Frank G. Mitchell, of the Cincinnati Conference.

GEORGE MOORE, deceased. He was born in Enniskillen, County Tyrone, Ireland, Oct. 12, 1793; was a son of William Moore, of Irish birth, but Scotch-English descent. He married Mary Nevelle, of North England. They lived and died in Ireland. Of their family, George was the youngest. He grew to the age of 16 years and acquired his education in his country. In 1849, he departed his native land, leaving father, mother and family, and emigrated to America, being on the vessel a period of ninety days. When reaching Philadelphia, he engaged to learn the shoemaker's trade, but saw by the expiration of his three years' apprenticeship that that was not the place for a man without capital, hence pressed on Westward; pedestrian-like, came to Harrisburg, Penn., which at that time was very small. There he was drafted in the war of 1812, but, owing to the defective organs of hearing, was exempted. Soon after was requested by a brother of his, who had previously come to America and located in Steubenville, Ohio, to come there. This request was fulfilled, walking alone from Harrisburg. Not being favorably impressed with Steubenville, he remained but a short time, when he came to Circleville, Ohio, and, in 1817, at the request of his cousin, Henry Nevelle, came to Urbana, being one of the early pioneer shoemakers of Champaign Co., Ohio. Here he, April 22 of the same year, married Jossey Luce. Three years later she died, having had two children. One died in infancy and the other, now Eliza White, resides at Terre Haute, Ind. George, Sept. 27, 1821, married Christina Bennett, born in Virginia, Oct. 13, 1797. When but a child her parents emigrated to Ohio, locating in Warren Co. On their way, they saw but one white person from Chillicothe to their destination, that being a lady taking her dead husband, in a one-horse wagon, from Harrison, Hamilton Co., where he had died, back to Virginia. The Bennett family pressed on to their destination. After a stay of four years in Warren Co., Christina's father died, leaving a widow with twelve children. They soon after removed to Clark Co., near where Catawba now is located. While residing there, the widow married William Hendricks, after which the children matured on his farm in Union Township, Champaign Co. At the age of 11 years, Christina came to Urbana and resided with Daniel Harr, where she married as above given. After the marriage of George and Christina, they journeyed the path of life many years, he devoting several years to his trade, when ill health necessitated him to flee from the bench. Soon after, he engaged in the grocery trade, which he conducted successfully until within three years of his death, Nov. 24, 1866; his wife died Nov. 14, 1876. Their children were seven in number, of whom two only are now living, viz., William B., now Chief Clerk in the Fourth Auditor's office in Washington, D. C., and George N., who was born in Urbana Oct. 11, 1828. Here he was raised, educated and assisted his father in the grocery; is now conducting

a business for himself on Miami street. His family consists of wife and one child, now Ellen Fischel, born Sept. 13, 1855.

THOMAS F. MOSES, Professor of Natural Science in the Urbana University, Urbana. Was born at Bath, Maine, June 8, 1836. His early education was completed in the public schools of that city. He entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me., in the year 1853, and was graduated with honor in 1857. The following year, began the study of medicine with Dr. A. J. Fuller, at Bath, and pursued his studies in the medical schools of New York and Philadelphia; received his diploma from the Jefferson Medical School of Philadelphia in the spring of 1861. Spent the following year in the clinic schools and hospitals of Paris and London. On returning, he entered the Hospital Department at Washington, D. C., as Surgeon, and was engaged in hospital and transport duty until the summer of 1864. During this summer, he was engaged in the transportation of wounded men from the battle-fields of Eastern Virginia, in Gen. Grant's campaign with the Army of the Potomac, and as executive officer of the hospital steamer Connecticut; superintended the removal of 14,000 wounded men to the hospitals at Washington and Alexandria during a period of six weeks. The severe labor and exposure attending this work having brought on entire nervous prostration, he left the service and, on recovery, settled as a practitioner in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in the year 1866. In the following year, was married to Hannah Appleton Cranch, daughter of John and Charlotte (Appleton) Cranch, and grand-daughter of Judge William Cranch, of Washington, D. C. In the year 1870, while still engaged in the successful practice of medicine, he was elected to the Professorship of Natural Science in the Urbana University. In 1874, with Rev. Theo. N. Glover, he was one of the founders of the "Ohio Scientific Association." His published works are an essay on the "Spiritual Nature of Force," a translation from the French of Emile Saigey's "Unity of Natural Phenomena," with notes, and a number of scientific papers in the proceedings of the Central Ohio Scientific Association.

DR. ADAM MOSGROVE (deceased). The progress, growth, development and present prosperity of Champaign County are unquestionably due to the enterprise, energy and foresight of her pioneers, and few of this class are more kindly remembered than the old physician whose name stands at the head of this sketch. He was born at Enniskillen, in the County Tyrone, Ireland, Aug. 12, 1790, and at a proper age was entrusted to a private tutor, who gave him a good English education, and prepared him to attend a regular course of studies in the medical college at Edinburgh, Scotland, from whence he entered the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin, Ireland, graduating on the 7th day of April, 1814, and was immediately commissioned as a Surgeon in the British navy. While in his native land he passed the various degrees of Masonry, and at 26 years of age had attained the rank of Royal Arch Mason; throughout his life he was an active, devoted and consistent member of this fraternity, and held high rank in the order; he left his home in Ireland on Easter Monday, 1816, being Surgeon on board the ship Charlotte, which sailed for the United States; when off the American coast the Charlotte became disabled in a storm and put into the Philadelphia harbor for repairs, but, a dispute having arisen between the ship's officers and the British Government, the officers resigned their commissions and left the vessel in the harbor, where it remained until decay gave it completely to destruction. Dr. Mosgrove was then in a strange land, one that was new, rough and semi-barbarous; but, with a fortune of seventy guineas, which was premium money given him at the beginning of the cruise, he started West to begin the battle of life; he first located at Lancaster, Penn., removing thence to Elizabethtown, in the same State, in both of which he practiced medicine. In 1817, he was married at the latter place to Mary Miller, a sister of the late Lawrence Miller, of Urbana, Ohio. In some way, Dr. Mosgrove heard of George Moore, formerly a well-known citizen of Urbana, now deceased, who was born in the Doctor's native town, and had settled in this county at an early day. The ties of nativity were sufficiently strong to attract Dr. Mosgrove to the home of his old friend, and, in 1818,

he packed his possessions in a wagon, and, with his wife, trudged away to the far West, arriving at Urbana in the latter part of June. There are, perhaps, not a half-dozen persons now living in Urbana who were here at that time, and but two who were then over 18 years of age, the balance having long since been laid in their last earthly home; and in a few short years at most all will have passed away, leaving none to tell of the trials and hardships cheerfully endured that their posterity might reap the blessings which they now enjoy. Soon after arriving at Urbana, Dr. Mosgrove invested the few hundred dollars which then constituted his wealth, in land, and this was the nucleus around which the fortune possessed at the time of his death was slowly accumulated. The little old frame house still standing west of the Weaver House was purchased, with the tier of lots west to Walnut and south to Market streets; that small frame was his residence and office until the new residence was built on the northwest corner of the same property where he resided until his death. Politically, he was a strict Democrat all his life, and was nominated by his party several times for Congress and State Senate, but, the opposition having an overwhelming majority in the township, county and district, it was never anticipated that an election was possible. The only political office he ever held was Deputy United States Marshal in 1830, in which year he took the census of Champaign County. His wife died in March, 1833, and, in 1834, he was married to Frances A. Foley, a daughter of John Foley, a prominent citizen of Clark County, Ohio. Of his children now living are John A. Mosgrove, the eldest son, and Dr. James M. Mosgrove, the youngest son, the latter a leading physician of Urbana; Col. W. F. Mosgrove, the second son, died here in 1869, and all were the children of his first wife. Dr. Mosgrove was well known in a circuit of 100 miles in diameter, while his professional services were frequently demanded beyond that limit. For a number of years he practiced alone, but afterward became associated with Dr. J. S. Carter, Sr., who died in 1852, and their extensive practice was continued for many years. In those early days, physicians made their calls on horseback, and the Doctor, being noted as a splendid horseman, rather enjoyed the long, rough trips over the country, and sometimes he would hitch his horse in the woods at night rather than unduly tire his favored animal, taking his own needed sleep on the ground. Strong and robust, a picture of perfect health, and possessed of a kind, affectionate disposition, his coming was hailed with delight by the sick, who confided in his professional ability, and by those in health, to whom he imparted a share of his own good humor. He was temperate in all things, and never given to the drinking of ardent spirits even at a day when custom almost demanded it. Indomitable courage and industry were remarkable traits of his character, and whatever he undertook to accomplish he perseveringly pursued with all the energy of a strong nature, and he was generally successful in his undertakings; no storm, no event, nothing, ever prevented his regular visitation of patients, and no obstacle could successfully intervene between him and his professional duty. His charity to the afflicted poor is well known throughout the county, as he was ever ready and willing to do as much for his poorest patient, where there could be no expectation of pay for his services, as for the wealthiest patient in his circuit, and this noble generosity in his profession endeared him to the poorer classes, and won him hosts of the warmest friends, who still kindly cherish his memory. A strongly defined sense of honor and the excellencies of old-style manners were features of character that marked him clearly as a courteous gentleman, a hearty friend and boon companion. Dr. Mosgrove was a hale, hearty and well-preserved old gentleman, and looked much younger than his actual age, until some ten years previous to his death, at which time he met with an accident, by which one of his limbs was broken, and from that day he began to decline. He lived an active, steady and consistent life, and died quietly and peacefully at his home Wednesday, March 10, 1875, in his 85th year, his wife surviving him and dying September 1, 1879, aged 60. Dr. Mosgrove had long been a worthy member of the Episcopal Church, and the funeral sermon was delivered by the Pastor of that denomination in this city, the Rev. J. B. Britton, the interment being conducted by Raper Commandery, Knights Templar, in the presence of a large concourse of people who had

assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to their old and worthy friend and physician. In the death of Dr. Adam Mosgrove, the medical profession of Champaign County lost one of its oldest and most energetic members, having been actively engaged in the duties of his profession for more than half a century. As a physician, he was kind and sympathetic, diligent in his attention to the sick and solicitous for their recovery, inspiring them with hope, and a confidence in his ability to effect a speedy cure. He enjoyed the unlimited confidence and respect of a large patronage; and, as a man and citizen, was without reproach in all the relations of life. In reviewing the life and character of Dr. Mosgrove, we find in his constant devotion to his profession, in his high-toned morality, sterling integrity and unpretending simplicity, a bright example for the imitation of those who survive him. We feel that not only did the profession lose an old and useful member, but the community a worthy citizen, the poor a kind and generous friend, and the family an affectionate and loving protector.

JAMES M. MOSGROVE, physician, Urbana. Dr. Mosgrove was born in Urbana in 1825, and is a son of Adam Mosgrove, M. D. He received his early training in the common schools of that day, and subsequently read medicine with his father and graduated from the Ohio Medical College in the spring of 1846. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession with his father, and has ever since been actively engaged in practice here in Urbana, where he has secured a deserved reputation and extensive practice; has never been married; is a member of the Masonic Order, a popular physician and esteemed citizen.

SAMUEL M. MOSGROVE, M. D., physician, Urbana. Dr. Mosgrove is one of the young professional men of Urbana. His ancestors were among the early settlers of this county, and the family have been identified with the interests of this county since 1818. He is the son of John A. Mosgrove, and was born in Urbana Aug. 4, 1851; he was educated at the Urbana school, and when 18 years of age he commenced reading medicine with his uncle and grandfather, and subsequently graduated at the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, and also graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He commenced the practice of his profession in Urbana, in 1873, and has already earned a reputation as a first-class physician. He is Coroner of Champaign County and Surgeon of the 7th O. N. G. He is a member of the Masonic Order and also of the Independent Order of Red Men.

CHARLES H. MURPHEY, nurseryman and florist, Urbana; was born in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, Jan. 12, 1818, and is a son of Peter and Ellen (Harris) Murphey; both died in Scotland, he in the year 1870, and she in 1875. Charles grew to manhood in his native land, and received some education. When about 20 years of age, he went to England; after spending one year, took passage for the "Western Continent," landing in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained nearly ten years, when he removed to Urbana, where he still resides. Charles and his brother Roger came to America to start in life among strangers and in a strange land, and the one to whom this sketch is dedicated has by economy and close application to hard labor saved sufficient means to purchase his present beautiful home. When he arrived in Cincinnati, he was compelled to pawn his watch in order to pay his board until employment was obtained. He therefore started from the bottom of the ladder and feels that there is a chance for all who make the attempt, to rise above want. His dealings have been such as to gain the confidence of the people, and now does a favorable business. His marriage was celebrated March 24, 1852, with Sophia B., daughter of George C. and Eve Lang, who was born Dec. 13, 1832, in Germany, and came to America with her parents in 1844. Their children were five boys and one daughter.

JAMES R. NELSON, deceased. As we well know, generations are rising and passing unmarked away. We here place upon record the following of James R. Nelson: He was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 8, 1815, where he was raised and educated to the age of 14 years, when he entered the drug store of his uncle, Jacob Kauffman, at Canton, Ohio. There he applied himself closely in business and soon understood what

duties rested upon him, and how to fill them successfully. In 1836, he and his uncle located in Urbana and associated in business, starting the second drug store in the place; this soon became the standard one, and during the late war erected the block on the northeast corner of Public Square and Main street, opening out their complete stock of drugs and druggists' sundries. Through their upright and honest business habits they enjoyed a liberal patronage throughout their business career. Jacob Kauffman died in April, 1874; his interest was then purchased by W. H. Colwell, the firm being Nelson & Colwell, who conducted the business until the death of Mr. Nelson, May 13, 1879. He was a man, as well as his partner, identified in many of the public interests of the city, and died a much-respected citizen, leaving a wife, one child (a son) and many warm friends. His marriage was celebrated Dec. 31, 1857, with Miss Mary B. Sisson, a native of Columbus, Ohio.

JAMES K. NEWCOMER, the present enterprising editor and proprietor of the *Champaign Democrat*, was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Aug. 10, 1833, and, in 1837, his parents moved to Ohio, locating in Holmes Co., where they remained until the spring of 1844, when they removed to the western part of Lucas, now Fulton. Co., Ohio, and there James K. aided in clearing up a farm, where the present county seat, Wauseon, was afterward located. With only such advantages as a primitive common school afforded, young Newcomer, at the age of 18, apprenticed himself to the printing business in the office of the *Fulton Democrat*, then published at Delta, Ohio; he subsequently published the Delta *Independent*, and, in 1857, was elected Recorder of Fulton Co. by a majority of seventeen, while the opposition had a majority on their State ticket of about three hundred. After the expiration of his official term, he purchased the Ottawa *Democrat*, of Port Clinton, Ohio, which he conducted until the fall of 1864, when he returned to Fulton Co. and engaged in the dry-goods trade at Wauseon, in the meantime joining his father in making an addition to that town. In 1863, he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for the office of Comptroller of the Treasury, but, with the balance of the ticket, except Hon. William Allen for Governor, was defeated; in 1864, he was appointed by Gov. Allen a Trustee of the Girls' Industrial Home. In 1867, Mr. Newcomer was a candidate for a seat in the State Legislature, but was unsuccessful at the election; he was one of the Clerks of the Ohio Senate in the sessions of 1868 and 1869, and, at a special election to fill a vacancy in the Senate of that legislative term, was nominated for State Senator in the Toledo District. In the summer of 1869, Mr. Newcomer purchased the *Constitution*, at Elyria, Ohio, which he published until October, 1870, when he bought the *Democratic Mirror*, of Marion, Ohio, and built up a good business, and made it a popular paper; he continued the publication of that paper until the fall of 1878, and, the following spring, came to Urbana and purchased the office of the Democratic sheet of this city, and is now engaged in publishing the *Champaign Democrat*. He was married in 1858; his wife died in 1864, leaving two daughters, and, in 1871, he was again married, of which union two children have been born, one of whom is living. On reaching his majority, Mr. Newcomer was made a Mason, and has ever since been an ardent member of that order; politically, he is widely known as one of the most uncompromising Democrats in Ohio, and has always been bitterly opposed to every law or measure which he believed to be contrary to the Constitution and the spirit of Democracy, and therefore baneful to the interests and welfare of the nation. In the time of political excitements, he will always be found wherever the fight is the hottest and his services are most needed; he is a man of stability of character and well-formed views on most subjects; an agreeable and pleasant companion, who has won many stanch friends among the citizens of "Old Champaign" since locating in Urbana.

ORVILLE NOBLE, retired, Urbana; was born Jan. 2, 1821, in Hampden Co., Mass., where he was raised and educated. On Nov. 25, 1848, he married Miss Caroline A. Bates, remaining in his native county, where he continued the profession of teaching a few years. In 1856, they located where we now write (Urbana). In this

city they have since resided, and his first engagement was the cultivation of garden seeds of all descriptions, which he circulated from the "great northern lakes," south to Alabama. This business he conducted successfully for a period of thirteen years, then engaged in the brokerage business, conducting the same more or less since. Having become favorably known by the citizens of Champaign Co., he was elected to his present office, Director of County Infirmary, in 1877; one year later he was elected Director of the Citizens' National Bank of Urbana, of which he is a stockholder. He is located on South Main street, possessing everything that constitutes a neat and comfortable home, which is kept in good style. He has one daughter, Mary B., who is an accomplished young lady. Mrs. Noble was born in Hampshire Co., Mass., in 1821; was mostly raised in Hampden County, where she was educated.

BARTON O'NEAL, of the firm of Colwell & O'Neal, dealers in lumber, shingles, lath, etc., Urbana. He was born Jan. 5, 1827, in Ross Co., Ohio, and is a son of Samuel and Martha (Cowgill) O'Neal, both natives of Ross Co., Ohio, where they grew up to maturity and married. In 1851, they moved to Hardin Co., Ohio, and three years later they became residents of McLean Co., Ill., where Martha died, in 1860, and Samuel in 1864. Our subject is the second of a family of eight children; he was raised to farm life, and in 1846, married Miss Elizabeth Moots. In 1852, they located in West Liberty, Logan Co., Ohio, and December, 1861, in Urbana, where Mrs. O'Neal died, in 1863. She was a native of Ross Co., Ohio, and left five children and a husband; the latter married Emma E. Strayer, a native of Logan Co., Ohio. After settling in Urbana, he was engaged in saw-milling and lumber dealing until 1867, when he purchased a mill, and since has had a pecuniary interest in the business. In March, 1877, he sold his mill and formed the partnership of Sayman, Colwell & O'Neal, which association conducted business until the death of Mr. Sayman, Sept. 23, 1879, since which the firm has been as already indicated. Mention is made of this firm in the sketch of C. F. Colwell, in this history.

J. S. PARKER, hardware clerk, Urbana; is a son of Thomas Parker, who was born in New Jersey in 1800, where he grew to manhood and learned the blacksmith trade; served as apprentice seven years, and in 1820, walked through to this county, where he set up shop at what is now Kingston. He married Miss Margaret Stephenson, a native of Virginia, born in 1802, who came to Ohio with her parents about 1813. Thomas and wife spent most of their life in this county; a few years were passed in Hardin County, where he died, in 1868. His wife now survives, at nearly four-score years of age. Their children were ten in number, of whom J. S. is one of the only two survivors. He was born in Champaign County Oct. 7, 1835; was brought up and educated in this county, where he resided until the late rebellion, when he enlisted in Co. B, 118th O. V. I., August, 1862, serving three years; passing through all the promotions to Captain of the company in which he enlisted, participating in the battles of Resaca, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville and others; was one among a few fortunate ones who returned home uninjured. He married Mrs. John W. Taylor, of Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1866. Soon after engaged in the hardware store of Lemuel Weaver, where he is now engaged, and has a reputation as a reliable and attentive salesman.

J. HARRIS PATRICK, retired merchant, and President of the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Urbana. Mr. Patrick is a native of Urbana, and one of the most prominent of its old residents. The Patricks were among the early residents of the county seat, and have been identified with its growth and progress since 1811. The subject of this sketch is the son of Anthony Patrick, who emigrated to this State from Salem, N. J., about 1806. He first settled at Brookfield, Trumbull Co.; subsequently resided and worked at his trade, cabinet-making, at Cincinnati and elsewhere, until 1811, when he settled at Urbana, and remained until his decease. His wife, *nee* Mary Briggs, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., her family being of Welsh descent. In consequence of the then new condition of this county, they could give their children

but little means of education. J. Harris was "bound out" to Dr. Carter for eleven years when 10 years of age, one condition of the indenture being that he should be educated for the medical profession. Having no taste for the practice of medicine, he obtained a release from Dr. Carter when 16 years of age, and subsequently learned the saddler's trade. After working as a journeyman a few years, he became a partner with John Hamilton, his former employer. In 1848, he, with a brother since deceased, opened a hardware store, and he continued as a merchant in that line until 1872, having in the meantime several different partners, most of whom were his own sons or sons-in-law, and all of whom retired from the business in prosperous circumstances. In 1862, Mr. Patrick was elected to the presidency of the Western Mutual Insurance Co., and is now also Vice President of the Ohio Mutual Relief Association; he is also a stockholder and Director of the Champaign National Bank. Originally a Whig, he became a firm friend of the Republican party, and was a supporter of the war measures; lost a son in one of the battles for the Union. A descendant of a family of Baptists, he is a member of that communion, and a main stay of that church in his native city. Having always taken an interest in local improvements, he is justly regarded as a useful, public-spirited citizen, and has been often called to fill public positions of trust and responsibility. Without capital, education or influential friends, he has worked his way to competence and influence by strict attention to business and unswerving integrity. Nov. 12, 1833, he married Miss Maria Atchison, of Madison Co., this State. From this union nine children have been born, only three of whom are now living, viz., Mary Ellen (wife of John S. Kirby), Emily (wife of Joseph C. Vance, grandson of ex-Gov. Vance, deceased, resident of Chattanooga, Tenn.), and Walter K., an office employe of the Ohio Relief Association.

HON. WILLIAM PATRICK.—There are few of Champaign's pioneers who have not long since been laid to rest with their fathers, but on the streets of Urbana may be often seen the venerable form of Judge William Patrick bending under the weight of years, a living link connecting the pioneer days of the county with its present wealth and prosperity. The family are of Irish origin, the great-grandfather of William, viz., John Fitzpatrick, being a native of Ireland, who came to the American colonies about the middle of the seventeenth century, settling in New Jersey, where the grandfather of William, viz., Samuel Fitzpatrick, was born, and in whose generation the Norman-Celtic prefix of "Fitz" was dropped from the name, much against the wishes and protest of his father. To Samuel was born a numerous family, Anthony Patrick, the father of the subject of this sketch, being one of the number. Samuel and one of his sons served in the Revolutionary war, risking their lives that freedom might live, and exhibiting that same devotion for liberty that has characterized the Irish race in every age and clime. Anthony Patrick was born and grew up to manhood in New Jersey, and there married Mary Briggs, to whom were born seven children, William being the eldest in the family. He was born in New Jersey Sept. 22, 1796, and, in 1806, his parents moved with the family to Trumbull Co., Ohio, where they remained about five years, removing to Champaign Co. Aug. 9, 1811, locating at Urbana, which was then a frontier village, and here his parents remained until death, dying as they had lived, firm adherents of the Baptist faith. Shortly after coming to Urbana, William attained his 15th year, and, on the breaking-out of the war of 1812, although but a lad, he volunteered in defense of his country to fight the same old foe of liberty which his ancestors had been battling against for centuries. In May, 1813, he belonged to the corps that relieved the beleaguered garrison of Ft. Meigs, and at the close of the war was second in command in charge of that fort. His father being a cabinet-maker, William learned that trade and went into business with his father, which occupation he followed actively and successfully until 1857, at which time he retired from active business in favor of his sons, who still continue to carry on the furniture trade in Urbana. His advantages for an education in his boyhood days were very limited, but those that existed he readily embraced, attending the common subscription school as much as circumstances would permit, thereby obtaining a fair English education. He was married April 30, 1820,

in Urbana, to Rachel Kirkpatrick, a native of Pennsylvania, born in December, 1795. Seven children were the fruits of this union, four of whom are yet living, viz., three sons—E. B., W. R. and Alexander—and one daughter—Mary Ames, who is the wife of John B. Happersett, the boot and shoe merchant of Urbana. For the space of nearly half a century, Judge Patrick enjoyed the companionship of his faithful wife, but on the 21st day of August, 1865, death claimed her as its victim, leaving a void in the household and heart of her companion that has never been filled. Mrs. Patrick was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died with a strong and abiding faith in a blissful immortality. Judge Patrick has been in official position nearly all his life, and as early as 1819 was appointed Township Clerk of Urbana Township, and was re-elected to the same position thirty-two consecutive years. From 1824 to 1830, he was Commissioner of Insolvents; in 1831, was elected Justice of the Peace for Urbana Township, and re-elected five times, holding that office until it was superseded by the Associate Judgeship in 1848, which he occupied until 1852. In 1841, he was elected Mayor of Urbana; served one year, and declined a re-election. In 1859, he was again elected Mayor, and re-elected six times consecutively, at last declining to be a candidate for the office. During his mayoralty, he was also Justice of the Peace, which position he held for two years after his term as Mayor expired. In 1875, although not soliciting the honor, he was again elected Justice of the Peace, and re-elected in 1878, which position he now holds. Besides those mentioned, he has held many minor offices, such as Assessor, Recorder, etc., and was a member of the Council one year. Of his father's family, but three are now living, viz., himself, John B. and J. H. Patrick. Judge Patrick has been a life-long member of the Baptist Church, and in his younger days was a Whig and afterward a Republican, but was always independent in his views on political subjects, and never a partisan. During the rebellion, he was an outspoken Unionist, and advocated the vigorous prosecution of the war. We are glad to be able to place before our readers the record of a man who, in every capacity, has exhibited such unswerving rectitude and integrity of character as this old pioneer in his long years of usefulness, and few men of Champaign Co. are more widely known or more universally respected for the many traits of heart and mind which it is his fortune to possess.

H. C. PEARCE, Jr., M. D., Urbana. Dr. Pearce was born in Champaign Co., in Union Township, in 1833, and is the son of H. C. Pearce, Sr. He received a common-school education, and then read medicine, first with Dr. Carter, and afterward with Prof. Dawson, and graduated at Starling Medical College in 1857. He commenced practice at Mutual, in this county, but removed to Urbana in 1863, where he has since remained, and has practiced in this county nearly a quarter of a century. He was Professor of Physiology and Histology in Starling Medical College for eight years, and is now, and has been for the past five years a member of the Faculty of the Columbus Medical College, of which he is one of the founders and Trustees. He has been for many years a member of the Urbana School Board. He was married in 1853, to Sarah J. Morgan, of Mt. Vernon; she died April 22, 1872. On the 17th of June, 1873, he married Binnie A., daughter of William Keller, an old resident of Urbana, a Justice of the Peace and Mayor of the city. He had four children by his first marriage—Mrs. George E. Lee, of Piqua, Miss Laura Etta, Charles and Henry, and by his second marriage two sons—Willie and Frank.

JACOB PENCE, farmer; P. O. Urbana. Jacob Pence, Sr., was married to Miss Maria Coffman, in Shenandoah Co., Va., and came to the farm where our subject now lives, in 1805. This was afterward entered by him, and considerably improved. He built the first cabin near Mad River, and had many Indian neighbors. Jacob, Jr., had for playmates the young Indians, with whom he frequently went hunting. Life was of the free and easy sort, money was scarce, and so was food. The Indians made a great many baskets of ash wood, which was considered legal tender for anything to eat. Corn was frequently sold for 6¼ cents per bushel, on nine months' time. Money was almost

impossible to get, and the pioneers had to help each other raise their cabins, cut and roll their logs, and assist in many other things. The Indians were friendly, but if when visiting the settlers they saw anything they wanted, they would give a grunt or two, quietly appropriate it, and walk away. Perhaps in a few days the Indian would come walking in with a fine piece of venison, which would be deposited with the same kind of a grunt. The children of Jacob and Maria were nine in number, only two of whom are now living; our subject and his sister, Ann Albin, who lives in Tremont, Clark Co. The most wonderful thing connected with the Pence family was, that the parents of Jacob, Sr., Henry and Mary Pence, had seventeen children, all of whom lived to adult age, and all but two came to this county. Jacob, Sr., died in June, 1828, and his wife in February, 1815. The land was left to the four children, which was afterward purchased by Jacob, Jr. He was married to Miss Sarah Dugan Sept. 15, 1833. They were parents of two sons and nine daughters. The sons, John and Clay, enlisted during the war of the rebellion, and their lives were both offered at their country's shrine. They never again saw their loved home, and the sad hearts of the parents can never feel at ease when thinking of their untimely end. Six of the daughters are married, and live in Ohio. Mr. Pence is a very prosperous farmer, and has a splendid home-like place, with a model house-keeper for a wife. He is one of the quiet, unassuming men, who think deeply and act correctly. The children living are named Mary A., Elizabeth J., Eliza A., Sarah J., Nancy M., Maggie, Emma, Ida and Lucinda.

JOSEPH PENCE, farmer; P. O. Urbana The Pence family are largely represented, as the remote ancestry came to this county at an early date, and their descendants have been connected with its interests from its earliest history; the primeval forests have been converted into well-tilled fields, and the log cabins have given way to the modern farmhouses, during the last half-century; this has all been accomplished during the time of the second generation, and still some of the pioneers live to see the wondrous works their hands have wrought. The father of Joseph Pence, Jr., was one of the first pioneers who came to the wild woods of Ohio; he settled here in 1802; he entered a section of land, the homestead being that now owned by Joseph; his first cabin was erected in the yard south of the substantial brick residence now gracing the farm; he returned to his native State, Virginia, for his wife, Miss Magdalena Coffman, to whom he was married in 1803; their wedding trip was the journey from her father's house to the forest home, that was still the abode of wild animals and the Indian; his nearest neighbor was a man by the name of Sherry; their nearest trading-point was Upper Sandusky, where they went for their scant supplies of coffee, sugar, etc.; they toiled early and late, clearing up the land and living on meager fare until the breaking-out of the Indian war of 1812, when Joseph was drafted, and served under Gen. Harrison a short time; he hired a substitute, war not being congenial to his nature. Their life was full of hardships, and their children (nine in number) all learned to work, and were of great assistance in clearing up the land; five of these children are now living —Maria Fleming, Eliza Newell, Matilda Bell, Jane Bull and our subject. The Pence family were an enterprising people, and to this day they enjoy a reputation equal to any in the country; he gave each of his children a good farm, and left behind an honorable record as a gentleman and upright business man; his death occurred in July, 1855, and his wife's in January, 1874. Joseph, Jr., wedded Miss Jane Sifers in 1858; she was a native of Ohio; her parents also represent early settlers, but they are long since dead. Joseph and his wife have been parents of five children, of whom Effie and Harry are living; the old home is still graced by their presence, and a happy family are within its walls. Mr. Pence is a jolly host, and his wife is a fit companion for such a man; their name will live in the history of this county, as long as time shall last, as being not only pioneers, but reputable and worthy citizens as well.

PHILANDER R. POWELL, farmer; P. O. Urbana. Among the prominent families in this township may be mentioned the Powells, whose arrival dates back early in the history of the county, while an almost unbroken wilderness, when nothing but

log cabins, with their wooden chimneys, were to be seen, and wild game was plentiful; the parents of our subject settled near where he now lives, about 1808; they were full of enterprise, and worked with a will to make a home in the new Northwest—and well did they succeed; little did they dream of seeing this country developed as it is to-day, with our beautiful fields stretching far away in the distance, covered with immense harvests, that was then only a dense forest. Abram Powell and Mary Osborne were married Oct. 14, 1818, and had eleven children; only four sons are now living—Samuel, James M., Abraham C. and Philander R.; Abram was Wagonmaster during the war of 1812, and did efficient service; he was born March 2, 1789, and is still living, at the ripe old age of 91, and has, until latterly, been characterized by great activity and industry; his wife died in 1872, aged 73 years; the old gentleman makes his home with his son, Abram C., within sight of the place where he has toiled so many years. Philander was married, Feb. 26, 1861, to Miss Minerva S., daughter of Demovil and Sarah (Snider) Talbert; Mrs. Talbert was carried on horseback all the way from Virginia, when only 6 months old; Demovil was born in Concord Township, and always lived in this county, with the exception of a few months spent in Iowa; they had nine children, five of whom are living—Joseph, Elizabeth, Minerva, Eliza and William B. The husband of Minerva, Philander R. Powell, is one of our prosperous farmers living near Urbana; one of the coziest homes in the county is the elegant farm residence so ably presided over by Mrs Minerva Powell, who is a model hostess, and her courtesy well defines the Kenton blood that flows through her veins. They have no children, but are happy in each other's love.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, farmer; P. O. Urbana. The entire family bearing the name of Powell are represented in this history, and none, perhaps, in the county can show a better record for honor and gentility than the three sons named. Samuel was born in this township July 4, 1819, and during his long life has lived near his present home. His father was a wonderfully energetic man, and kept his boys at work to the neglect of their education. Correct habits were inculcated, forming the basis of substantial characters, which show prominently in those who now represent the pioneers. Samuel remembers well when the little clearings were tilled with wooden plows, and when there was no market for what little produce was raised. His stories of early times are characteristic of the way in which families who had no money could get along. Pewter dishes were used, to prevent breakage, and the food was of the plainest sort. There were only two stores in Urbana when Samuel was a boy, and the goods were carted from Cincinnati, taking nine days to make the trip. He remembers when wheat was sold for 30 cents per bushel. Threshing was done in a very primitive manner; tramping it out on the ground, and afterward cleaning it on a sheet. Improvements were introduced, until now we have our harvesting and threshing done by machinery. Wages were very low, and it is surprising to think how the early settlers, with families, could work at wages ranging from 10 to 25 cents per day, and support a family and then save money enough to buy a farm, even at the low price of $2 to $4 per acre. Samuel was married Oct. 22, 1846, and, in the following month, moved to this farm. His wife's maiden name was Eliza A. Showers. Their children were fifteen in number, of whom six are now living, four sons and two daughters, named, respectively, George, W., James A., Lincoln, Charles F., Fanny A. and Amanda J. The three oldest sons are married. Mrs. Powell died Sept. 15, 1878, after living a long and useful life. She was the comforter and an earnest helper in every trial and enterprise, a loving mother and a wife of whom any man could feel proud. In 1880, May 14, Mr. Powell was again married to Mrs. Elizabeth Houtz, of Urbana. She was the mother of seven children. Of the reputation of Mr. Powell, nothing need be said. His record left to his children will be such as they will feel proud of, and the world will be the better for his having lived in it. His industry has made him wealthy, and he has a model farm.

ABRAHAM C. POWELL, farmer; P. O. Urbana. We have given in the sketch of Philander R. Powell a brief notice of his father's life and early settlement in this

county. Being now far advanced in years, he has retired from active business, and is passing the remainder of his days in quietness at the home of his son, whose name heads this sketch. His boyhood was passed on the farm, and his education was obtained at the common schools. The other children have been spoken of in connection with Philander R. Powell's biography. Abraham, Jr., was wedded to Miss Elizabeth A. Goodrich May 8, 1861. She was a native of Virginia. Her parents, James Goodrich and Elizabeth Ogle, were married Jan. 26, 1815. He was born in 1782; she in 1792. James was a soldier during the war of 1812, and endured great hardships during his term of service. He was under command of Gen. Harrison at Ft. Meigs, and his accouterments are still in possession of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Powell are parents of two children—William Osborne and Albert Goodrich. Albert has a great liking for the farm, and will, no doubt, follow in the footsteps of his father. William was killed by accident in his 11th year. The farm that was settled upon first by his father, in 1808, is now the property of our subject. He was in the battle in which Tecumseh was killed, being near him when he fell. His home is made happy and pleasant by his children, who do all for his comfort that is possible. Our old pioneers are nearly all gone, but we are pleased to still take by the hand a few who have done so much to make this beautiful country what it is. Abram Powell, Jr., was born Nov. 4, 1830; his wife, Elizabeth A. Goodrich, Dec. 29, 1833.

THOMAS B. PRICE, farmer; P. O. Urbana. Among the leading farmers of Urbana Township we mention the name of Thomas B. Price, who is a son of Joel and Elizabeth (Brown) Price, both born in Pennsylvania, he in 1791, and she one year previous. They married in their native State, where they lived their entire life. He died in 1864, and she in 1876. Joel was a prominent farmer, and the father of eight children, of whom six are now living, our subject being the fourth, and was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1824. There he grew to manhood on the farm, assisting his father, received his education, and, in the year 1850, married Margaret A. Craft. The same year, he moved to Ohio, locating on the farm he now owns in Urbana Township, Champaign Co. At that time it belonged to his father. Of this farm it can be truly said it is a good location, fine land, well improved and conducted by an enterprising farmer, who is a genial and Christian father. His wife died in the spring of 1854, leaving two children—Mary and George—the latter now deceased. Mr. Price married for his second wife, in 1856, Amanda E. Talbot; the issue of this union is four children—Charles, Jennie, S. Ella and John T., the eldest now deceased. The parents of his first wife were George and Eliza (Workman) Craft, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they remained until quite old; then located in Knox Co., Ohio, where they both died, he having been a patriot in the war of 1812, and had been prominently identified in all the public interests of his native county in Pennsylvania. The parents of the second wife were John and Lucy (Bowen) Talbot, both natives of Virginia, but came to Greene Co., Ohio, about 1840, where they both died at an advanced age. Thomas B. and family have for many years been consistent members of the First M. E. Church of Urbana.

JAMES RAWLINGS, retired farmer, Urbana. For more than a half-century Mr. Rawlings has been identified with the business interests of this county, and has been one of those whose labors have been crowned with financial success. His life has ever been characterized by an earnestness in his business that makes a success of life in its many phases. His parents, Thomas and Mary Triby, were married in Loudoun Co., Va., from which State they emigrated to Fleming Co., Ky., as early as 1795. Their children were named Elizabeth, William S., Barbara, Melinda, James, Sarah, Austin and John E. Five of these came to Ohio and settled in this county. William came in advance of the others, settling on the land adjoining that which is now the home farm of our subject. His arrival dates back to 1814. James came in 1822, and the others at later dates, all being unmarried when first coming. The marriage of James to Miss Susannah I. McRoberts was celebrated in 1829, and soon after his first

purchase of land was made. The farms in this neighborhood skirted the tract known as Pretty Prairie, and were at an early day overrun with brush, instead of the heavy woodlands that covered most of the county. Mr. Rawlings has made nearly all the improvements on the farm. He is one of the self-made men of this county, having commenced life with a very small capital, but economy, backed by judicious investments, has brought its reward, and for the past thirty years he has been a prominent money loaner, having disposed of most of his land, and he has for a number of years made his home with his son-in-law, J. P. Knight. The children of Mr. Rawlings are six in number—William J. W., Mary M., Jane E., Thomas, James H. and Douglas W. William is the husband of Miss Elsetta Mumper; Mary M. wedded Thomas M. Todd; Jane E. is the wife of John P. Knight; Thomas married Emily Humes; James H. married Laura Townley, and Douglas W. married her sister, Alice Townley. All are living near the old home, and are numbered among the successful business men of Champaign County. There is surely no more pleasant part of Ohio than the immediate neighborhood in which Mr. Rawlings resides, and the fine improvements made by the energetic farmers present a strange contrast to the wild woods and log cabins of those who first settled the country, of whom numerous descendants are left that represent their name. Mrs. Rawlings died May 2, 1849, leaving behind a record of a pure and stainless life. In 1864 Mr. Rawlings was again married, to Mrs. Jane Osborne, whose death occurred February 25, 1865. The father of our subject, Thomas Rawlings, was born in 1758, and died in 1839. James was born in 1803, and his wife, Susannah, in 1810. The record made by Mr. Rawlings should ever be a source of pride to his children, and his memory cherished as a sacred gift. James H. and D. W. Rawlings were both soldiers in the war of the rebellion, and served with honor in Co. "G," 134th O. V. I.

James H. Rawlings is the third son of our subject, and is in every way worthy of having a biography follow the history of his father's family. He is a substantial farmer, living near the farm upon which he was born and raised, and inherits his father's enterprise and industry. His wedding was celebrated in May, 1865, he leading to the marriage altar Miss Laura Townley, of Wyandot County. She represents the Hedge family, one of the pioneers in the county, her father, Gilbert C. Townley, being a Methodist minister, belonging to the Cincinnati Conference. James and his wife have five children—Frank T., Irby E., Emily H., Edmund B. and Gilbert. The father of Mrs. Rawlings was a native of New York; his death occurred in November, 1854. Her mother resides with her daughter Alice, the wife of D. W. Rawlings, of Clark County. Mrs. Laura Rawlings was born April 12, 1846.

William J. W. Rawlings is also a farmer, and in completing the family history we incorporate the sketch of Mr. and Mrs. Rawlings with that of his father and brother, James H., which, with that of other members of the family, makes their genealogy almost complete to date from their grandfather's time. William is the eldest son, and was married in 1863, to Miss Elsetta Mumper. Their children are six in number—Annie L., James D., Thomas C., Ralph and Ruelle (twins), and Warren. Mr. Rawlings is also a prominent farmer, and has inherited much of the sagacity of his father in business ventures. His home is one of the neatest in his neighborhood, and the well-tilled farm is a source of much revenue. Politically, the family are all Republicans, but are somewhat divided theologically. We are proud of such a record as this family possesses.

Thomas Rawlings is also engaged in agriculture. The sons all live near enough their father's home to hear his dinner bell, and, without flattery, we can truly say, that their superiors for courtesy and hospitality cannot be found in the county. Thomas Rawlings and Miss Emily Humes were married March 6, 1864. They have no children. Mrs. Rawlings' parents, Samuel and Mary A. Humes, are both natives of Virginia; they have lived for more than a half-century in Union Township, and reared a family of ten children, of whom Sydney E., John S., Nannie M., Samuel R., Emily, William A., Mary E. and Edwin K. survive. Their mother died in 1867. Mrs. Emily

Rawlings is an elegant lady, and is eminently fitted by birth and education to preside in the household of her husband.

JOSEPH A. REYNOLDS, retired, Urbana; is a native of Virginia, and was born in 1802. His father, Judge John Reynolds, removed with his family to Champaign County about the year 1807, and settled first in Mad River Township, but afterward became a resident of Urbana, and the most extensive merchant and stock-dealer of his day. He was a man of wonderful business capacity, remarkable for a strict sense of honor and integrity. Judge Reynolds was married, Nov. 9, 1797, to Jane Leman, and they had a family of eight children, of whom Joseph A. is the only surviving member. His ancestors were originally from Wales and Ireland, and at an early day settled in Pennsylvania, removing later to Maryland, on the Potomac near the now famous Antietam. Judge Reynolds died Dec. 21, 1855, and his wife followed him March 5, 1857. The subject of this sketch received rudimentary education in the common schools, and afterward attended college at Cincinnati. On the 12th of July, 1825, he married Mary P. Tiffin, a most excellent lady, and daughter of Edward Tiffin, the first Governor of Ohio. Mr. Reynolds was trained to mercantile business, but afterward turned his attention to agriculture. He at one time lived in Chillicothe, but for a number of years has been a retired citizen of Urbana. His amiable wife died July 1, 1862. They had but one child, also deceased. Mr. Reynolds still resides at the southwest corner of High and Reynolds streets.

WILLIAM RICHARDS, retired farmer; P. O. Urbana. Very few men who arrive at the age of Mr. Richards can say they were born, reared and still live on the old homestead of their father. Mr. Richards is in his 69th year, and but for a slight attack of paralysis a short time ago, would still be as sprightly as many men at 40 years of age. His parents, Andrew Richards and Elizabeth Carter, were married in 1809, and were closely identified with the birth, growth and development of Champaign County. Andrew was a native of Virginia, afterward going to Kentucky, and subsequently coming to this county, where the three brothers, Andrew, Elijah and Josiah, were located on 400 acres in one body. They came here as early as 1806, when the forests swarmed with game, and the Mad River Valley was the Indian's favorite hunting ground. The first child born to Andrew and his wife was a daughter, Melinda; William was born March 1, 1812, and his father was a teamster during the Indian war commencing that year. The Indians often came to their house, but always seemed friendly, being great traders and always wanting to swap for something to eat. There were five children, of whom William is probably the only one living. His mother died first and Andrew, his father, in 1839. The marriage of William and Martha Powell was celebrated June 25, 1839, Rev. John C. Pearson officiating. They commenced housekeeping in the old home of his father. Sons and daughters, twelve in number, were born to them, but six only are living—Melinda, Ruth, Mary, Phœbe, Sarah P. and Emma G. They are all well settled in life; Emma, the youngest, being the only one unmarried. The family residence is a cozy, home-like place, neatly furnished. Peace and a sufficiency of everything that makes life desirable are to be found in this happy home. Mr. Richards has always been a successful business man, and during his long and useful life has retained the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has done business. His children should ever revere the memory of their parents who have done so much for them and provided so many comforts and luxuries for their benefit.

ROBERT E. ROBISON, farmer; P. O. Bowlesville. This gentleman is a native of Ohio, and was born in Warren Co. in 1821. His parents, Robert Robison and Elizabeth McMeen, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and were married in Lancaster Co., Ohio, about 1803. They were early settlers of Ohio, and their children, with the exception of Maria N., were born in Warren Co. They were nine in number—Jane T., John M., Grizella E., William P., Nancy D., Elizabeth H., Robert E. and James T. Three of these are living—the two youngest sons and Maria. The parents died long ago. Robert has been a resident of Champaign Co. for thirty-four years, and has since

coming here, become one of the wealthy men of the neighborhood. He was married to Miss Nancy A. Todd, of Champaign Co., in 1844. Her parents came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1840, and settled on Buck Creek, where the Union Mills are located, Robert Robison, the father of our subject, was in the war of 1812. Robert E. also has a war record, being a volunteer in Co. G, 134th O. V. I., serving as Captain of the company. He has three farms in this neighborhood, one of which is in Clark Co. Their children are eight in number, they having lost two. Those now living are named, respectively, Samuel T., Robert C., William A., Thomas C., Annie M., Nancy E., John E. and Carrie S. The three eldest sons are married, Samuel wedding Miss Clara Miller, Robert married Miss Matilda Rogers, and William Miss Mary, daughter of Newton and Elizabeth Hedges. Mr. Robison has an elegant farm residence, with a commanding view of the country on the south. He still manages the farm, which is highly cultivated and brings him a good income. He has made the greater portion of his money by his own industry, and his neighbors all speak of him in universal praise.

JOHN D. ROCK, dry goods, Urbana. Mr. Rock is a native of Champaign Co., born in Urbana in 1831. He was trained to business in his youth, and, in 1850, entered the dry goods store of W. D. & C. McDonald, and continued in the same store with the different firms who succeeded one another until he became a partner with H. D. McDonald, with whom he is now associated. Their stock is complete and their business a continuance of the success which has attended their predecessors who have at different times owned and operated this old-established and reliable dry goods house. Thus it will be seen Mr. Rock is emphatically a self-made man, having, by close attention to business, passed up through all the stages from "store-boy" to proprietor of one of the principal business houses of Urbana. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, in which he is an Elder and active worker, and is now, and has been for the past fifteen years, Superintendent of the Sunday school connected with that church. He married, in 1854, Miss Mary N., daughter of Rev. David Merrill, who, at an early day, was for a number of years Pastor of the Presbyterian Church here. Mrs. Rock is also a native of this county and an esteemed member of the church. The issue of this union has been two children—Alice G. and William M.

DR. B. A. ROSE, dentist, Urbana. Among the leading dentists of the city of Urbana, we record the name of Dr. Rose, who was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1826. There he resided until about 16 years of age, and acquired his primary education, after which he located in Wheeling, W. Va., where he matured, and, in 1849–50, was employed as Superintendent of the bridge-work of the B. & O. Railroad across the North Branch of the Potomac River, which he conducted. Removed thence to Cumberland, where he commenced the study of dentistry under Dr. J. D. Davis, a well known and worthy dentist. He completed his studies, returned to his native county and formed a partnership with Dr. Burlin, and, in 1852, started on travels, which he continued until his location in Urbana, in 1856, where he has since been favorably known. He is located in the northeast corner of the public square, second floor. He has been twice married—the first time in 1854 and the second time in 1865, to Miss Isabelle Fielding, of Lancaster, Ohio. One child was born by the first union and two by the second. All now survive.

GEORGE M. RUSSELL, of the firm of Russell Bros., dry goods, Urbana. Mr. Russell is a native of Virginia, born in Loudoun Co. in 1830; his parents, Aaron and Tamzon (Underwood) Russell, removed from Virginia to Ohio in 1833, and settled in Concord Township, this county, where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood. In the spring of 1854, he entered the store of A. Brown & Co. as clerk, and, one year later, he purchased an interest, and the firm became Brown & Russell; in the fall of 1856, he went to Sidney, where, in connection with his brother, James M., he did business about eight years; he returned to Urbana in the spring of 1865, and became a partner with O. T. Cundiff, who had established a store in 1830, on the site of Russell Bros.' present establishment; this partnership lasted until 1871, when Mr. Cundiff re-

tired, and the present firm, composed of George M., James M. and William M. Russell, was formed; the success of this firm is noteworthy, as all were country boys, who began as clerks. George M. is the senior member, and a business man of energy, wisdom and experience, and the firm now ranks with the best in Urbana. Mr. Russell is a member of the First M. E. Church, of which he has been Treasurer and Secretary several years; he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of Urbana's most respected citizens. He married, in 1855, Miss Eliza J., daughter of O. T. Cundiff; their children are Fanny V. (now Mrs. T. J. Price), Clifford M., Floy B. and George C.

HON. JOHN RUSSELL, deceased; the subject of this memoir, was born in Concord Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, Sept. 22, 1827. He was the fourth son of Robert and Mary Russell, who emigrated to this county from Loudoun Co., Va., about the year 1818, and settled near the farm where John was born. During boyhood, John Russell worked on his father's farm, assisting his parents, to whom he was very much attached, with his older brothers. When quite young, he exhibited a breadth of intellect and of good common sense which marked him for future usefulness. He acquired a common-school education at the district school near his home. After arriving at sufficient age, he taught school in winter time, and, by industry and economy, saved means, so that, in the fall of 1849, he was enabled to enter the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, where he remained for two years, graduating in the scientific course; then returned to his home, and soon after married Margaret M. Russell (who survives him), the daughter of Aaron and Tamzon Russell, and sister to Messrs. George M., James M. and William M Russell, now prominent merchants of Urbana, and John M. Russell, attorney, and a prominent business man of that city. The two families, though of the same name, were not related. John Russell was a Christian boy, and at an early age united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he remained an efficient and worthy member until his death, exemplifying all the Christian graces in an eminent degree in all his relations of life. In 1854, without his solicitation, he was nominated and elected Clerk of the Court in his native county by the largest majority ever given to any candidate in the county. His ability, courtesy and integrity so commended him to the court, the bar and the people, that he was continued in this office for nine years. Soon after the expiration of his last term as Clerk, he was appointed Chief Clerk to the Secretary of State, and, upon the resignation of Hon. William Henry Smith as Secretary of State, Gov. Hayes appointed Mr. Russell to fill the vacancy. At the expiration of his term of office, he returned to Urbana, and was occupied in the office of W. W. Wilson, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue for that district. In the fall of 1869, he was nominated by acclamation and elected Senator for the district, composed of the counties of Champaign, Clark and Madison, but before the meeting of the Legislature he was suddenly cut down by a stroke of paralysis, and died on the 16th of December, 1869, in the 43d year of his age. Mr. Russell was a man of the most abstemious habits. He was active in the support of the Government in the prosecution of the war to suppress the rebellion, and in him many a wounded soldier found a sympathizing friend and a liberal heart and hand. He was active and diligent in every good word and work. His rare capacity, unbounded integrity, uniform courtesy, coupled with his firm convictions of duty and his adherence to the right, caused him to be beloved in an eminent degree by all who knew him. At his death, the whole community joined in mourning his loss, and all the officers of the State met at Columbus and passed resolutions of deepest regret and highest eulogy upon his life and character, at which meeting Gov. Hayes, now President of the United States, presided. The officers of the State attended his funeral in a body, with Gov. Hayes at their head, who, on that occasion, united with the ministers of all the Christian Churches in giving his testimony to the many virtues and rare character of John Russell. Champaign County has produced many men of talent and distinction, but it has produced but few who equaled and none who excelled, in all the qualities of a truly useful Christian gentleman, the lamented subject of this brief sketch. His aged mother and his esteemed widow are yet living at and near Urbana, his mother being now

over 90 years of age, having for a long life impressed her Christian character and noble womanhood upon her entire family and the neighborhood in which she lived.

JOHN M. RUSSELL, lawyer, son of Aaron and Tamzon Russell; was born in Concord Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1839. Attended the schools in the neighborhood until the year 1856, when he entered the Urbana High School, where he remained about two years. In the month of September, A. D. 1858, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. He remained at college about two years. During the years 1861 and 1862, he was employed as teacher in the Urbana Union Schools, and, while thus engaged, he commenced the study of the law with Levi Gerger, Esq. On the 27th day of May, 1862, he resigned his position as teacher and volunteered as a private in Company H, 86th O. V. I. Was appointed Orderly Sergeant of his company, and accompanied his regiment into Western Virginia about the 1st of June, 1862, where he shared the exposures, privations and hardships incident to the life of a soldier, until Sept. 15, 1862, when the regiment was ordered back to Delaware, Ohio, where the entire command was mustered out by reason of the expiration of the term of service. He then returned to Urbana and resumed the study of the law until Nov. 26, 1863, when he was appointed an acting Master's Mate in the United States Navy, and assigned to duty on board the United States steamer Gazelle, attached to the Mississippi squadron, under command of Admiral Porter. He participated in several naval engagements on the Lower Mississippi, and accompanied the naval expedition up Red River, in the spring of 1864. On the 27th day of January, A. D. 1865, he resigned his position in the navy and returned to Urbana, and continued the study of the law until the 24th day of March, 1865, when he was admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court of Ohio. On the 24th day of October, 1867, at Urbana, Ohio, he was married to Frances M. Cramer, granddaughter of the late Joel Read, of Champaign Co., being at that time engaged in the book trade, which he continued until the year 1872, when he sold out his mercantile interest and entered upon the practice of the law, which he has continued to the present time. He has an interesting family of four children—Josephine, aged 12 years; Grace, aged 9 years; Pauline Matilda, aged 6, and John Weldin, aged 3 years, respectively.

RUSSELL BROTHERS, Urbana, Champaign Co. The dry goods house of Russell Brothers dates its origin back to January, 1871, at which time it succeeded to the business of Cundiff & Russell, Oliver T. Cundiff, of the latter firm, having founded the mercantile business on the present site more than fifty years since. The legitimate outgrowth of the trade then begun is the popular and enterprising firm of Russell Bros. By careful, prudent and thoughtful attention to the best interests of their trade, it has risen gradually to the most gratifying proportions, and now occupies a conspicuous place among the attractions of Urbana. The history of a firm like this, which from a small trade has grown into a large and prosperous business, is both interesting and instructive. It shows our young business men what energy, perseverance and pluck will accomplish in the world. George M. Russell, the senior member of the above firm, embarked in the dry goods trade in 1854. Two years subsequently went to Sidney, Ohio, accompanied by his brother, James M., and continued in the same business for eight years, returning to Urbana in 1865, where he has resided ever since. James M. Russell, of the above firm, in the year 1862, entered the 118th O. V. I. as a private soldier, enduring all the hardships and privations incidental to an active and aggressive campaign, his regiment accompanying Sherman to the sea. In September, 1862, he was appointed Sergeant Major of his regiment, and, on the 3d of January, 1863, he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant, and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant April 24, 1873, and made Adjutant of the regiment. Commissioned Captain in October, 1864, retaining that position until he resigned. The rapid promotion conferred upon him indicating his efficiency and competency in war as well as in peace. William M. Russell, junior member of the firm, was appointed, in 1868, United States Internal Revenue Inspector, and was sent to an important post, where the most trusty men were needed in those days of fraud and

corruption. Later, he was connected with the United States mail service, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, which positions afforded him an excellent opportunity for development in the rapid and accurate transaction of business, and enabling him to act efficiently and promptly, and especially fitting him for a business that brings him in contact with the masses. It is a rare thing to find a trio of men possessing more business experience, and better calculated to conduct a large and profitable business.

JOSHUA SAXTON, editor and real estate dealer, Piqua. Mr. Saxton is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Huntingdon, Dec. 11, 1807; his father was a hand manufacturer of nails; he assisted his father until 1822, when his mother died, and he came West, to Canton, Ohio, where John Saxton, an elder brother, was editor and proprietor of the Canton *Repositor;* after serving a six-years apprenticeship there, he was a "devil" in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Columbus and other points, and returned to Canton in 1830, and, in 1831, became a partner in the proprietorship of the *Repositor*, in which he continued until 1838. In 1830, Mr. Saxton made the first composition roller used in Canton, and, it is believed, the first used in the State. Mr. Saxton came to Urbana in the spring of 1838, by the solicitation of the leading Whig citizens, to take charge of a paper, and purchased the office and established the *Western Citizen*, now Urbana *Citizen and Gazette*, with which he has been connected until recently: he is now retired from the paper and editorial labor, being in his 73d year, and the oldest continuous editor in the State, having been engaged in editorial work since 1831. Mr. Saxton is emphatically a self-made man, for, in his youth, he received but the bare, rudimentary education obtained at the subscription schools of that day, and afterward educated himself while apprentice—"devil"—and editor; he began the issue of his paper in Urbana with a list of 300 subscribers (the citizens had promised him 500); he retires with a list of 1,500, and it was as high as 2,000 during the credit times. Mr. Saxton has been a worthy and active member of the M. E. Church for upward of fifty years. He married, in 1834, Miss Margaret A. Hemphill, a native of Pennsylvania and a childhood acquaintance, who visited friends at Canton, and thus the friendship of childhood grew into wedlock; they have had five children—John L., who died at 7 years of age; Frances R. widow of the late W. A. Brand; Emma, now Mrs. J. M. Knight; Sarah P., now Mrs. Edwin S. Hedges, of Springfield; Kate R., now Mrs. Frank M. Wood, also of Springfield.

MOSES M. SAYRE, attorney. Moses M. Sayre, son of Martin Sayre and Jane C. Sayre, daughter of the late Moses McIlvain, of Salem Township, was born Nov. 21, 1849, in Harrison Township, Champaign Co., Ohio. He was brought up on the farm, working and going to school in the country until March 5, 1869, when he entered the Preparatory Department of Oberlin College, in which he remained until the fall of 1870, when he entered the college department. He passed successively through the Freshman and Sophomore years and the first and second terms of the junior year, when he applied to the Faculty for a dismissal from the college, which was granted May 11, 1873. He at once applied for admission to the senior class of Yale College, and, after several days of scathing examination in all the studies which the class had pursued, he entered the senior class unconditionally—a thing rarely accomplished. He graduated June 25, 1874, with distinguished honor in a class of one hundred and twenty-three members. Although the roll was called four or five times every day, he never failed in a single instance in either college to respond to his name. He also holds an honorary degree, which the Trustees of Oberlin College presented him Aug. 8, 1874, on account of his scholarship, punctuality and general conduct while a member of the college. After graduating, the profession of teaching engaged his attention six months, but, not being satisfied with the occupation, he abandoned it. He has since been tendered several good situations, but has declined all offers to teach. He next read law with Judge William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar May 12, 1877, by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He began practicing his chosen profession Jan. 15, 1878,

in Urbana, Ohio, where he now remains, doing a successful business. He is a prominent politician and an enthusiastic Republican. He does considerable business in negotiating loans. He also gives close attention to his farming interests, having 205 acres of land, well watered with Mad River and Glady's Creek. He keeps his farms in good condition and well stocked with select stock, mainly cattle, in which he deals quite extensively.

FRANK SEWALL, A. M., Professor and Minister. The Rev. Frank Sewall, A. M., President of the Urbana University, Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science in the same institution, and minister of the New Church, in Urbana, since 1870, was born in Bath, Me., in the year 1837, and is the son of Wm. D Sewall, of that city. He was educated in the public schools, and, at the age of 16 years, entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me., where he was graduated in the degree B. A. at the age of 20. The same year, 1858, he went abroad; spent a winter in Rome and other parts of Italy; the following summer, went to Germany, where he was matriculated a student in the university of Tübingen in Würtemberg, and pursued his studies in theology, philosophy and literature under the direction of the learned scholar and eminent Swedenborgian, the late Dr. Frederick Immanuel Tafel, then professor of Philosophy and Librarian of the university. From Tübingen he went to pursue his studies at the university of Berlin, where he attended lectures under the eminent Orientalist, Bopp, the historian Ranke, the theologians Hengstenberg, Nitzch and others. He also traveled extensively in Germany, Switzerland and France, passing considerable time in Paris attending lectures at the Sorbonne, and subsequently making a sojourn at St. Amand, in Cher, enjoying the intimate society of the eminent French New Churchman, the late M. Le Boys des Guays. Returning to America after three years' absence, he received from Bowdoin College the degree of Master of Arts, and he then entered upon his preparation for the ministry of the New Church, in which faith he had been nurtured by his parents, studying under the direction of the Rev. Samuel F. Dike, his Pastor, and the ordaining minister of the Maine Association of the New Church. In 1862, he received license to preach, and accepted a call to the parish of the New Church in Glendale, Ohio. In the following year, at the request of his parish, he was ordained to the ministry of the New Church by the Rev. Samuel F. Dike, the ordination taking place at Gardiner, Me., at the meeting of the Maine Association there. In 1869, he married Thedia R. Gilchrist, daughter of William Gilchrist of N. Y. City. He continued in the pastorate of the church of the New Jerusalem in Glendale, until the year 1870, when, being elected President of the Urbana University, he removed with his family to Urbana, and took up his permanent residence in this city. His duties embrace the pastorate care and religious instruction of the students of the college, and also the teaching of the several branches of study assigned to his department of intellectual and moral science. The society of the New Church in Urbana, uniting their public worship with the college, came also under his ministry. He has, meanwhile, in 1865, made a second visit to Europe, enjoying an extensive tour, and meeting especially in England, a number of prominent members of the New Church. On this tour, he held services of Divine worship in the various cities of the continent where he and his friends would be passing the Lord's Day, and for a number of Sundays conducted worship and preached in Rome, where a considerable number of New Churchmen and others assembled to worship together. In 1862, Mr. Sewall was elected a member of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the General Convention of the New Church in America, and was some years ago made chairman of that committee, a position which he still holds. He was Clerk of the Ohio Association of the New Church for the four years 1866–70, and was President of that body for the years 1870–71, and is at present and for a number of years past, the Chairman of the Board of Missions. Mr. Sewall is the author of the following works: "The Christian Hymnal," "Hymns with Tunes for the Services of the Church," published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., in 1867; "The Prayer Book and Hymnal for the use of the New Church," 1868; "The Pillow of Stones, Divine Allegories from the Old Testament," 1876;

"The Hem of His Garment; Spiritual Lessons from the Life of Our Lord," 1876. Also the following stories for youth: "Moody Mike; or, The Power of Love: a Christmas Story," 1869; "Angelo, The Circus Boy," 1879. The above are all published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. In 1878, Mr. Sewall had published by Appleton & Co., of New York, his new aid in learning Latin by the "natural method." "The Latin Speaker, Easy Dialogues and Selections for Memorizing and Declaiming in the Latin Language." Mr. Sewall is also the author of a widely circulated pamphlet entitled "A Talk about Swedenborg," containing familiar explanations and defense of the doctrines of the New Church, and is a frequent contributor to the periodical literature of that religious body.

JOHN M. SHAUL, merchant. Among the business firms of Urbana who deserve more than a passing notice is Shaul & Co., dealers in stoves, tinware, queensware, glassware and house-furnishing goods. Their store is located at No. 9 South Main street. Mr. Shaul, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Ohio, born in Clark Co. in 1831, and son of Jeremiah Shaul, a resident of Wayne Township. Before engaging in business for himself, he was with a large jobbing house some two years, and commenced in the retail trade at Cable in 1860, where he continued in business until September, 1879, when he removed to Urbana. Here he formed a partnership with John Mayse, and the firm of Shaul & Co. has become one of the important business firms of Urbana. Mr. Shaul married, in 1860, Miss Almira Beatley, of Franklin Co., Ohio. They have five children—George, Hattie, Charles, Allie and Bessie. Nettie died in childhood. Mr. Shaul began business without capital, and, by economy and careful management, has increased it to goodly proportions, his being the first establishment exclusively of this kind in Urbana. His residence is at No. 79 North Main street.

JOHN SHOWERS, retired; P. O. Urbana. His paternal grandparents were of German extraction, born and raised in Pennsylvania. They moved to Berkeley Co., Va., in an early day, where they died. His maternal grandparents were natives of Maryland, where they were raised, married, reared a family and died. Abraham, the father of our subject, was born and raised in Virginia. Furnished a substitute in the war of 1812, and, early in the nineteenth century, married Elizabeth Miller, born in Maryland. After their marriage they settled in their native State, where they remained until after the close of the struggle of 1812. Having followed blacksmithing until about 1814, he then engaged in farming in Virginia. This was ever after his occupation. In October, 1834, he, wife and eleven children located in Champaign Co., where he purchased a farm. His death occurred in 1847; his wife died in 1858. Five of their children were born in Maryland, but John, the sixth, was born in Virginia, March, 1820; was partly raised in his native State and matured in Ohio. Here he, in 1846, married Martha A. Osborn. Six years later, death seized her and she was consigned to the silent tomb. One child was born to her, which preceded her. Mr. Showers married, for his second wife, Elizabeth Heflebower, a native of Ohio, born in 1831. She had born to her four children, of whom two are deceased. When a young man, Mr. Showers engaged in the carpenter trade, which he followed until after his first marriage, when he commenced farming, in which he was active, live and practical. Three years since, he removed to Urbana, where his wife died, in March, 1878.

J. F. SHUMATE, Secretary of Ohio Mutual Relief Association, Urbana. He was born, 1842, in West Liberty, Logan Co., Ohio, and is a son of B. E. and Elizabeth A. Shumate; he is the last of a family of nine children, of whom one died in infancy. J. F. was raised in his native county, and obtained his education in his boyhood days. He engaged in the shoemaker's trade, which he followed until 1862, at which time he enlisted in Company I, 96th O. V. I., going in service and remained until the close of the great struggle. In the meantime, he participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Vicksburg, Ft. Morgan, Ft. Gaines, Mobile and others. He was one of the few who returned home uninjured; he was discharged at Camp Chase, then returned home, where he soon engaged with Griffith Ellis, of Urbana, in merchant tailoring, but after-

ward was in the insurance business. In 1868, he married S. Isabelle Parckchus, of this city. In 1872, when the association of which he is Secretary was organized, he was elected to his present official department, and annual re-elections have since followed. The association is the oldest of its kind in the State; is favorably known far and wide, with a large membership, which has been steady and firm from its start. Mr. and Mrs. Shumate have had three children.

CHARLES G. SMITH.* Chicago is a great city, but her greatness consists not nearly so much in the area inclosed by her municipal boundaries, or the numerical aggregate of her population, as in the fact that she is the focus of the Northwest—the receiving and distributing point where centralize the energies and wants of the millions of people who live beyond. The men who have so successfully labored through a long course of years to bring about this result are the true benefactors of Chicago. To bring hither the products of the whole world, outside of the Northwest, to show to the people that they could be served here with as good material, as varied selections, as new styles, and at as moderate prices, as at the East, saving the cost and the risk of carriage, and the time and expense of journeys thither, was to do a great part of the work of building up our city. The trade in drugs is immense. Within a few years, it has risen from nothing to the prominence it now occupies. The wholesale drug merchants of Chicago now supply the physic and perfumery of the great West, and subserve a large portion of many other wants. This fact is largely due to the exertions of one man, who is noted as having done more than most others to extend the business of the city, by showing to the people of the surrounding country that they could rely on the integrity of Chicago merchants to serve them with whatever they required, and on their enterprise for offering better facilities than could be found elsewhere.

This man is Charles G. Smith, who was born in the town of Nelson, Madison Co., N. Y., July 23, 1831. His father, George Smith, was a native of Orange Co., N. Y., his grandfather having emigrated from Scotland to that county in early manhood, and there married into a highly respectable family. His mother was a daughter of Judge Ebenezer Lyon, of Nelson, one of the first Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Madison Co., his term of office being in the years 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809. He was also Supervisor for fifteen years. The American ancestors of Mr. Smith were all farmers, and both of his grandfathers served with honor in the Revolutionary war. They were among the most highly respected members of the community in which they lived, and were men of the strictest integrity of character.

When Mr. Smith was 5 years of age, his father died, leaving him, the youngest of seven children, to struggle through the world without the advantage of paternal aid or counsel. The widow's work was no ordinary one, but she undertook it bravely. She sold the farm and removed to Cazenovia, that she might secure to her children better advantages of education than were possible at their birthplace. After a stay of rather more than a year there, she, by the advice of friends, removed to the western part of the State of New York—Rushfield, Allegany Co.—and there the greater portion of Mr. Smith's early life was spent.

Those early years were spent to good purpose. His only educational advantages were those offered in the village schools of that early day, but the existing lack was more than supplied by an insatiable thirst for knowledge and a determination to acquire everything that lay within his mental reach. Every spare moment was devoted to reading and writing, his object being especially to perfect himself in business qualifications. Multitudinous scraps of paper, covered with business forms and penmanship studies, attested his attention. His whole boyish ambition was centered on this one goal, and, while other boys played or slept, he was engaged in preparing himself to step out into the busy world and take his place as one able to compete for the prize of business success.

His eldest brother had removed to Chicago, and, in the summer of 1849, procured for him a clerkship in the drug store of Mr. L. M. Boyce; before Mr. Smith arrived

*This sketch is copied from the history of prominent business men of Chicago, published in 1869, with additions since that date.

in Chicago, Mr. Boyce died of cholera, and the establishment was bought by the firm of Sears & Bay. Mr. Smith commenced his apprenticeship to the drug business under them, his advent in Chicago being made in October, 1849. At this time, the entire jobbing drug trade of the city did not amount to more than $100,000 per year, but, as the population of the country increased, and the means of communication with the great West beyond were extended, this branch of business grew with corresponding rapidity. Six years thereafter, in 1855, it had increased tenfold, amounting to at least $1,000,000. Mr. Smith very soon acquired a knowledge of the business, and gained the confidence of his employers by his strict attention to business, and his unremitting regard for their interests. On the retirement of Mr. Bay from the firm in the year 1852, he was advanced to the position of head clerk. During this time he attended Bell's Commercial College. On the 1st of January, 1854, he became a partner in the firm, assuming the place made vacant by Mr. Bay. The business was henceforth conducted under the firm name of Sears & Smith, they occupying the same store as previously, No. 113 Lake street.

During the first year of the partnership the business doubled, and, the opportunity for trade extension appearing to be good, they, in February, 1855, took into the firm Mr. Edwin Burnham, now the senior partner in the firm of Burnham & Van Schaack. This partnership, under the name of Sears, Smith & Co., continued for two years, when Mr. Sears retired, and the business was continued by the remaining partners, under the firm name of Burnham & Smith, a removal being effected to No. 23 Lake street. This place was held for three years, when the growing demands of the business imperatively called for more room. A removal was made to No. 16 Lake Street, which place was held until March, 1864, when the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Smith established himself alone, at No. 259 South Water street, pending the erection of the spacious edifice he now occupies, for the building of which he had contracted with the Hon. J. Y. Scammon.

January 1, 1866, Messrs. C. Henry Cutler and Henry T. West became his partners. The business, now conducted under the firm name of Smith, Cutler & Co., has attained to mammoth proportions. As a continuation of one of the oldest wholesale houses in the city, and a pioneer in its branch of trade, the firm occupies a really commanding position among its fellows, transacting the lion's share of the exclusively wholesale drug trade of our city, which, for the year 1866, amounted to between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, and now extends over twelve different States and Territories. Mr. Smith's business motto has always been "Deal honorably with all." He has always endeavored to prevent the introduction into the trade of inferior qualities of goods, and has uniformly exercised the utmost care to secure the purity of drugs purchased by him. He has aimed, all through his business life, to merit the confidence of his patrons, and so to deal with them that they shall at least be satisfied that they cannot do better elsewhere. Among all those whose strict business integrity has won so honorable a name for the merchants of Chicago, none has done more than Mr. Smith. This conscientious business trait is but the legitimate sequel to the youthful manifestations of his character in the family of his mother. He was always thoughtful and amiable, kind and considerate, as he has been in the family that have been raised around him in his mature years.

Shortly after his arrival in Chicago, Mr. Smith's attention was directed to the subject of his religious duties. His mother being a Baptist, he joined the First Baptist Church of this city, and for two years the greater part of his time not devoted to his business was occupied in the study of theology. He, however, became dissatisfied with the Baptist faith, being persuaded that it was too indefinite for him. His partner, Mr. John Sears, was a member of the New Jerusalem Church, and conversation with him and the reading of "New Church" books enabled him to solve many doubts that he had previously entertained on doctrinal points. A thorough investigation of the teachings of the New Church resulted in convincing him of their truth, and, in the year 1853, he became a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem, worshiping in

the temple on Adams street, near the lake, with which he is still in communion. The writings of Swedenborg, in particular, made a profound impression on his mind, and were very influential in molding his character. Mr. Smith is one of our most highly respected citizens. He has never tried to make a noise in the world, being simple and unobtrusive in his manner, but he has wielded an influence which has been very widely felt in this part, and is now as potent as ever. His business abilities are universally recognized as of the highest order, and his judgment, although he is yet a young man, is regarded as almost infallible in all matters to which he has directed his attention. He is a man of strong will, but mild in expression, and invariably true to his friends.

Mr Smith was married January 7, 1855, to Annie E. Cooper, a daughter of Alexander Cooper, of Peoria, Ill. She died January 17, 1861, leaving two daughters, aged respectively 2 and 4 years. On the 16th of August, 1866, Mr. Smith married his present wife, Eliza L. White, only daughter of Moses White, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and for many years a prominent merchant in that city. By his present wife he has seven children—four sons and three daughters.

In the year 1868, Mr. Smith retired from the drug business in Chicago, and removed to a country seat at Wilmington, Ill., where for one year he resided, but at the end of that time removed to Urbana, Ohio, for the purpose of educating his children at the New Church school located in that city. He retired from active business in Chicago, principally on account of failing health, but soon after locating in Urbana he regained his health, and his life-long business habits soon compelled him to again enter an active business career. He purchased an interest in the tannery on the corner of Main and Water streets, with the intention of increasing and developing the leather manufacturing interests of Urbana to a greater extent, but in 1871, the great fire of Chicago having destroyed Mr. Smith's property in that city, and being able to collect only a small amount of the insurance, on account of the failure of the insurance companies, he was compelled to use the money intended for the development of his new business in the erection of business houses in Chicago, which, with his usual energy and promptness, he immediately carried into effect.

In 1874, having, to some extent, recovered from his losses in Chicago, he purchased the balance of the tannery, becoming sole proprietor, since which time he has rebuilt, added and extended the buildings and increased the business to more than fourfold what it was when he first took hold of it, thus demonstrating that he still possesses those same eminent business qualifications and characteristic energies that won for him a leading place among the foremost merchants of the great metropolis of the West. He manufactures an extra fine quality of oak leather, which is in large demand by wholesale dealers in many leading cities throughout the United States, the demand being greater than he can readily supply.

Politically, he is an earnest Republican, believing that the interests of the country demand the continuation of that party in power. He has taken a deep and active interest in the growth and progress of the New Church college of Urbana, and is one of the Trustees and Treasurer of that institution. He is also connected with several other institutions, in which he exerts his influence for good. He has now the leading manufacturing establishment in Urbana, and his position among the business men of this city is one in which he and his descendants may feel a just pride.

DAVID W. SOWLES, capitalist and proprietor Exchange Hotel, Urbana. Mr. Sowles is a native of New York State, born in Schoharie Co. in 1811. He started West in 1833, and arrived in Urbana in December, when, by reason of sickness, he was compelled to remain until May, 1834, at which time, out of funds and indebted $50 for the expenses of his sickness, he went to Springfield and engaged as clerk in a hotel. The following September he returned to Urbana, and became clerk in charge of the Exchange Hotel. While so engaged, he began a career which proved a financial success. Gen. Jackson having ordered that all lands should be paid for in specie, and the Urbana Bank not being compelled to exchange for other than their own issue, refused specie on all other bills. Mr. Sowles conceived the idea of picking up bills on the Urbana Bank and

selling them at a premium to those who had not provided themselves with specie. In this way he got his debts paid and something ahead. He married Polly Ann Hite in 1835; she died in 1839, leaving one son, Royal J., now a business man of Delhi, Texas. During the financial pressure of 1840 to 1843, Mr. Sowles operated extensively in the money market, clearing a handsome profit on his transactions, forming the foundation of a fortune, which he has managed so successfully that he now ranks as one of the solid men of Urbana. In 1845 he married Miss Sallie Hunter, daughter of George Hunter, deceased, whose widow was proprietor of the hotel when he was a clerk, in 1835. He purchased the interests of the respective heirs, and, in 1860, took charge of the house. He afterward purchased the property adjoining on the east, and united the two buildings, and added thereto until the present Exchange Hotel is the result. The success of Mr. and Mrs. Sowles, as host and hostess, is attested in strongest terms of compliment by a grateful traveling community. They have had five children, viz.: George H., now in Texas; Della, wife of John R. DeCamp, banker of Cincinnati; Frank B., a graduate of the law school at Ann Arbor, lately engaged in the lumber business in Cincinnati; Charles W., proprietor of the Urbana Soap Factory; and Willie, a promising lad of 16, and an adept on the piano-forte. Mrs. Hunter was a Fitch, descended from the Randolph family of Virginia, and related to Maj. Oliver, of Ft. Meigs fame.

STONE BROS., hardware merchants, Urbana. S. L. P. Stone, the senior member of the firm, was born July 24, 1838, in Virginia, where he was raised in his father's grist-mill and received instructions in the business from his father. In 1858, he came to Champaign Co. and took charge of the Vance & Crane Mill, on Buck Creek. There he remained four years with good success. He then engaged in the grocery trade in Urbana, with D. O'Connor, in the Glen Building. Some time after, he purchased his partner's interest and became sole proprietor. Eight years later he sold it and formed the partnership indicated at the opening of this sketch. F. F. Stone, the junior member of the firm, was born April 2, 1841, in Hampshire Co., Va., where he grew to the age of 17. In the meantime, he acquired a fair education in Emmetsburg College, Md., and engaged as clerk in a store. In 1858, he came to this city, and soon after became employed in the hardware store of William M. Young, a prominent merchant of Urbana at that period. From 1863 to 1868 he was engaged in the hardware trade in Colorado and Montana. In the fall of 1869, he married Miss Agnes Lee, of Urbana, who came from New York State in 1858. Soon after, he moved to Mansfield and carried on the hardware trade until the association with his brother was formed, in May, 1872. They bought the stock of J. H. Patrick, on N. Main street, in the building they now occupy, and have added to their stock and now carry, in connection with it, all articles found in a first-class hardware store, pumps and bent work. Since in business here, S. L. P. has been identified with nearly all the public interests of the city. Stone Bros. are thorough-going business and sociable men. S. L. P. married, Sept. 23, 1871, Miss Julia, daughter of Levi Geiger, whose biography appears in this history. She was born in 1843. The issue of this union are Ida Maude and (twin sons) F. F., Jr., and L. G. The children of F. F., the junior member of the firm, are Montana and F. L., a son.

W. J. SULLIVAN, physician, Urbana; born July 7, 1824, in Greene Co., Ohio, and when but a child his parents brought him to Logan Co., Ohio, where he matured and received his primary education. He read medicine in East Liberty under Dr. J. W. Hamilton, and graduated from the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1853. He immediately located in West Middlebury, Logan Co., and commenced practice, but ten years later removed to Bellefontaine, where he remained until 1866, since which time he has been a resident of Champaign Co., and two years ago located in this city, corner of Main and Court streets. He has passed through twenty-seven years' practice, enjoyed a favorable patronage, and has been very successful. As a military man, he was Assistant Surgeon of the 96th O. V. I. for eight months, when ill health caused him to resign and return home, where he remained until 1864, when he enlisted as Surgeon of the 132d O. N. G. for one hundred days, serving

until the close of the term. He married Sarah J. Allen April 17, 1859. One son—Edward N.—was born to them March 4, 1862. Mrs. Sullivan is a native of Logan Co., Ohio, born in West Middlebury Nov. 21, 1837.

JOSIAH G. TALBOT, hats and caps. Mr. Talbot belongs to one of the old families of Urbana. He is the son of Josiah G. Talbot, who was a native of Maryland, and served as a Lieutenant in the war of 1812. He was a hatter and furrier, and removed from Xenia to Urbana, in 1823, for the purpose of getting nearer the fur supply, and continued in business here until his decease, in 1854. His wife was a daughter of Capt. Forsythe, of Canada. She could speak the French, English and Indian tongues. She once dined with Tecumseh and Little Turtle at Ft. Wayne, and was present at Hull's surrender, the Captain who was then in command having married her only sister. She afterward came to Dayton, where she met Lieut. Talbot. The subject of this sketch was born April 26, 1828, while his mother, with other members of the family, was visiting her people at Thames, Canada. He has been occupied in merchandising since 1851, with the exception of six years spent in farming. He engaged in the hat and cap business in 1877, which business descended from his father through the hands of several members of the family. The store is located at No. 35 Monument Square, and is the only exclusively hat and cap establishment in the city. He married, in 1860, Mrs. Lavina Lapham, by whom he has three children, one son and two daughters. He is a member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and was the organizer of the Howard-Weaver Mission in 1866, and has had charge of it since. Mr. Talbot is an earnest Christian worker and an estimable and worthy citizen.

C. W. L. TAYLOR, deceased. The stroke of the mallet chisels the firm marble into a shaft of beauty, and artistic skill fashions the letters that tell of the birth, years and death, but time covers the monument with mosses and defaces the inscription. As we well know, change is constant and general. Generations are rising and passing unmarked away. As it is a duty to the child and a present gratification to the parent, we here place on record a true sketch of C. W. L. Taylor and a brief outline of his parents. His father, William S., was born in Jefferson Co., Va., where he was raised, and married Mary Hickman, of Shepherdstown, Va., in the spring of 1831, and immediately emigrated West, locating in Union Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, where he soon became prominently identified in the interests of the county, and was known as a Christian and a true and honest man. About 1854, he sold his farm and located in Urbana, and in the fall of the same year was elected as County Surveyor, which office he filled until within a short time of his death, in the fall of 1856. His wife, too, passed away, in October, 1871. She was of noble talent and good spirit. C. W. L., the subject of this sketch, was born in Union Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, Dec. 9, 1831. He was raised and mostly educated in his native county, though he enjoyed a course of engineering and surveying at the Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. In the summer of 1856, he was his father's deputy, and after the death of his father he was appointed to fill the vacancy, the same fall being elected to the office, which he filled by re-elections until his death, except a short period, during which time he was his successor's deputy. In the midst of the term, the successor enlisted in the late war, and he filled the unexpired term. Thus has he been identified as a county official for nearly a quarter of a century, and at his death, April 19, 1880, his only son, W. H. L., who is of competent ability, was chosen to fill the vacancy. He is a bright and promising young man. Thus has the office passed down through three generations. C. W. L. Taylor married, Dec. 11, 1856, Elizabeth C. Detwiler, a native of Champaign Co., Ohio.

JAMES TAYLOR, attorney, Urbana. Mr. Taylor is another of the life residents of Champaign County; he is a son of John Taylor, who was a son of John Taylor, Sr., who emigrated from Virginia and settled in Mad River Township, in 1806, where John, Jr. grew up, married and resided a long time. Subsequently he resided in Concord Township, where his family was mostly raised. He was an active, intelligent

citizen, and at one time edited the *Western Dominion*, the first Democratic paper issued in this county. In 1848, he received the appointment of Register of the Land Office, and removed to Defiance, where his wife, daughter of Ezekiel McAllister (also a pioneer of Mad River), died, in 1873. The father still resides in Defiance, being in his 84th year. The subject of this sketch was born in Mad River Township, in 1823, and has always resided in this county; when his father removed to Defiance, he was Postmaster, which prevented him from accompanying the family. He remained on the farm during his youth, and also taught school. When he became of age he had saved money enough to attend the Springfield High School, under the tutorship of Chandler Robbins. He read law with Gen. J. H. Young, and was admitted to practice in 1854; subsequently he was elected Sheriff. He was again Postmaster during the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, and did not commence the practice of his profession until 1862. In 1863, he was a candidate for Probate Judge, and was also a candidate for Presidential Elector from this district in 1876. In January, 1863, Mr. John S. Leedom became a partner with him in the practice of law, a relation which has since continued. He, as were his ancestors, is a Democrat, and has always taken a prominent part in public affairs. Since 1863, he has been Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and was at one time a candidate for State Senator from this district, but being opposed by a popular candidate and a standing Republican majority, was defeated. He married, in 1855, Miss Frances G. Ralston, who resided near Philadelphia, Penn. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

REV. H. H. THOMPSON, D. D., Urbana. Rev. H. H. Thompson, D. D., minister of the United Presbyterian Church, was born October 13, 1819, in Belmont Co., Ohio. He was reared on a farm, and in early life only enjoyed the advantages common to such a lot, and the country schools of that day. In the Fall of 1837, he entered Franklin College, Ohio, where he spent two and a half years. The remainder of his collegiate training was received at Madison College, Guernsey Co., Ohio. Having completed his collegiate course in the fall of 1842, he entered the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary of Allegheny, Penn. After passing through the usual course of instruction, he was licensed to preach the Gospel, on the 23d day of April, 1845. During the following summer he was engaged as a missionary among the hills of Northwestern Virginia. The succeeding winter was again spent at the seminary. His second summer was spent in preaching to the vacancies in Southeastern Ohio; he was then transferred to Northwestern Pennsylvania; here was called to take charge of a congregation at Cochranton, Crawford Co., Penn. He was ordained and installed as Pastor of this congregation Sept 9, 1847. Here he spent the prime and vigor of his days, laboring with zeal and earnestness till the 11th of February, 1865, at which time he was released from the pastoral care of the congregation. During the period of his pastorate at this place he also served the congregation of Sandy Creek, in Venango County, for one-third of his time, during a period of eight years. He was then released from this congregation, and the same portion of his time given to the congregation at Meadville, for a period of four years. The remaining years spent in Pennsylvania his labors were given to the congregation of Cochranton. On the 1st of April, 1865, he removed to Urbana, Ohio, and took charge of the United Presbyterian congregation of that place, where he continued to labor as their Pastor till April, 1878, a period of thirteen years. At this time his health became so impaired that he was compelled to surrender his pastoral charge, and cease for a time the active service of the ministry. He still continues to reside in Urbana, and, his health being restored, is again actively engaged in his Master's service.

D. W. TODD, Probate Judge, Urbana. Mr. Todd is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Dauphin County Dec. 31, 1835. His father, David Todd, came with his family, consisting of wife and ten children, to Ohio, in 1846. Leaving his family with a brother, in Warren County, he prospected, and in the following year settled in

Pretty Prairie, near Urbana, where his decease occurred, in 1868, and where his widow, who was Miss Sarah McCormick, still resides, being in the 84th year of her age. The subject of this sketch remained on the farm until about 19 years of age, receiving such rudimentary training as the district schools afforded; he then entered the Miami University, at Oxford, from which he graduated in 1860, after which he read law in the office of Shellabarger & Goode, of Springfield; served about one year in the army, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1863, and in the following month opened an office in Urbana. In the fall of the same year he was elected Prosecutor, and re-elected in 1865. From 1873 to 1875, he was Superintendent of the Urbana Machine Works —a losing venture. In October, 1878, he was elected Probate Judge, which office he now administers creditably and satisfactorily. His residence is situated on Scioto street. He married, in 1863, Virginia H. Hamilton. He was again married, in 1870, to Ellen W., daughter of David H. Hovey. By his first wife he had two sons—Lee H. and Robert M. By his second wife he has three children—Nanny H., Frank W. and William McC.

JOHN E. TODD, farmer; P. O. Urbana. Among the many beautiful farms skirting the Pretty Prairie is the elegant one of Mr. Todd. There is perhaps no finer landscape presented to the view from any residence in the township, and the taste displayed in the grounds and buildings are of that exquisite kind seldom seen outside of the larger cities. The parents of Mr. Todd were natives of Pennsylvania and emigrated from that State to Warren Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1846. Their children, ten in number, came with them, and eight are still living. Their names are given in the biography of T. M. Todd, of this township. David Todd was one of those quiet, unassuming men who loved his home, his wife and his children more than anything else on earth. He was an ardent temperance men and taught his children the beauties of truth and honor by a life-long example that has shown its fruits in those who now represent him. The date of his death is named in the sketch of Thomas M. Todd. He died as he had lived, trusting in that promise made to those who live humbly and walk uprightly. John E. Todd and Miss Jennie M. Mumper were married in 1859. They have eight children —Winfield Scott, Clarence M., Sadie, John H., Annie, Marion R., Percy C. and Jennie. They were all born on the beautiful homestead of their grandfather, that is now rendered dear to their parents by the associations surrounding them. Mr. Todd was one of the Ohio National Guards, 134th Regiment, but saw no active service. He is rather an active local politician, and is an acknowledged leader of the Republican party in his neighborhood. His life thus far has been a quiet one, he having no desire for official honors. His farm was the drill ground and his house the armory of the company of National Guards during their organization.

THOMAS M. TODD, farmer; P. O. Urbana. Mr. Todd takes a place in history among the prominent men of this township, as his family is one that has been foremost in advancing the business interests of the county, and noted alike for energy and honor. The parents of Thomas M., David and Sarah Todd came to Urbana Township in 1847. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and their children, twelve in number, were born there. Two died in Pennsylvania, and ten came with them to Ohio—Jane, Mary, Eliza, Henry M., Thomas M., John E., Sarah M., David W., Rebecca N. and James S. The old gentleman was a soldier during the war of 1812, and his brother, James, was Captain of the company. The death of David Todd occurred in 1867. His wife still survives and makes her home with her son John. Three children still remain in this county—Thomas M., John and David W., who is Probate Judge of this county. The sons have all the energetic characteristics of their sire, and three of them engage in agriculture; John lives on the old homestead; James S. is a Presbyterian minister and resides in California. Thomas M. Todd was married in 1857, to Miss Mary M. Rawlings, a daughter of one of our pioneers. Their children are named David S., James R., Alma, William H., Thomas R. and Pearl. Mr. Todd has been Infirmary Director for the past eight years, and has been Clerk of the school board several terms.

All his official duties have been discharged with credit, and his reputation as a business man is of that high order that engages the confidence of every one.

S. S. TWICHELL, Superintendent of Infirmary, Urbana. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch occupies a very important position in this county, having in charge its paupers and the management of the large farm and business interests of the establishment. In this he has shown an aptitude for the business that has never been equaled perhaps in the history of the Infirmary. He is now filling the second term as Superintendent, and his re-engagement is sufficient evidence of his appreciation by the Board of Directors. This farm comprises 173 acres of choice land, situated two miles from Urbana, and is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is employed. At present, there are forty-four inmates—twenty-three males and twenty-one females. The building is large and admirably arranged, and has a capacity for accommodating one hundred patients. Under the skillful supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Twichell, it presents an air of neatness and comfort rarely seen in institutions of like character. The capacity for insane persons amounts to thirty beds, but since the new asylum was built at Columbus, more of that class are admitted. Everything is raised on the farm that is necessary to supply the table, and in this respect the farm is self supporting. Clothing, groceries, etc., are supplied by the county, there not being surplus enough to sell to supply this need. The baking is done in a large oven that contains ninety loaves at one time. The sleeping-rooms are neat, and the dining-rooms are divided into two compartments, in which the sexes are separated. The women occupy the rooms over the main building; the men the hall attached to a building termed Gents' Sitting-room. The family history of Mr. Twichell will be given, as he is especially deserving of mention. He is a native of New Jersey, coming to Ohio in 1871. He married Miss Virginia Hedges in 1868. They are parents of two sons—Clayton and Foster. Mr. Twichell resided fourteen years in Minnesota, with the exception of three years, which he spent as a soldier in Co. K, 8th Minn. V. I. The first two years was spent on the frontier, where he participated in two of the hardest-fought Indian battles of the war. He engaged in the battles of Murfreesboro and The Pines, and was with Sherman's army when Johnston surrendered. He was also under Gen. Sully when his army crossed the plains in 1864, and was in every engagement, escaping without a wound. He took charge of the Champaign Co. Infirmary in 1879, and has filled the position with great credit.

M. J. & J. E. VALENTINE, farmers; P. O. Urbana. These gentlemen are numbered among the prominent farmers of Champaign Co., and, although not long residents, are, without doubt, permanently settled, and are a valuable acquisition to the society in which they live. Being natives of Pennsylvania, they came to this county in 1861, and purchased their present farm in the fall of 1863. One of the most commanding brick residences in the township adorns this fine farm, which has been put under a high state of cultivation under their ownership. Morris Valentine was married in Pennsylvania, in 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Climenson, of that State. Her parents, John and Ann Climenson, were natives of England, and came to America about 1820. There were four children (three sons and one daughter), in the family of George Valentine—Alice A., Morris J. and John E., our subjects, and Joseph T., who still lives in Pennsylvania. The daughter, Alice, and her mother reside in Urbana. Morris and his wife have five living children—Joseph D., Frank E., Charles W., Gustavus L. and William M. Those deceased were named Annie C., John and George S. John E. Valentine was a volunteer in Co. A, 134th O. V. I., during the war of the rebellion, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. Those of the children who are old enough have acquired a good education. Frank is engaged in the drug business in Urbana. John E. makes his home with his brother Morris. They farm together. They are very prosperous, social gentlemen, and have the entire confidence of their acquaintances as being men of undoubted integrity and correct business habits.

A. F. VANCE, Jr., Assistant Cashier Third National Bank of Urbana, Ohio, was born in Salem Township, Champaign Co., January 26, 1840; he was raised on his

father's farm and enjoyed the benefit of the common schools. During the greater part of the late war he was clerk of Maj. George Pomeroy, Paymaster, U. S. A., and later he was promoted to the position himself, which he held until the close of the great struggle; then he engaged in the boot and shoe trade in New York City, where he remained until the fall of 1869, when he settled on his farm, a short distance south of Urbana; this he has since cultivated and superintended. In June, 1875, he was elected to his present position, which he has filled with respect and honor. His father, Judge Alexander F. Vance, Sr., is a son of Gov. Vance. His grandfather, Joseph C. Vance, was one of the first two men who became residents of what is now Urbana, and surveyed the town in 1804. They afterward became "Directors." and were intimately connected with the early settlement and formation of the town. He had a family of nine children—two daughters and seven sons, of whom George Vance was the third son. His decease occurred in 1809. At that date Governor Vance was a young married man, with the advantages of being brought up in one of the first families of Urbana; he had married Mary Lemon, a native of Virginia. During the war of 1812, he was Captain of a company of riflemen, and built a block-house at Quincy, on the Miami, and connected with the Quartermaster's department. He several times drove hogs and cattle to Fort Meigs (Perrysburg) for the supplies of the army. He became a member of the State Legislature in 1815, and a member of Congress from 1820 to 1836; afterward was called to the Governor's chair, and in 1845 and 1846 was again in Congress, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1851. On his way home from Cincinnati he suffered a severe stroke of paralysis, at Springfield, from which he never recovered. His death occurred in 1852, in the 67th year of his age. He had a family of twelve children—three daughters and nine sons—of whom the Judge is now the only survivor. He was born in 1811, and the second son grew to manhood in the early days of log-rollings, husking bees and quiltings, attended with horse races, and ending with an evening frolic. He was a pupil in a high school at Columbus, in 1822, under the tutorship of Rev. Russell Bigelow, a pioneer Methodist minister of considerable ability. From 1827 to 1830, he was in attendance at the Miami University, henceforward was on a farm until 1859, when he located in Urbana. Two years later, he was elected Probate Judge, and re-elections have since followed, to 1878. During all his proceedings he had but one decision overruled. He married, Aug. 6, 1835, Mary R. Ward, grand-daughter of the original proprietor of Urbana; six sons and seven daughters have been born to them, of whom A. F., Jr., the subject of this sketch, on Feb. 18, 1868, married Mary G. Jamison, a native of this city, born Sept. 5, 1848, and daughter of William Jamison, a deceased merchant of Urbana. They have one daughter—Louisa J., born in July, 1872.

S. H. WALLACE, school teacher, Urbana. S. H. Wallace was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Feb. 28, 1825, of Scotch parentage on the paternal and German on the maternal side. He received a very limited education at the pay and district schools of that early day, which were none of the best. In the year 1840, he was indentured to W. H. McFarland, of Westville, Ohio, and served a period of six years' apprenticeship to the saddle, harness and collar making trade. July 5, 1846, he married Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. John Taylor, of Defiance Co., Ohio. Mrs. Wallace was born in this county June 15, 1827. Seven children blessed this union, viz., Anna, Mary (died young), Emma G., John T., Ida May, Edward L. and Charles L. Mr. Wallace, while serving his term of apprenticeship, did not neglect every favorable opportunity of improving his mind, and, at the close of his term of service, was considered a fair scholar. Commenced teaching in the fall of 1847, and has followed that profession almost uninterruptedly for a period of thirty-three years. Having been his own teacher, and actuated by a laudable ambition to stand at the head of the profession, he has, by hard study, risen step by step from the little log schoolhouse in the woods to occupy a responsible position in the people's college—the Urbana High School—and it is universally admitted that he possesses three important elements to successful teaching, in an eminent degree, viz., educational qualification, power to govern, and the ability to secure the love and respect of his pupils.

Mr. Wallace was appointed and served as Postmaster at Tremont a number of years. Was one of the census-takers in 1860; also, during his residence in Urbana, from the year 1854 to 1860, was a student of medicine, and took a full and thorough course of reading with Dr. Edward P. Fyffe as preceptor. In conclusion, Mr. Wallace's physical culture was remarkable. He succeeded, by constant practice at athletic sports and feats of strength, in lifting the enormous weight of one thousand one hundred and twenty pounds; could hold at arm's length sixty pounds, and could straighten his arm above his head holding in his hand one hundred pounds, and now, at the age of 56, turns hand-springs, runs foot-races, and says that he has no knowledge of what it means to be old.

HON. W. R. WARNOCK, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, is a native of Urbana, and belongs to one of the pioneer families of the city. He is the son of Rev. David and Sarah A. Warnock, and the grandson of Rev. Samuel Hitt, who, in the year 1809, settled on a farm which is now within the corporate limits of Urbana. Judge Warnock was born at Urbana, Aug. 29, 1838. By teaching and other employments, he secured an education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, where he graduated in July, 1861. He then commenced the study of law with Judge Ichabod Corwin, and continued in his office a few months, when, feeling the claims of his country to be supreme, he recruited a company, and was commissioned as Captain in July, 1862, and assigned to the 95th O. V. I. After one year's service he was made Major of the regiment, and, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, in December, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and assigned to duty as Chief of Staff for the Eastern District of the Mississippi, in which position he served until August, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. During his army service he was slightly wounded in the right ear, and, at another time, while making a charge with his regiment on a rebel battery, he had a horse killed under him. During the three years and two months of his service, he was never absent from his regiment, except on one short leave of twenty days, and participated in every march, skirmish and battle in which his regiment was engaged. At the close of the war he returned to Urbana and resumed his law studies with Judge Corwin, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1866. He opened an office and began the practice of law in Urbana, forming a partnership with George M. Eichelberger, Esq. They soon built up a large and profitable practice, and continued as partners until Mr. Warnock was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1879. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney from 1868 to 1872, during which time there were an unusually large number of very important criminal cases, in all of which he successfully and acceptably represented the State. In the fall of 1875, he was elected to represent this district in the Ohio Senate and served in that body during the years 1876 and 1877. While there, he was a member of the two most important committees—those on the Judiciary and Corporations—and took an active part in molding and shaping the legislation of those two years. When Gov. Hayes was about to leave Columbus to go to Washington to be inaugurated as President of the United States, the General Assembly of Ohio tendered the President elect a farewell reception, and to Mr. Warnock was unanimously accorded the high honor of making the farewell address on that occasion, on behalf of the Senate. He married, Aug. 20, 1868, Miss Kate Murray, of Clark Co. They have three children. Mr. and Mrs. Warnock are both members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Warnock was a delegate from the Cincinnati Conference to the General Conference of the M. E. Church held at Baltimore in 1876. Judge Warnock is a Republican, and previous to his being on the bench, was an active and influential politician. He is regarded as an able lawyer, well versed in the intricacies of the law, and, as a jury advocate, is one of the most successful members of the Urbana bar. Being a man of fine presence and an earnest, clear, fluent and logical speaker, he has great weight with a jury, carrying conviction to the minds of his hearers, and convincing them that his conclusions are correct and unassailable. He is at all times courteous in debate, cogent and logical in argument, and always fearless and faithful in the trial of a case. Since

donning the judicial ermine, he has demonstrated that he is a wise and impartial jurist, and his decisions have given general satisfaction, being always founded on the law, and the evidence in each case is carefully weighed, and his deductions logically arrived at, making his charge to the jury plain and easily understood. He is well liked by the bar of his circuit, and when off the bench is an affable gentleman whom to know is to admire, and he is respected wherever known.

REV. DAVID WARNOCK, of Urbana, was born Feb. 14, 1810, in Ireland, and came to the United States when 18 years of age; he was educated at the Strongsville Academy, near Cleveland, and became a member of the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1832. At that time Ohio was comparatively a new State, and he shared, with others, the privations and hardships which are incident to the life of a pioneer Methodist minister. During his active ministry, he has supplied many important charges, among which were Urbana, Bellefontaine, Sidney, Delaware, Circleville, Zanesville, Columbus and Cincinnati. He has resided in Urbana for the past twenty-five years, having been Presiding Elder of the district, and having served two different terms as Pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, remaining each time the full period allowed by the rules of the church. He is now much sought after to hold special meetings, and, although he has retired from the active ministry, he is seldom without an appointment on the Sabbath. He is remarkably active and vigorous for one of his age, and is spending a peaceful and happy old age, surrounded by his family and a host of friends. He was married in October, 1837, to Miss Sarah A. Hitt, sister of Samuel Hitt, a woman well qualified by natural and acquired abilities to fill the difficult position of a minister's wife. They have had nine children, of whom eight are still living.

WILLIAM WARREN, manufacturer, Urbana. Mr. Warren is a native of England, where he was born, in 1828, and came to America when a lad, living in New York State until 1853. In the spring of 1854, he came to this county, in company with Mr. Gaumer, with whom he had been associated in trade, and they engaged in the manufacture of carriages. They first rented property in the east part of town; about 1860, they purchased the ground on Court street which they now occupy, and have since built their commodious shops. The long experience and reputation they have established, secured a large trade, as their work is favorably known throughout this region. They employ about twenty-five hands constantly, and their salesroom presents a creditable display of carriages and light spring wagons. Mr. Warren, the senior member of the firm, is a bachelor, a thorough and competent mechanic, and, withal, a very genial and pleasant gentleman.

LEMUEL WEAVER, capitalist, Urbana. The Weaver family have been prominently identified with the history of Urbana from its earliest days. Henry Weaver was a native of Virginia, born in 1788, and a son of Christopher Weaver, a soldier in the Revolution. Henry early removed to Lexington, Ky., and from there to Champaign County, in 1802, settling in Mad River Township. His wife was Nancy, a daughter of William Chapman, also a pioneer, residing in the same township. They raised a family of four children, three of whom survived the father. Samuel is the eldest son, and only member of the family now living; he was born on the old farm, in Mad River Township, in 1808; his father removed, in 1813, to Urbana, and conducted a boot and shoe store, and was a prominent and successful business man. He died, March 3, 1872, leaving a very large estate. Lemuel was trained to business, and subsequently, with his two brothers, succeeded his father in the business of general merchandise. About 1855, the brothers divided the stock, Lemuel taking the hardware and groceries, and continued that business a few years, then sold out, and, retiring until 1860, when he again purchased the hardware stock, and became established at the old corner, and has ever since continued business there, in addition dealing largely in real estate and money investments. He married Eliza G. Hoit, in 1841, who was a native of Belfast, Me. They have had four children, of whom George A. is the only one

now living. George A. studied law and practiced his profession a short time, but for several years has been associated with his father. He married, in 1875, Eleanor E. Thomas, at Newburg, N. Y. They have one child—Beatrice. The Weaver House, the principal hotel of Urbana, was rebuilt by Mr. Lemuel Weaver, in 1870, but has since been greatly improved. He is probably the wealthiest and most extensive business man in Champaign County.

W. H. WHARTON, teacher, Urbana; is a son of William (deceased) and Margaret Wharton; was born Oct. 2, 1846, in Powhatan, Champaign Co., Ohio. He lived at home until 21 years of age, working in the woolen-factory during the summers, and in winters attending the district schools. When 17 years old, he served with the 100-day men in the late war; also in the State service four years, holding honorable discharges from both. In 1867, he commenced teaching, in which profession he is still engaged, having taught in different district schools, and, the winter of 1879–80, taught in the high school of Urbana. His nuptials were celebrated Sept. 25, 1872, with Miss Emma, daughter of Stephen V. and Mary A. Barr. Stephen was killed in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, and Mary A. died March 12, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Wharton have one child, Frank B., born in Mechanicsburg, this county, Aug. 1, 1876.

J. H. WHITE, of the firm of Hitt, White & Mitchell, dry goods merchants, Urbana; is a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Smith) White. They were married in 1812; she was a native of Pennsylvania and he of Hamilton Co., Ohio. After a companionship of nearly half a century, the silent messenger of death called Joseph hence, Nov. 23, 1855, aged 66 years. Twelve years later, Nov. 30, Rebecca, too, was called hence, aged 77 years. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born July 17, 1834, in Urbana, and is the youngest of a family of eight children. He was raised in his native place, and enjoyed the schools of the town. In the year 1852, he engaged as a clerk with Ross, Hitt & Co., in the house where he now has an interest. After a clerkship of seven years, he engaged in the boot and shoe trade; thus he continued until 1872, when he and Mitchell associated with Hitt, and formed the present firm. They at present, as well as in the past, enjoy a fine patronage and carry a full line of the best dry and fancy goods, and conduct it on a systemized plan. In the business, Mr. White has charge of the financial department and detail matters. His membership with the First M. E. Church has passed over a period of twenty years. His marriage was solemnized with Miss Anna Hitt, Oct. 15, 1858. She is a native of this city and two years his junior. They have two children—Lin C. and Fannie W.

WILLIAM WILEY, capitalist, Urbana. He was born in Mad River Township, Champaign Co., in 1807. His father, John Wiley, was a native of New Jersey, but removed with a colony to Kentucky at an early day, and there married Hattie Rouse. They came to Champaign Co. in 1804, and settled in Mad River Township. In 1811, they removed to Urbana Township, and owned the farm upon which the County Infirmary now stands. They had a family of five daughters and three sons, all of whom, except one son, are still living. William was the third child and second son. He had but little opportunity for education, and most of his time, when old enough, was spent working as a carpenter with his father, which he continued until 1837. He then began operating as a broker, and, from 1849 to 1872, was engaged in pork-packing and grain-dealing. He was one of the stockholders and directors in the Citizens' Bank, organized in 1864, but sold his interest in 1872. Since then he has been a stockholder and Director in the Third National Bank. He married, in 1829, Margaret, daughter of William Glenn, a prominent citizen of Urbana. Her family was also from Kentucky. They have three children—Nancy G., now the widow of W. F. Mosgrove; E. G., Cashier of the Third National Bank; one son who died in infancy.

E. G. WILEY, Cashier Third National Bank, Urbana; is the son of William Wiley; he was born Sept. 11, 1832, in this city, where he was raised and had the benefit of the schools, and two years in Springfield under Rev. Chandler Robbins' instruction. In 1851, when the old Champaign County Bank was organized, he was employed

as teller of the same a period of ten years; then engaged as Cashier in the Armstrong Bank until 1866, when the Citizens' National Bank was organized, in which he was elected as Cashier. There he continued until the organization of the Third National Bank in 1873, and was elected to the position he now holds. He has a life-long experience in the banking business, accompanied with honorable credits. His marriage with Miss L. Magrew was celebrated March 13, 1856. Mrs. Wiley was a native of Urbana, born in 1837, and died in April, 1878, leaving two daughters—Maggie and Nannie.

THOMAS F. WOODS, Deputy County Recorder; St. Paris. Among the old residents of this county who deserve a more than passing notice, is Mr. Woods. He is a son of Joseph H. and Sarah H. (Heaverine) Woods. Joseph H. was a native of North Carolina; his father, who was a soldier with Marion in the Revolution, removed to Kentucky while Joseph was a boy, and afterward removed to the vicinity of Chillicothe, Ohio, but soon returned to Kentucky. He was a Dunkard preacher and a man of more than ordinary education and talent. Joseph H. came to Urbana in 1813, with William Dunlap, with whom he worked and learned the trade of millwright. After remaining here about three years and establishing himself in business as a manufacturer of spinning-wheels, he returned to Kentucky and married Sarah Heaverine. In 1819, he returned to Champaign Co. and settled on a tract of land in Jackson Township, where he followed his business of spinning-wheel maker for many years, and where, in 1871, both he and his wife died within three days of each other. They had a family of five children, all of whom are still living. Thomas F. was the second child and first son, and is now the only member of the family residing in this county. He was born in Jackson Township in 1822, and grew to manhood there in the days of subscription schools and limited facilities. He attended the first school taught in their neighborhood; James West was teacher, followed, the next summer, by Miss Eliza McCrea. Mr. Woods learned wheel-making of his father, but, as that business gave out about the time he attained his majority, he turned his attention to farming. He married, in 1844, Anna, daughter of John Merritt, Jr., who, with his father, John Merritt, Sr., were very early residents of Jackson Township. Soon after his marriage, he built a cabin on 80 acres of forest land which his father had given him, and which he subsequently cleared and improved, and to which he added 20 acres. He taught seven terms of district school in his younger days, and was Township Clerk twenty-eight years. In 1861, the Auditor being sick, he was appointed Deputy Auditor, and discharged the duties of the office for two years with great satisfaction. In 1865, he was elected Commissioner, and was re-elected in 1868. In 1873, he was again called to the Commissioner's office, and was re-elected in 1876. In 1877, he purchased a residence in St. Paris, to which he removed, leaving his farm to the care of his son, Van Orlando. Mr. Woods is now Deputy Recorder. He has been a member of the M. E. Church since 1843, and is a useful, respected Christian citizen. He has had six children, four of whom died in youth, and two survive—Samuel M. and Van Orlando.

JOHN H. YOUNG. Few men have the good fortune to win the honest regard and kindly sympathy of the community in which they live as has John H. Young among the people of Champaign Co. He was born at Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio, Sept. 15, 1813. His father was Gen. Robert Young, a native of Dauphin Co., Penn., who settled in what is now Warren Co., Ohio, in 1796. He was an officer in the American army in the war of 1812, and, subsequently, an early resident, prominent citizen and attorney of Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, filling many important public trusts, among others that of State Senator. John H., when about 15 years of age, began life in a printing office, but afterward received a collegiate course, completing his studies at Oxford, in 1835. He read law in Urbana, with Gen. Israel Hamilton, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, since which time he has continued in the successful practice of his profession. He was married in 1838, to Elizabeth J., daughter of Joseph White, a pioneer of the Miami Valley, and afterward a resident of Urbana. They have three children living, viz.: Frances, the wife of Frank Chance, a leading

attorney of Urbana; Carrie, the wife of M. E. Barber, of New Haven, Conn., and Robert, who resides in Urbana. In July, 1844, he was admitted to practice in the United States Courts for Ohio, and, the same fall, was the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, his opponent being Ex-Gov. Joseph Vance. Some years afterward he was again a candidate for Congress, Moses B. Corwin being his opponent. The popularity of Mr. Young can be judged from the fact that he always ran far ahead of his party ticket. He was a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1873, and bore a prominent and important part in its debates and deliberations, being a member of the three most important committees, and Chairman of the Committee on Amendments. He has been a Presidential Elector several times, and has filled many local offices devolving on men of known character and ability. During the rebellion, he was an active supporter of the Government, and favored all measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war. He has been the honored and trusted President of the Third National Bank since its organization. Mr. Young is a member of the Presbyterian Church, but, while giving his active support and sympathy to that denomination, is a generous supporter of all organizations and efforts for advancing the public welfare. He is a man of modest, unassuming character, urbane and pleasant in his social relations, slow to arrive at a conclusion, but firm as a rock in adhering to the result of his deliberations. As a lawyer, he stands deservedly high, and, being well versed in legal lore, his law points are always well taken, and his advice can be safely relied upon by his clients. He is an impressive speaker, a successful advocate and safe counselor, and has a well-merited reputation for skill and integrity in his profession.

MAD RIVER TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, farmer; P. O. Urbana. The father of Mr. Anderson emigrated to this county in 1825; his name was John, and he was born in Page Co., Va.; his wife's maiden name was Nancy Lower; they were married in Virginia, and their bridal tour was taken, Mrs. Anderson riding a horse and John walking by its side, until their arrival in Clark Co., in 1825; their beginning in life was one of the hardest; having no money, they were obliged to shift as best they could; John frequently worked for 12½ cents per day; this manner of living was continued for eight years, when they concluded to look for a better location; he had saved a small sum during this time, and, being of an energetic sort, he determined to have a home; his little cash was invested as part payment for 160 acres of land, upon which was a little cabin, with perhaps an acre cleared; the first work was in building a comfortable log house, after which, clearing up the land was continued, until a large portion was, in a few years, under cultivation; children grew up around them, and the eldest were able to aid very much in the work; Maria and William were born in Clark Co.; Betsy, James, Albert, Joseph, Mary, Angeline, Susan and Louisa were born on the farm now owned by Joseph, our subject; eight of these children are living. Prosperity seemed to dawn on John and his wife from the date of their coming to this county; their stock throve wonderfully, and their crops were good, and he was always ready to meet the payments on his land as they came due; his energy was remarkable, and his success was such that, at one time, he owned 1,500 acres of land, and was possessor of 260 acres at the time of his death, which occurred in 1877; his widow resides in Urbana. Mr. Anderson dealt largely in stock, and made much of his wealth in this way; he served, during the war of 1812, fourteen months; we are not able to state under whose command. Joseph was married to Mary Overhulser in 1865; they have, by their marriage, three children—Annie, Harvey A. and Charles; by his first wife, he was the father of Isaac, Erastus, George, Wiley, Jasper and Elmer; Mary and Elizabeth are not living. Mr. Anderson purchased the old home farm in 1877, and is very comfortably situated, hav-

ing a productive farm, and is one of our enterprising men; his wife also represents a family who were pioneers of Ohio, but they died during her girlhood. Mr. Anderson devotes his time to agricultural pursuits, the rearing of stock, etc.; he owns 190 acres of land, on which are several of the finest springs in the township; he is a Republican of the substantial sort—a rarity among residents of this township.

SIMON BAKER, Terre Haute. Simon Baker was born Nov. 17, 1791, in Frederick, Md., and emigrated with his parents, Elizabeth and Peter Baker, to Virginia, in 1796; in 1816, they again moved, this time to Champaign Co., and entered land in 1816, President James Monroe's signature being affixed to their patent; their children, Frederick, Simon and Peter, were born in Maryland; Rebecca, Betsey, Polly, John and Jacob were born in Virginia; six of these are still living. Mr. Baker can lay just claim to being the oldest man in the county, and is now 89 years of age; he has seen the entire development of this country from its infancy, and the most sanguine dreams of his youth are more than realized; he has seen the heavy forests that were inhabited by the wild deer and Indian, disappear, and in their stead stand fields of waving grain; the little frontier towns have grown to be prosperous cities, and the log cabins have given way to the aristocratic farm residence. His parents were among the most industrious pioneers, and left their children a legacy of honor and uprightness; they have long since passed away, and their representatives take their places. Simon was married to Catharine Darnell in 1823; they were parents of eleven children, all of whom were reared except two. He now resides on the old home, that was cleared by his own labor, and rendered doubly dear by the birth of his children and the death of his wife; he worked by the month for money to pay for his land, and is now owner of 100 acres; his son Nathan takes care of the farm, and Mr. Baker makes his home with them. He was always noted for his honor and fair dealing with his fellow-men, and will leave behind a name of which his children should ever feel proud.

JAMES H. BAKER, manufacturer of wagons and job-work, Westville. This gentleman stands foremost among the mechanics of Westville, having the most extensive manufactory in the township, and makes a large number of road wagons. The shop employs six skilled workmen, and their goods find a ready sale. Mr. Baker has been engaged in business in Westville ten years. When he came here in 1870, from Shenandoah Co., Va., he had no capital, and Allen Loudenback, Thomas Chance and Elias Stover purchased a lot and built a small shop, in which was one fire. Mr. Baker at once commenced blacksmithing and succeeded well. By honesty, energy and perseverance he gained a large trade, and, his reputation as a workman being second to none, he soon found his quarters too small, and purchased the lot on which his manufactory now stands. Soon a commodious building was erected and suitable machinery procured for the purpose of doing the woodwork for wagons. The experiment is proving a decided success, and the capacity for doing business will be a source of profit to the proprietor. All the planing, sawing and turning is done by steam; the engine is a sixteen-horse-power. Mr. Baker has a large local trade in axes and steel-work, and now manufactures them at his establishment. His reputation for this class of goods is excellent. He enlisted in the Confederate army soon after the commencement of the war, and served faithfully for the cause he espoused; his Southern blood was fired with the enthusiasm that seemed to pervade the first families of Virginia as well as the extreme South, and they did battle for the cause they loved. He was in the battles of Winchester, Brandy Station, Culpeper Court House, Gettysburg, and Hagerstown, besides many other hot skirmishes, the names of which places have been forgotten. He enlisted in the 7th Va. V. C., under Col. Ashby, and was wounded with a saber twice during the war; he was also twice taken prisoner and confined at Camp Chase and at Fort Delaware, from which place he was discharged at the close of the war. He was married to Miss Eliza F. Little, of Virginia, in 1867. They have been parents of eight children, of whom five survive—Lura V., Bertha M., Eliza C., Josephine, and Essie, the survivor of twins. Mr. Baker is President of the township School Board and Clerk of

the Local Board of Directors. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and both himself, wife and eldest daughter are members of the Universalist Church. The family are a great acquisition to the society of Westville, and the enterprise and integrity of Mr. Baker will do much to further the business interests of the place.

SIMON BEERY, manufacturer and farmer; P. O. Urbana. Should we fail to mention Mr. Beery in connection with the prominent men of this township, great injustice would be done. Many who are not pioneers, furnish the intellect and capital to further the enterprises that have been conceived and put into successful operation since the country was first settled by those energetic pioneers, whose names we revere, and who will have ample justice done them in the perpetuation of their names in the history of this county. The father of Simon, George Beery, came to Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1801. He was a native of Rockingham Co., Va., and his marriage to Miss Catharine Cradlebaugh was celebrated in 1809. She was a woman of more than ordinary force of character, positive in her opinions, and free to express them; loving right and hating wrong, prompt and active in every duty, a mother of the old type in every sense of the word. Simon Beery (our subject) is of Revolutionary stock on his mother's side. Her father, John Cradelbaugh, was born in Germany, belonging to one of the aristocratic and highly educated families of that country. He was educated by an uncle, and was to have been his heir, but, hearing of the struggle made by the American people to gain their independence, and fired by the enthusiasm of youth, and imbued with feelings of sympathy for the oppressed, he left his home and all that could be desired by way of position, and came to America and enlisted under the American flag. He was in several hard-fought battles, in one of which he was taken prisoner by the British troops, and confined in a prison near Baltimore. Of forty-three men taken prisoner at the same time, only himself and one other escaped. After independence was declared and the war at an end, he settled in Fayette Co., Penn., and there married a Miss Moonschauer, and afterward emigrated to Fairfield Co. Being so highly educated (speaking five languages fluently), and conceiving it to be his duty, he entered the ministry, in which he remained until his death. His daughter, Catharine, the mother of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania in 1785, and her parents emigrated to Fairfield Co. in 1806 or 1807. Her marriage to George Beery is previously spoken of, and they were parents of twelve children—Samuel, John, Dinah, Joseph, Mary, Anthony and Isaac (twins), George, Simon, Noah, Solomon and Thomas Ewing; nine survive. Mrs. Beery died in 1870, her husband in 1856. He was pressed into service during the war of 1812, and did duty as a teamster, which was a very hazardous business. In 1834, he laid out the town of Bremen, in which Simon Beery did business for many years, being the successor of his father and brothers who had carried on the mercantile business so long at that place. Our subject came to this county in 1867, and located upon the farm which is now one of the most productive and upon which more taste is displayed than presented by any farm residence in the county. Neither is there a residence equaling this in any town in the county. The barns and outbuildings are in harmony with the substantial character of everything belonging to the farm. Mr. Beery prides himself upon his practical farming, having reclaimed what was considered a worn-out farm, until the products averaged one-fourth more than any in the neighborhood. He has made the improvements excepting the house since arriving, and this suburban residence is the abode of a family among whom harmony and prosperity reign. Mr. Beery was wedded to Mary M. Grove, March 5, 1846. Their children are six in number—Samuel E., Angeline, Ann C., George, Marietta and Perry G. The eldest and youngest sons are engaged in the mercantile business at Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Beery makes no assumption of being anything but what he really is, a plain, practical man, loving right and hating wrong, and ever sympathizing with the poor and oppressed.

LEROY L. BLOSE, farmer; P. O. Westville. The grandfather of our subject, John Blose, was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to this township in 1815, when the heavy timber covered what are now our beautiful fields. He was married previous to

his coming, to Amelia Pence, and they were afterward parents of seven children—Daniel, Lewis, Susan, John, Louisa, Henry and Margaret. He settled three miles south of Westville, where he continued to reside until his death. He cleared off and otherwise improved this land, and made it one of the most desirable farms in the Mad River Valley. Three of his children still survive—John, Louisa and Margaret. John is the husband of Delilah Strickler, Louisa is the wife of Isaac Funkhouser, and Margaret is the widow of Charley Brown. Daniel, the father of Leroy, was married to Miss Louisa Colbert, and by her has had eight children, four of whom are not living—Leroy, the eldest, James I., Emily T. and Daniel W. all reside in the county. Mr. Blose was married previously to Eva Pence; they had four children, two, John H. and Enos are living. Daniel was a very energetic man, and from a capital of $50, amassed by his own energy a large fortune. He owned and operated two distilleries, had an interest in an elevator at Urbana, and raised a large amount of stock. He also owned a large number of shares in an oil well in Pennsylvania, but this was a non-paying investment. When his death occurred May 25, 1871, he was owner of 1,200 acres of valuable land, which left his children amply provided for. Leroy married Miss Marietta Beery, a daughter of one of our most substantial men. Leroy and his wife are parents of one child—Nellie H. He has the old home farm, and is considered one of our most prosperous young farmers, endowed with the good business characteristics of his father, and in every way worthy of representing him in this work.

JOSEPH BROWN, farmer; P. O. Terre Haute. This gentleman is one of the pioneers of this county. The older men have to represent their ancestors who are gone, but who have left their record behind in this beautiful land, which is the pride of Ohio. Their work has been well done, and their graves are hallowed by the memory of both old and young. The father of Joseph (John Brown) was born in Virginia; his wife (Margaret Davis) was one of the girls that helped decorate Trenton bridge, over which Washington and his army passed after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown. She remembered Gen. Washington well, and the scenes of the Revolutionary war. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier, and fought bravely through the struggle for liberty, never receiving a wound. She was born in New Jersey in 1777. Her parents came to this county in 1806, and settled near where Mr. Brown now lives, where the timber was so thick that the sun's rays could hardly reach the ground. Mr. Davis felled enough timber to build him a cabin, after which they felt pretty well "fixed up." The Browns were neighbors to them, and John settled on the land, and built the first cabin, almost on the spot where Joseph now lives. Two of the Davis boys went into the woods one day, and took the gun along, thinking to get some game while they looked for the horses. They were both small, and as they walked along a bear and two cubs were seen. Fearing to shoot, lest the old one should only be wounded, and afterward pursue them, the eldest boy (Andrew) waited, but finally took aim and fired. Taking his younger brother by the hand, they ran to the house, and told their father that they had shot at a bear. The party set out to look after the success of the shot, and, sure enough, the bear lay dead, and the cubs had gone away. Many reminiscences might be given illustrating the wild character of the country, but this will suffice. Deer were plenty, and furnished many a savory meal to the pioneers. Joseph did his share of work when a lad. He was born in 1824, and has lived all his life within thirty feet of his birthplace. He was married, in 1845, to Miss Mary Bridgeman, and they were parents of one child—Alcia Isabel. She was born in 1850, and was married to John H. Stevens in 1870. She was the mother of one child, and they now lie side by side in the quiet cemetery, where the gentle winds sing their sad requiems over the loved ones who were the joy of their parents' home. Mr. Brown is one of our prosperous farmers, and enjoys the confidence of his neighbors, and is well worthy to bear the name of his father. For twenty-five consecutive years Mr. Brown has run a thresher. At one time he worked continuously, day and night, for 150 hours, never sleeping during the time. This was done in a saw-mill, and well shows the pluck and endurance of our pioneers.

NATHAN BROWN, farmer; P. O. Terre Haute. The parents of Nathan came to this county from Virginia in 1807; their names were John and Margaret Brown. She was a daughter of Andrew and Sarah Davis, who came to this county about the same time the Browns did, and settled where Eli Allen now lives. The Brown family settled on the farm now owned by Nathan and Joseph Brown. The first cabin built in this part of the township was erected where William Kessler now lives, and is still standing. This house was headquarters for seven families who had come to this county seeking a home in the new Northwest. The nearest cabin was five miles distant, and the woods were still the home of the Indians and wild animals. There was no trace of a settlement when they came, and the first pioneers in this part of the township were the Brown, Davis, Blue, Kelly, Kane and Grafton families. They all came to this neighborhood about the same time. Many were the pranks the youngsters used to play on each other. but all was taken in good humor, and the "apple cuttings," corn huskings, and other festivities were made the scene of much merriment. When the girls went to church, they all went barefoot until near the church, when the shoes were put on and worn until after services, when they again took them off and carried them home. Economy was the order of the day, and, in those days of wooden chimneys and puncheon floors, they left pride entirely out of the question. The parents of Nathan had eight children, of whom only four are living—Joseph, Nathan (our subject), Andrew and Loruhama. She was born in 1811, and was never married. Nathan was married to Hannah Nitchman in 1854; they have had twelve children, six of whom are living—Charles, Margaret, John, Rachel, Emmett and Ida. All the sons are engaged in farming and are doing well. Their father is one of our prosperous men, and his wife is one of the most genial ladies that we have met. His sister, Loruhama, makes her home with them, and the family are well cared for. Nathan is a conscientious Republican. The table of the pioneers was a puncheon slab, laid upon two stumps. One time Mrs. Brown had baked a lot of peach pies, for a "raising," to be done that day. While her back was turned an old mulley cow came up and finished the pies, and the boys who were working were rather short on their rations. So many inconveniences were they subject to that we cannot name them all, but their labors were not in vain, and the country that was cleared by them, and their noble lives, shall ever be a matter of history.

PARKER BRYAN, farmer and miller; P. O. Urbana. We take pleasure in writing the biography of this gentleman, who has so long been a resident of Champaign County, and reminiscences gleaned from him are reliable. He is at this time 59 years of age, having been born April 21, 1821, and has lived in this county since his birth. His father, Levi Bryan, was a native of Virginia, and came here in 1812. He purchased the southeast quarter of Section 35, in Urbana Township, of a Mr. Olivar, who had previously entered it. He had no means at his disposal when he first came to this county, but worked by the day, and, although wages were small, contrived to save money enough to buy the tract above named, which was largely added to until he was, at the time of his death, the owner of 670 acres. He married Rachel Powell, and they had eight children, four dying in infancy. The survivors all live in this county—Mary A., the wife of Gabriel Kenton; Parker (our subject), John H. wedded Elizabeth Grove, and Rachel E., who married T. I. Oroark. Levi Bryan devoted his time to improving his land, and dealing in stock, and of course did much in this way to help develop the country, which was almost a wilderness. His death occurred in 1852, and his wife's in 1859. When Parker, our subject, was 15 years of age, he commenced dealing in stock on a small scale; as he grew in years he engaged in other business, and when he was 21 years of age, by his own efforts, he was possessor of $1,750. In 1852, he was married to Rachel A. Grove; subsequently, in connection with his brother John and others, a tannery in Urbana, and a distillery and mill in Clark County was carried on. In 1856, Parker purchased his present farm, upon which was built the first distillery in the county, owned by David Kite. It was a small structure built of logs, the product of which hardly sufficed for home consumption. Farmers carried in their jugs, to which

was attached a card bearing their name and the number of their order. Frequently they would have to wait a week to have it filled. Mr. Bryan now carries on the milling business in connection with his farm, and does custom work. This is of great convenience to farmers. Since his earliest recollection, a mill has occupied the present site, the first being built of logs. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have five children living—Levi, Mary E., Emma V., John H. and Frank G.; the three eldest are married. The farm now owned by Mr. Bryan is one of the finest tracts in the Mad River Valley; it is especially well adapted for grazing, and is very desirable. He has cheerfully aided in the giving of facts connected with the early history of the township, and is withal one of the most cordial gentlemen we have met. His grandfather, John Bryan, came from England as a British soldier during the Revolutionary war. His native country was Ireland, and his wife was a native of Wales, whose maiden name was Parker.

ISAAC BULL, farmer; P. O. Urbana. Mr. Bull has lived in this township during the last quarter of a century, and of course, in his acquaintanceship with the old settlers, can relate many personal reminiscences of events happening during the early settlement of this county. Many of the people living here are natives of Virginia, in which State Mr. Bull was born, in Rockingham County, July 14, 1818. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. He left Virginia in 1855 and moved to Franklin Co., Ind.; here both himself and wife died. Isaac came to Urbana in 1853, and in 1859 he was married to Miss Mary Hess, by whom he had two sons and one daughter —Benjamin F., Elmore H. and Elizabeth A. Benjamin went to Virginia City, Idaho, in 1864, in company with twenty-four men from Springfield, Ohio; all returned except three, and all are living except Benjamin, who died in Helena City, Sept. 11, 1878. He had accumulated quite a fortune. Elmore is now in Denver, Col., and Elizabeth married E. F. Fleming; they reside in Chicago. Mrs. Bull died Jan. 19, 1855, and Mr. Bull was married to Miss Jane, daughter of Joseph Pence, Oct. 1, 1868. They have two children—Joseph T. and Charles E. L. They reside on a part of the estate of Joseph Pence, six miles southwest of Urbana. Mr. Bull is a practical farmer and an energetic business man. Joseph is attending Buchtel College, and intends graduating at that institution. Isaac is a stanch Democrat and never misses an election; he has been for nine consecutive years Assessor of this township, and has for many years been a prominent auctioneer in the county, and is a dealer in stock. There are 236 acres all under fence, which brings in a nice income. The farm is a splendid one in the Mad River Valley, and is managed entirely by Mr. Bull. He is a genial gentleman, and we are under obligations to him for favors. Since his coming, there have been changes in every family between Fremont and Westville, by reason of death, change of residence or other causes.

UHLICH G. BURKE, farmer; P. O. Westville. Mr. Burke, although not a native of Ohio, is entitled to a representation in the biographical department of this history, as his wife is the daughter of one of our oldest and most influential families. From her father, David Pence, much information has been obtained that forms a part of this history, and a sketch of his family, together with personal reminiscences of early times, will appear in another part of the work. Mr. Burke is a native of Indiana, and was born in 1844. He was principally engaged in farming in that State, and also in Ohio. His marriage to Miss Amanda, daughter of David and Priscilla Pence, was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, Dec. 23, 1868. The parents of Mrs. Burke, wishing their children to be near them, prevailed upon Mr. Burke to settle upon the "Pence homestead." The residence now occupied by Mr. Burke is a neat two-story frame, erected in 1879. The farm is comprised of 123½ acres, one mile from Westville, and is highly improved. Mr. and Mrs. Burke were parents of three children —Viola, dying in infancy; Clement P. and Orin T. are living. Mr. Burke is a quiet, unassuming man, whose opinions are not given hastily, but are in the main correct. Both himself and wife are members of the Nettle Creek Baptist Church, as were their parents before them. He is one of our practical farmers, and the neatness of his farm betokens

industry and economy. Mrs. Burke was born Oct. 6, 1847; Clement Burke Sept. 28, 1869; Orin T. July 24, 1872.

JOHN BUSHONG, farmer; P. O. Terre Haute. We are pleased to notice such men as the one whose name heads this sketch, as he is every way worthy to be represented in the history of the county in which he has resided during the past thirty years. As a man of correct habits, he is without a peer, and, as a gentleman, suffice it to say that Old Virginia blood flows in his veins, and his reputation among those that know him is of the highest order. His parents, Peter and Elizabeth (Fatick) Bushong, were married, probably, in 1814. Peter was born in Virginia, and Elizabeth in Pennsylvania. Peter was engaged in farming in Virginia, coming West and settling in Indiana in 1859. His death occurred in 1867. He was a prosperous man, making a good living, but accumulating slowly. His wife, Elizabeth, died in Virginia, in 1855. Their children were eight in number—Lydia, John, Catharine, Philip, Mary, Andrew, Hannah and Elizabeth; all are living in Indiana except John, our subject. He came to Ohio in 1847. He was married in Virginia to Miss Sarah Dingledine; their two eldest children—Mary and Catharine—were born in Virginia; Hannah, Martha, James and John were born in this county; Mary is the wife of John Davis; Hannah married William Michael, and Martha wedded Josiah Smiley. The children all live near or with them, and the family circle is unbroken. The first settlement of Mr. Bushong was on the farm now owned by Samuel Dibert, but was previously owned by his wife's father, Philip Dingledine. Mr. Bushong has made the most of his money by hard labor and good management. His present home is an elegant farm of 248 acres in one tract, and is one of the most home-like places we have seen; a comfortable, neatly furnished house, splendid barns and outbuildings, a happy family and well-stocked larder serve to make life enjoyable in the highest degree. His record is such that his children may point to it with pride, and they may well profit by his experience. Himself and wife have been members of the Lutheran Church for more than a quarter of a century.

CAPT. TANDY S. COLLINS, farmer; P. O. Tremont City, Clark Co.; is the son of Jerome B. and Jane S. (Burruss) Collins, of Orange Co., Va.; Jerome B. Collins was the son of Francis and Margaret (De Horner) Collins; Francis Collins was the son of James and Mary (Kirtley) Collins; Jane S. Burruss was the daughter of Capt. William Tandy and Martha (Slaughter) Burruss, of Revolutionary fame; William T. Burruss was the son of William and Frances Tandy Burruss, they being of Huguenot origin; the Slaughters are of English origin, and were among the first settlers of Jamestown, Virginia. The subject of this sketch was born on Cherry Grove Farm, Orange Co., Va., Oct. 12, 1832, remaining at home with his parents until his 18th year, working upon the farm and at the carpenter's trade, and attending school during the winter. In 1850, he went to the Shenandoah Valley, where he lived three years, at which time he came to Ohio; Jan. 1, 1854, he landed in Urbana, with good health, and $6 in his pocket, at which place he continued carpentering and running an engine, until Dec. 13, 1855, when he was united in marriage with Mary Catharine, daughter of David and Mary (Evers) Hawes, natives of Rockingham Co., Va., who emigrated to this county in October, 1853. Feb. 22, 1856, he moved upon a farm in Concord Township, where he lived until March 4, 1860, when he moved upon Sec. 7, where he has lived since that time, working upon his farm. By this union they were blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters, two now living, viz.: James F., born Jan. 15, 1860; Ida C., born Oct. 5, 1861. Mary C. Hawes was born in Rockingham Co., Va., Oct. 27, 1838; Mary C. (Hawes) Collins died Oct. 27, 1861, he remaining a widower until Sept. 2, 1862, when he was united in marriage with Sarah Jane, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Yarnal) Kizer, whose biography appears in this book; by this union they were blessed with five sons, four now living, viz.: Charles Kizer Collins, born Feb. 6, 1864; John Price Collins, born March 29, 1866; Wilbur Tandy Collins, born Dec. 28, 1867; Irvin Slater Collins, born Sept. 13, 1870; Eddie Milton Collins, born March 16, 1873, died March 18, 1873; Sarah J. (Kizer) Collins

was born March 28, 1843. They are both acceptable members of the Regular Baptist Church. He has held a number of positions of honor, with credit to himself and his fellow-men. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have, through their indomitable perseverance, strict and honorable business habits, secured for themselves and their children a beautiful home, where they enjoy the highest respect and esteem of their neighbors and many friends.

HOWARD W. CONRAD, farmer and plasterer; P. O. Terre Haute. Mr. Conrad is an enterprising man, to whom we are pleased to give a place in the history of Champaign Co.; his native State is Pennsylvania; he was born in Gettysburg in 1838, and emigrated to this county in 1858; he is a plasterer by trade, and, when he came to this township, he had no money—was without a cent, away from home, among strangers; yet, notwithstanding all this, he went to work with an earnestness that soon found him friends, and to-day he ranks among our prosperous men. He worked ten years at his trade, saving each year $100, which was judiciously invested in land. During this time, he became engaged to and married Miss Amelia J., a daughter of William and Susannah Lee; the marriage was celebrated in 1861; housekeeping was commenced in a cabin on Mr. Lee's farm, and they afterward moved to the house now occupied by them. They have six children—William A., Firman O., Charles V., Arta A., Allie G. and Jacob A. Mr. Conrad still works occasionally at his trade, but turns his attention mostly to agriculture; three years ago, he purchased the "Bell farm," one of the first farms opened in this neighborhood; it was entered by Mr. Bell in 1813; he had no neighbors near at that time, and, hearing a rooster crow one morning, started to find what afterward proved to be a new-comer by the name of Davis; blazing the trees with his ax as he walked, this family was found a quarter west of what is now Terre Haute; the distance was fully two miles, and neighbors were welcome. We know of no young man who has, in the same period, accumulated more property by his own exertions than Mr. Conrad, and his children should ever feel a just pride in the excellent business qualifications of their parents, backed by honor and integrity, which none possess more fully. He has, for a number of years, been connected, in an official capacity, with the public schools, and has served the public well; he ranks to-day among the intelligent men of his neighborhood, and enjoys the confidence of all who know him.

CALVIN COOK, farmer; P. O. Terre Haute. Lewis Cook was a native of Vermont, and lived in that State until he was 21 years of age, at which time he went to Western New York, and there married Annie Peck, a native of that State; her parents, accompanied by Lewis and his wife, started for Ohio on a flatboat down the Ohio River; they passed Cincinnati and stopped at North Bend, fifteen miles below; here Lewis engaged with Gen. Harrison to work his farm, and continued in his employ four years; he then, in company with his brother-in-law, Ethmore Warren, came to this county and entered the quarter-section where Mr. Cook now lives; they all came to this neighborhood about 1817, and, in 1823 or 1824, the Peck family moved to Lake Co. Lewis Cook's wife died in 1823, leaving five children—Percy, William, Jane, Calvin and Melinda; in 1825, Lewis again married Boadicea Fay; they were parents of Clarissa, Louisa and Lewis; she died in 1830 or 1831, and Lewis was again married, in 1833, to Mrs. Mary Hartwell; they had no children. Of the whole number of children, only Percy, Louisa and Calvin are living. He was reared on the farm upon which he was born and still lives. He married Miss Elizabeth Hupp in 1842; she was a native of Virginia, and was born in that State April 23, 1819, and Calvin, April 12, of the same year; he purchased the 80-acre tract of his father, who went to Hancock Co., Ill., where his son William was living, and died there a few months later. Calvin and his wife were parents of eleven children, of whom Amanda, William, Raper, Lewis, Wesley, George, Mary and Samuel are living; all but two are married, and live in this neighborhood. Mr. Cook has traveled extensively through Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, but still remains true to his old home in Champaign Co.; he has been one of our most successful farmers, and owns a large tract of land, which has been accumulated

by his own industry; he is a man noted for his correct business habits, and to his children will leave a patrimony of which they may well be proud—a name unsullied by fraud, which has never been brought into disrepute. He is still actively engaged in farming, and enjoys the confidence of all who know him.

HENRY FOLTZ, farmer; P. O. Terre Haute. The parents of Henry Foltz, David and Christina Foltz, were natives of Shenandoah Co., Va., and came first to Clark Co. in 1835. They have three children living that were born in Virginia—Martha, Sarah and Nathaniel; Henry was born in Clark Co. David Foltz was a tailor by occupation, and worked at his business in Virginia previous to his removal, and subsequently carried on the business. He came to Mad River Township in 1848, where he had previously purchased a farm, and has principally engaged in agriculture since living here. His children are all living near him except Martha, who wedded Noah Zerkle; they reside in Clay Co., Ill. Sarah married Elias Neese. Nathaniel is the husband of Sarah C. Leonard, and Henry married Sarah A. Zerkle; they reside on the home farm with the old people, and the farm is managed by the two sons. All the children have married into the old families of the township, most of whom are represented in the history of this county. Henry and his wife are parents of Hester Alma, Emory Harlan and Charles Anson. The boys are bright little fellows, and give promise of much intelligence; Hester will soon complete her studies. The farm has been cleared since Mr. Foltz came, and the substantial improvements have been made by him. His sons have been of much service, and are now reaping their reward. They are substantial men, and enjoy the confidence of the community in which they reside. They are ardent Democrats, and are strong advocates of the party principles. They are all members of the Lutheran Church, and are prominent in the furtherance of every good work.

HENRY GIDEON, retired. Henry Gideon lived a number of years in Mad River Township, but for many years has resided in Iowa. He was a native of Loudoun Co., Va.; was born in 1796, and came to this county in 1822, being soon after married to Miss Nancy, daughter of Valentine and Sarah (Conrad) Miller. They lived in Mad River Township, on part of the land owned by his father-in-law. Their children were eleven in number—Jacob, Alfred L., Joseph, Peter, James, Ann, Valentine, Sanford, David, Oliver and Elizabeth. All these were born in Mad River Township. Valentine Miller's descendants are numerous in this county, of which he was an early settler. The father of Henry, Peter Gideon, was a Revolutionary soldier, serving during the entire campaign. His eldest son, George Gideon, came to this township in 1818, and was married to Elizabeth Miller, a sister of the wife of Henry, his brother. George, with his family, emigrated to Clinton, Dewitt Co., Ill. They reared a large family of children—Armstead, George W., John W., Jacob, Samuel, Kitty, Ann, Sally and Elizabeth. Henry Gideon, with his family, emigrated to Illinois in 1845, settling near Mechanicsburg, Sangamon Co. In 1854, he again emigrated, to Madison Co., Iowa. His son James wedded Kitty Blue, of Sangamon Co. Ann, the eldest daughter, married Samuel Garvey, and Alfred L. wedded Elizabeth Clark. Henry Gideon is still living, being now 84 years of age. George, his brother, died in May, 1880, having reached the ripe old age of 91 years.

David C., the only child of Alfred L. and Elizabeth Gideon, was born Nov. 27, 1848, in Sangamon Co., Ill.; he was reared in Logan Co., where his education was completed. He afterward studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. John Clark, who was one of the pioneers of Logan Co., and whose continuous practice in Mt. Pulaski extended over a period of forty-five years. He died in January, 1877, leaving behind the record of a life pure and blameless. David C. graduated with honor at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati in February, 1873, and engaged in the practice of medicine in Illinois ten years. In March, 1880, he moved with his family to Troy, Ohio. His marriage to Miss Sadie, youngest daughter of Jacob and Sarah Row, was celebrated Sept. 27, 1868, Dr. John Clark officiating. They have two sons, Alfred L. and Clark McKenzie, both intelligent boys, promising to do credit to their family name. Jacob and

Sarah Row were natives of Pickaway Co., Ohio, and were the parents of John, George, Mary, Jacob, Carrie, Lydia and Sarah. They emigrated to Logan Co., Ill., in September, 1865, purchasing a fine farm near Mt. Pulaski. Jacob's death occurred in August, 1871, and his wife's death in February, 1879. Alfred L. Gideon, Sr., was a soldier during the Mexican war, under the command of Gen. Winfield Scott. He participated in the battles of Cerro Gordo, New Orleans and Vera Cruz. His wife, Elizabeth, died Aug. 10, 1875. She was a cultured lady, of sterling social qualities, and a Christian in precept and example, beloved by her neighbors, and noted alike for her hospitality and efforts to advance the educational and moral interests of society. She rests in a lovely spot in the beautiful cemetery near Mt. Pulaski. Her parents, Rev. David Clark, and his wife, Sally Winans, were pioneers of Sangamon Co., emigrating from Miami Co., Ohio, to that county, in 1833. Their children—Winans, John, Carman and Elizabeth are all deceased, leaving many descendants bearing their name. Rev. David Clark and his wife were natives of New Jersey. He was born in 1776.

ELIJAH HANNA, farmer; P. O. Westville. Mr. Hanna is not one of the oldest settlers, but has lived in Champaign Co. long enough to have a representation in its history. His parents, Nathan and Elsie Hanna, were natives of West Virginia, but the only representatives of the name here are of the family of his elder brother, Andrew, who came to this neighborhood in 1838. He died in 1876, and his family reside on the home farm. Elijah came from Virginia in 1850, and purchased the farm where he now resides. His marriage to Miss Emily J. Haller was celebrated in 1851. She was born and reared on the farm now owned by her husband. Her parents were ranked among the early settlers, her father, William Haller, being born here sixty-nine years ago. His father was John Haller, whose arrival dates back to the first settlements in the Mad River Valley. Discovering that his large family could hardly be supplied with homes (as he was not very wealthy), he sold his farm and emigrated to Defiance Co., Ohio, where there was still Government land, and all his children could be provided with a home. Mr. Hanna had three children by his first wife—William, Sarah J. and Fletcher. Mrs. Hanna died in 1861, and in 1863 his marriage with Miss Mary Arrowsmith was celebrated. She was the daughter of Mason Arrowsmith, who died in 1879. Ezekiel Arrowsmith was her grandfather, of whom prominent mention is made in other parts of this work. They have four children—Charles, Frank, Edward and Laura. Sarah J. and Fletcher, children of the first marriage, are not living. Mr. Hanna came to this county a poor man, and by hard work and careful management, aided somewhat by others, he purchased his first farm. Later, he has added 124 acres of splendid land to his possessions, which was paid for by his own exertions, and completes a valuable homestead. His reputation is second to none in the neighborhood, and he, together with Simeon Taylor, Lemuel Hoah, and one or two others, have been the means of sustaining the Methodist Episcopal Church at Westville, through a long period of depression. Through their united efforts, the new church was built, which will be a monument to their memory for many years to come. Mr. Hanna is a prosperous, intelligent gentleman, and has done much for the society in which he lives.

WILLIAM S. HUNT, physician and surgeon, Terre Haute. Dr. Hunt is a resident physician of Terre Haute, and enjoys an extensive practice and excellent reputation. His father, Isaac W., and his wife, Jane Mars, were parents of four children —John M., Cynthia E., William S., and his twin sister, who died in infancy. Cynthia married John McCroskey, and her death occurred in 1866. John is living in Adams Township. The mother of Dr. Hunt died in 1848, and Mr. Hunt married Emmeline Wooley in 1850; their children were named Nancy A., Hannah H., Mary E., Clara A. and Ulysses S. G. Three are living—Nancy is the wife of Robert Street, Hannah of Lewis Hines, Ulysses is still single, and the other two are dead. The father was a native of New York, and both his wives of Ohio; all the children were born in Ohio. Dr. Hunt commenced teaching school in 1866, during which time he began the study of medicine, and continued his teaching during the winter for five years. He attended

lectures and graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in 1870. He commenced practicing medicine at Terre Haute in March, 1871; he was Postmaster in 1877–78. His marriage to Miss Nancy L. Lee was celebrated May 23, 1872. She is the daughter of John G. and Mary Lee, who represent one of the old families who settled here long ago, and have done their part in developing this country that is now so beautiful. Dr. and Mrs. Hunt have one child—Lillian. He has a good library; his knowledge of medicine is extensive, and his reputation as a physician is an enviable one.

BARNET JENKINS, farmer; P. O. Westville. One of the most interesting biographies will be that of Barnet Jenkins, not only from the fact of his being one of the prominent men of the township, but also that his reminiscences of incidents related by his ancestors and others of the occurrences taking place in the early settlement of Champaign County, can be correctly given. Among the earliest settlers of this county were Thomas Jenkins and his wife, Nelly Sisk. They were natives of Virginia, emigrating from that State in 1806. He entered a quarter-section on Owen's Creek, in this township, and was one of the first to erect a cabin. There were only a few settlers, with cabins miles apart. Dense woods, wild deer and Indians were plenty. Indians would frequently pass the cabins in squads, and sometimes would show signs of committing depredations, although they never did any actual violence. Somewhere about the year 1812, a number of the settlers from this locality were called to do duty at the block-house that was built at Defiance, to which many of the people had taken their wives and children for safety. Horses running loose in the woods during that winter became almost famished for want of food, and, when squirrels were killed and their skins thrown away, they were greedily eaten by them. This is remarkable, but could be vouched for by numbers of men whose veracity was beyond question. One of the first churches built was known as the Nettle Creek Baptist Church. The children of Thomas and Nelly Jenkins were nine in number—Philip, Elijah, Jesse, the father of our subject, Edin, Thomas and Russell, Milly, Ellen and Dica. All of these children are numbered with those that sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Jesse was married in 1815, to Annie Pence. The Pence family were numerous, and will be spoken of at length in this history. Jesse was next to the youngest child, and, during the lifetime of his parents, lived on the home farm and cared for them. Shortly before their death, he purchased a farm in Jackson Township. They had seven children—Barnet, Presley, Elijah, Thomas, Rhoda, Elizabeth and Rebecca. The three eldest were born in Mad River Township. The death of Thomas, the grandfather of Barnet, occurred in 1830, and his wife, Nelly, long before that period. Jesse died in 1869, and his wife in September, 1868. They had done much toward the development of this county, and lived long and useful lives. Six of the children are yet living, the four sons in Champaign Co., and they well represent the name of the man who first settled in the beautiful valley of Mad River. Barnet is one of the influential and wealthy men of this township, and resides near Westville. Thomas Jenkins, after the death of his first wife, married Mrs. Susannah Maggert. Her maiden name was Pence.

GABRIEL KENTON, farmer; P. O. Urbana. The name of Kenton is familiar to every school-boy in the land, and the services of Simon Kenton were invaluable during the war that existed in his time. Gabriel Kenton, of whom we write, was nearly related to him, Simon being his grandfather's brother. The grandfather of Gabriel came to Champaign Co. from Kentucky in 1801 with his family, and settled near Springfield; afterward moved to Urbana, and from thence to the farm now owned by Harvey Kenton. The family were accompanied from Kentucky by Thomas Kenton and family. Soon after their arrival, other families came and settled near them. The lands they settled on were not open for sale and were not surveyed until 1806. The nettles grew so high on the bottoms that when they wanted to go from one place to another, they had to harness a horse to a brush and drag a road through them. The Indians were plenty in Gabriel's time, and they frequently camped near his father's farm. Mad River and its tributaries were favorite hunting and fishing grounds of the Indians, and they watched

the new settlers with a jealous eye, but in this immediate neighborhood never resorted to actual violence. The customs of the people were of the primitive type, every one trying to help his neighbor, and their opening up of the heavy-timbered lands required a hearty and united effort on their part. William Ward was a partner of Simon Kenton, and was one of the first settlers. Three grandsons represented the family name. Ezekiel Arrowsmith was another of the first settlers, and his descendants will be represented in this work. Mark Kenton married Susannah Markley Aug. 31, 1814. They had seven children, four of whom are living, our subject being the oldest, Harvey next, Samuel lives in Illinois, and also their only sister, Sarah J. Caraway. Harvey is still a bachelor, with one of the finest residences in the township. Our subject, Gabriel Kenton, was married to Mary A. Bryan July 18, 1854. They were parents of one child that died in infancy. They have reared several children, but have adopted none. The parents of Gabriel died—the father May 6, 1851, and the mother Sept. 12, 1858. They were very energetic people, commencing life in poor circumstances, but by energy accumulated considerable property. Both Harvey and Gabriel are very wealthy men, and are noted for their good qualities. They have both engaged largely in the stock business, Harvey in Ohio and Gabriel in Illinois, where he has a large farm. He superintends his large business and rarely makes a mistake. The family are mostly Republican in politics, and have always been numbered among our most influential citizens. Elisha Harbor, William Harbor, Mark Kenton, Sampson Talbott and William Custar entered the land in the north part of Mad River Township. The land Westville was built on was virtually entered by Arch McGrew.

JOHN KISER, retired farmer; P. O. Tremont City, Clark Co. The Kiser family were natives of Switzerland. Jacob and his wife emigrated from there previous to the Revolutionary war; they settled in Virginia and reared a large family, of whom Philip, the father of John, our subject, was one. He came to this county in 1805 and settled where the old Kiser mills were located. He was a very wealthy man, and when he left Virginia he purchased a flat-boat and loaded his things, intending to locate near Cincinnati. The river was high, and Mrs. Kiser being very timid, induced her husband to land near Gallipolis, and she afterward refused to board the boat, and Mr. Kiser was therefore forced to unload his goods and rent a cabin. He lived here only a few months and then came to the property previously purchased by him. This was the best mill site on Mad River, and he built a new mill, which did a good business. During the war of 1812, he built a fort near his house, and people came from every direction for security. Philip was Captain of a company during this war, and did duty on the frontier. He was one of the first Justices in the county, and was a good official; he was a very prominent man, and was one of the largest landowners; he died in 1817. His widow lived until 1837 and reared her family; she was one of the best business women of her time—buying stock, superintending the mill and attending to many other duties that are usually performed by men. John Kiser was given a good education and graduated at Urbana, in 1825; he studied medicine one year, but, upon his mother's account, gave up the idea of practice and commenced the agricultural business. He was born Sept 7, 1809, and was married, Jan. 31, 1831, to Elizabeth Yarnell, of Champaign County; she was born in 1815, in Virginia. They were parents of ten children, two of them died in infancy; the living are Lucinda, Philip, Annie, Jane, Victoria, Emma E., Lewis C., the inventor of the celebrated air motor, and Thomas. Mrs. Kizer died in 1875, since which time his daughter Emma has been his housekeeper; she was married, in 1878, to Adam Frantz. Mr. Kiser has been liberal in giving information of the early life of their family, and we are glad to assign them a place in the history of this county. He is owner of 187½ acres of choice land, that brings him a nice income. He is 71 years of age, and has plenty of this world's goods to enable him to live at his ease.

GEORGE W. KITE, retired farmer; P. O. St. Paris. George Kite represents one of the oldest families in Mad River Township; his father, Adam Kite, emigrated

in 1807, from Rockingham Co., Va., and from him has sprung the large number bearing his name in this county; he entered a part of the farm now owned by our subject, of which a portion (a pre-emption claim) was purchased from a party who had previously settled upon it. Mr. Kite has in his possession the patent granted, bearing the signature of Thomas Jefferson. A large number of Indians were still in the neighborhood, and an Indian town was located a half-mile west of Millerstown, on a tract of land now owned by Brubaker. Adam and Elizabeth had four children born in Virginia, and six in this county, three only are now living—our subject, his sisters, Sarah and Margaret, the wife of Dr. Thomas, of Pleasant Hill, Ind. George was reared on the farm; his first school-teacher was named Sutton, and the log schoolhouse was located where David Frank's house is built. The light was admitted by having one of the logs taken out and the space covered with oiled paper; slab seats were used, and the teacher knew well how to use the birch. One of the tricks the boys were in the habit of practicing was that of barring the teacher out during holidays. This happening during a term of George's attendance, the teacher compromised by treating the scholars to a quart of whisky. Our subject was married to Peniah Fusson, in 1831; their children were ten in number, all living to adult age; three are now deceased. Mrs. Kite died in 1877, and Mr. Kite married Mrs. Overhulse, in 1878; they now reside a half-mile west of the Myrtle Tree Church. Mr. Kite has helped build three churches on the site of the elegant one now completed, which will ever be a monument to his memory. He is one of our most influential and respected citizens, and enjoys the confidence of a large circle of acquaintances. When George was first married, his father-in-law, Rev. William Fusson, made him a present of a bedstead made of fence-rails, their first article of furniture. Their cooking utensils consisted of one skillet, and their dishes were few and of the cheapest kind. There were none poorer financially, but, being well mated, the young couple went to work with a will, and their labors were crowned with success.

WILLIAM LEE, retired farmer; P. O. Terre Haute. One of the noble pioneers who still live in this township is the man whose name heads this sketch; he is so well known in the county that his name is familiar to all; his life has been of that energetic sort that was characteristic of the first settlers, who have contributed the best years of their life to the development of this country. His father, John Lee, emigrated to Ohio with his family, from Virginia, in 1810; he purchased a tract of land of William Copps, and settled upon it, soon after which he died, and, his widow not being able to pay for it, Copps again took possession; she rented a little tract, which was cultivated by the children for two years, when she purchased 80 acres in the vicinity of Mr. Lee's present residence; this was paid for, and the children, five in number, thereby obtained their start in life; they were named James, Richard, William, Fanny and John. The mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Lowman; she was born in Maryland; she afterward married Philip Stout; her death occurred in 1846. Four of the children are still living, William being the only one residing in the vicinity of the old home. His marriage to Miss Susannah Blose was celebrated in 1832; they started in life on a cash capital of $100; by hard work and economy, William managed to pay for 24 acres, which was constantly added to, until he is now one of our large land-owners, having a half-section of valuable land, nicely improved, most of which was done under his supervision. His children, John, Philander, Mary A., Elizabeth, Milly J., Susannah, Henry, Dica, James A., Margaretta L., Eliza E. and Iva are living; two are dead. All live in Ohio except Susannah, who lives in Iowa. Mrs. Lee died June 15, 1880, after living to see her children grow up to be useful men and women; Margaretta manages the house since her mother's death. Mr. Lee is a cousin to the late Gen. R. E. Lee, one of the ablest Generals the United States ever produced; his life has ever been characterized by strict integrity, firmness of purpose, economy and strict adherence to business principles; he is now 71 years of age, as genial as when a boy of 20, and lives on his farm, caring little for the winter's storm, as he is well provided for. We are glad to record his name among those deserving of having their names perpetuated in history.

WILLIAM V. LEE, farmer; P. O. Terre Haute. Our subject is a grandson of one of the pioneers of Champaign Co., who came here when a boy, when wild deer and Indians were plenty in the dense woods, that were untouched by the settler's ax; his grandfather came here in 1810, and settled on Dugan Prairie, which is a beautiful tract of land in the center of the county; his grandfather is said to have seen the soldiers of Gen. Hull, who lay at Urbana during the war of 1812–15; his grandfather was one of those men who wagoned from Springfield to Bellefontaine and West Liberty before there were any railroads in this country; he is esteemed in the best of society, and counted an honest, industrious and intelligent man; he has forty-nine grandchildren and one great-grandchild. The father of our subject, Philander Lee, was married, in 1858, to Miss Maria Evilsizor, of Champaign Co.; they have four children living, of whom William, our subject, is the eldest; four children—Elmore W., Sarah J., Woda N. and Loda L. (twins) are deceased; William V., Effie J., Amos R. and Nancy E. live with their parents.

DAVID LOUDENBACK, real estate and loans; P. O. Westville. There is, perhaps, no man in Mad River Township so well known as Squire Loudenback. For many years he has served the public, and now takes front rank among the pioneers of the township. His age is 72 years; he was born March 20, 1808, in Page Co., Va., and came to this township, together with his parents, David and Susannah Loudenback, Nov. 1, 1817. They were parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters—Benjamin, Ann, David, the subject of this biography, Rebecca, Emanuel, Barbara, John and Martin. They were well known to all the older people living in the township, and it is presumed that they are all living. Squire David Loudenback was wedded to Miss Charlotte M. Hebbard, in 1838, by whom he had ten children, of whom Eugene F. and Hylas D. are living. Those that are now deceased were named Noah, Eliza, David H., Henrietta, Charles G., Lucy A. and Devilla O. Mrs. Loudenback died June 26, 1857. Her married life extended over a period of nineteen years. Mr. Loudenback was again married to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Smith (*nee* Custar), July 22, 1858. Three children were the result of this union—Rienzi, the eldest, was born May 10, 1859, and died May 7, 1863; Rolla, Feb. 24, 1862, and Glendora, who was born at the same time, but died in infancy. The early life of Squire Loudenback was similar to that of all young men who have helped in the development of a new country, until June 1, 1829, when, from the advantages derived from close application to study, he commenced teaching school, and for fourteen consecutive terms taught in this and the adjoining district. He then formed an engagement as clerk in a grocery store at Westville, which was continued for three years. During this time he began loaning money, which has been continued until this time, the success of which has made him the wealthiest man in Champaign county. He was also Deputy County Surveyor, and paid attention to the selling and settling up of estates; for ten years he acted as Township Clerk; in 1842, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and his re-election was continued for thirty-six years, and during this long term of office never had one of his decisions reversed. No man can show a better record than this. He has also been Township Treasurer for twenty-six years, which office he still holds. He has settled more large estates, and is guardian of more children, than any man in the township. He is also the largest land-owner, having now 1,200 acres, all under cultivation. His present residence is a handsome frame house, near the village of Westville, and here Mr. Loudenback passes his time when not engaged in business cares. Much of the township history has been obtained from him. Squire Loudenback commenced teaching school June 1, 1829, for $10.50 per month, and out of this had to pay his board. At this time he was $6.25 in debt, which was paid out of his first quarter's salary, and from this small beginning has grown, by energy and fair dealing, to the position of one of the most prominent as well as the wealthiest man in the county. In addition to all his other business, he is connected with the Third National Bank of Urbana, of which he owns one-tenth interest. He has, since 1830, been an ardent Universalist, and made a princely donation of between $5,000 and $6,000, for the purpose of building the church of that order in Westville.

He also pays a yearly dividend of $300 toward the support of the ministry. He takes a great pride in having been from boyhood a Jacksonian Democrat, casting his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and has helped elect every Democratic President since that time. As a man of correct business habits and unswerving integrity, he is, without doubt, the equal of any man in the State of Ohio. We are proud of his biographical sketch, and know it will be read with interest by every supporter of this history, which will be the authoritative one to this date and for all time to come.

ALLEN LOUDENBACK, farmer; P. O. Urbana. The gentleman of whom we write is not only one of the prominent men, but also one of the first children born in the county. He was born Aug. 11, 1813, in a cabin, at a time when there were a number of Indians living in this vicinity. The last of the Miami tribe left in 1821 or 1822. During their stay they were quite peaceable, and were engaged in the manufacture of baskets, etc. Allen frequently made visits to their wigwams, and can now point out the places where their lodges stood. He was personally acquainted with all the Kentons, Pences, Powells, Hallers, McGrews, McShenys, Mullans and Baggs. These men were the first settlers of this township, and numerous descendants of some of these families still remain. The Mad River Valley was a favorite hunting ground of the Indians, and they left with much reluctance. Squirrels and deer were very numerous, and the squirrels were especially destructive to corn. Mr. Loudenback killed the last wild deer ever seen in Champaign Co. in the fall of 1837. The farm now owned by him was entered by Arnold Custar, one of the first men coming here. Every part of it was covered with woods, and now it seems almost incredible to believe that the fields covered with waving grain were the home of the savage and the wild deer. His father, Daniel Loudenback was a native of Shenandoah Co., Va., and was married in 1812 to Mary Pence, a representative of one of the first families. They had four children—our subject, Jonas Loudenback, Elizabeth and Sarah who died in 1874. Allen Loudenback was married, in 1837, to Elizabeth Kiblinger, of Clark Co. They had eleven children, six of whom are living—Martha, Louis, Abram, Mary, Isabel and William (twins). Daniel Loudenback died May 3, 1876. His widow makes her home with her son Allen, and has now reached the ripe old age of 89 years. The wife of Allen died on June 3, 1874. Allen was two years Township Trustee, and has the ability to fill official positions, but refuses to have any further business in that capacity. His first vote was polled for Van Buren, and he has voted the Democratic ticket ever since.

JOHN LUTZ, retired; P. O. Terre Haute. For more than a half-century, this worthy gentleman and his wife, Hannah, have been residents of this township. They came from Virginia in 1825, and have lived long enough in this country to see the beautiful fields of waving grain take the place of the mighty forest, and the log cabin replaced by the magnificent farmhouse; the freight carried to and from market by the steam engine instead of the cumbersome wagon; and the country developed into more than they, in their fondest dreams, could at that time imagine possible. They came to this county the next year after their marriage, their possessions consisting of one horse, a wagon and $200 in money, each possessing a pair of strong and willing arms. Soon after settling here, Mr. Lutz purchased a piece of land, cleared it up, and afterward sold it, and purchased the land that he now owns. Part of this he improved, and has since built a nice brick house, large barns and commodious outbuildings, and has made this a very desirable farm indeed. He has been one of the men that has prospered by his own industry, and, in all his business relations, he has ever been honest, and has the entire confidence of those with whom he has done business. Of their children one is dead; those living are Ananias, Josiah, William, John G., Elizabeth M. and Mary E. All these are well married and prosperous. The aged couple still enjoy each other's society, and, as they journey down the hillside of life, hand-in-hand, loving and trusting each other, happy in the peace that passeth all understanding, and waiting for the time when they shall be called to a higher life, with their children and grandchildren near them, they may surely think their work has been well done. Of their

parents the children may ever feel a just pride, and their memory should ever be sacred. The life-time of toil undergone by our energetic pioneers, is what has made this beautiful county the pride of Ohio. We are glad to have thus an opportunity of perpetuating their names in the history of their county, which they have beautified and enriched with their labor and their purse. To each of their children, Mr. Lutz and wife make a present of a copy of the history of Champaign Co. In this they can know of the growth, prosperity and advancement since the first settlement to the present time, and this sketch of their parents will serve to remind them of their goodness and upright lives.

R. R. McLAUGHLIN, physician and surgeon, Westville. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is known far and wide, being the only physician in the pleasant little village of Westville, and has for the past nineteen years been engaged in business in this neighborhood. He was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Oct. 31, 1832; his father, William W. McLaughlin, was a native of Ohio, and was born in Concord Township; he was married to Miss Sarah Robinson, probably in 1829; she was a daughter of Richard and Sarah Robinson, a native of Pennsylvania. They were parents of four children, our subject being the second child; the others being named, respectively, Annie M. (the eldest), James B. (the second son), and Clarissa B. In 1844, they moved to Madison, Wis., and, in 1849, Mr. McLaughlin was elected a member of the Legislature, and, for a long term of years, was re-elected to that office, the duties of which he faithfully performed. His death occurred in April, 1877; his wife died in 1840, and he married Miss Emmeline Hazelton in 1843, by whom he had three daughters—Harriet, Louisa G. and Eliza E. Dr. McLaughlin, of whom we write, commenced the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. A. C. McLaughlin, of Tremont, Ohio, when 19 years of age, and commenced practice in 1855, at Atlanta, Ill. Afterward, he located in McLean, Ill., and from there went to Muscoda, Wis. He removed to Champaign Co., where he continues business, and is one of the prominent men of Mad River Township. His marriage to Miss Charlotte S. Wilson was celebrated Dec. 25, 1856, in Union Township. Her father, Reason C., was a native of Virginia, and Jane Wilson, his wife, of Maryland. Dr. McLaughlin and his wife are parents of four children—Minnetta B., Ira W., Clarence M. and Lottie J.; Minnetta is the wife of Charles Ogden; they were married May 20, 1880, and reside in Westville. Dr. McLaughlin was elected Colonel of the 1st O. S. M., that were discharged in October, 1863. He was also Postmaster of Westville several years. All the family are worthy members of the Universalist Church. The residence is a neat one, and is cordially presided over by the worthy couple of whom we write, and a more hospitable pair will be hard to find. The Doctor is a substantial Democrat, and has a good record as such. We predict for him a long and happy future. He is one of the most prominent among the members of his church, a strict Prohibitionist, and a prince of good fellows.

HAMILTON W. MAGREW, farmer; P. O. Westville. The Magrew family date back in the early history of this county to 1810; Archibald, and Ruth Miller, his wife, were natives of Pennsylvania, and from them are descended all those who bear their name in this county; they settled on the land that is now the property of Lemuel Magrew, and made substantial improvements, clearing up and otherwise developing one of the most beautiful tracts of land between Westville and Urbana; they were parents of five children—Archibald, John, William, Matthew, and one daughter, Mary; Archibald, William and Matthew lived to see a half-century pass, and the great improvements made in their native county were almost incredible. Archibald was married to Miss Mary Taylor Feb. 25, 1813, by whom he had ten children; five are living—Margaret, Mary J., Caroline, Lemuel and Hamilton; Margaret married Amos Rupert; Mary is the wife of Jacob Aulabaugh; Caroline wedded Milton Fithian; Lemuel married Linda Miller; and Hamilton married Miss Elizabeth Snyder. Matthew married Margaret Dodds, of Dayton, and reared a family, of whom one son, Lemuel H., is the only one to perpetuate the family name on their family tree. Of William and his family but little

is known; one of his children, Caroline, married John Snyder, and resides near Urbana. The death of the grandparents occurred—Archibald, Jan. 6, 1855, and the wife and mother probably in 1830; he was born Dec. 21, 1763, and his wife, March 11, 1757. Lemuel Magrew's marriage to Miss Linda Miller was celebrated Feb. 28, 1854; they are parents of Archie M., Lemuel W., Mary L., Minnie F. and Clara M. Hamilton Magrew married Elizabeth Snyder in 1858; they are parents of Cyrus H. (who died in 1875) and Lula; there are only four sons belonging to these different branches of the Magrew family, who will transmit to posterity their name, that has ever been associated with the highest attributes of honor, justice and prosperity. Archibald Magrew was a soldier in the war of 1812, under the command of Capt. Joseph Vance, afterward Governor; he was also Justice of the Peace for nine consecutive terms. Matthew Magrew was County Recorder for a number of years, and was one of the best officials the county ever had; he was also County Treasurer for two or more terms; afterward, he was in the grain business until his death.

LEMUEL W. MAGREW, farmer; P. O. Westville. It is eminently proper that every descendant of the pioneers should be made mention of in the history of the county in which they were born and reared. Representing, as they do, the names of those whose memories shall live as long as time shall last, we take pleasure in presenting the name that heads this sketch for consideration. His grandparents, Archibald and Mary Magrew, were among the earliest settlers of this township; Archibald's father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his name cannot here be obtained; they were a worthy couple, and settled first upon the hill where Lemuel Magrew, Sr., now resides; they reared several children, one of whom is the father of the subject of this sketch. He has always been engaged in the stock and agricultural business; he has ever been an energetic business man, and has lately removed to Delaware, Ohio, for the purpose of completing the education of his children. He was wedded to Miss Linda Miller, of Union Co., in 1854; they have five children living and one dead; those that are living are Archie M., Lemuel, Jr. (our subject), Mary, Minnie and Clara; Archie M. wedded Miss Eva Pence May 20, 1880, and the wedding of Miss Mary Harwood and Lemuel W. Magrew was celebrated Sept. 26, 1877; they have one daughter, whose joyous smile gladdens their early married life, and still further the bonds of affection between them; and, as they together, hand in hand, toil up life's rugged pathway, they should ever feel proud of the distinction of being descendants of those determined pioneers, whose hardships and privations enabled them to cast their lot in this beautiful county, that equals, in grandeur and wealth of soil, any in the State; they are comfortably located on what is known as the John Beckham farm, and, by his energy and economy, Mr. Magrew will surely become one of our wealthy and popular men.

GEORGE W. MINNICK, blacksmith, Westville. Among the business men of Westville whom we are pleased to notice, is one of the pioneer smiths, who has lived in Mad River Township for many years, and is the oldest man doing business in this line in the neighborhood. He is a native of Virginia, and came to Ohio in 1831. He was born Nov. 14, 1808. His first location was in Springfield, where he worked at his trade, and he came to Westville in 1835. He knew well Thomas Kenton, Ezekiel Arrowsmith, Elisha Harbor, William Harbor, William McGinnis, John Whitmore, George Zimmerman, Christian Norman, Henry Gideon, Valentine Miller, and many others who did a grand work in the development of this county. He purchased the shop and tools of Daniel Long, and at once commenced business. He was married to Miss Susannah Buroker Aug. 28, 1834. Business was good, and young Minnick, being an excellent workman, prospered well. His wife was a daughter of Adam Buroker, a native of Virginia, and he was also one of the first settlers. George and his wife were parents of eight children, of whom only Israel, Sylvester and Noah are living. Mrs. Minnick died in 1848. Aug. 28, of same year, he was married to Miss Nancy Wells, of Westville. They had six children, two of whom, Piatt and Glendora, still survive. All the children of the first marriage have married and are living in the town of Westville.

George has worked at the forge for fifty-three consecutive years, and two sons, Israel and Sylvester, still do business at the old stand. Mr. Minnick takes life rather easy, and only works at the trade when business is pushing. He has voted the Democratic ticket all his life, and his first vote was polled for Andrew Jackson; he has reared a family of sons who are of the same political opinion. He is known far and wide as a master workman, and his cordiality has made him a host of friends. He is now gently going down the hillside of life, but is withal the same jolly fellow that the pioneers knew, and whose name will live in the history of their county for all time.

ISAAC NEFF, Justice of the Peace, Terra Haute. We take great pleasure in giving Isaac Neff a front rank among the prominent men of this township, especially as we are indebted to him for much of the valuable information received, that has helped complete this history. His memory has retained all that has ever been said or written about the first settlements, and he is able to give the dates, etc., from memory, that well agree with authority, both verbal and recorded. Squire Neff was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., in 1823, and his parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Strickler) Neff, emigrated in 1830, to Mad River Township, and purchased his first farm one mile east of Terre Haute. Five children—Isaac (our subject), Mary, Peter, David and Abram Neff—were born in Virginia. Isaac, the eldest, went to school three years, between the ages of 4 and 7, and could read, write, and had progressed some in mathematics; this was the basis of his education. His father's family was composed of eighteen children, he having had three wives and three families of children. By the first wife, the five previously mentioned were born in Virginia, and John, Henry G., Joseph and Jacob in Ohio. The death of Mrs. Neff occurred March 23, 1840, aged 39 years. His marriage to Rachel Romick was celebrated in October, 1840, by whom he had four children—Michael, Barbara A., Samuel R. and Daniel W. Their married life was of rather short duration, the death of Mrs. Rachel Neff occurring in 1845. With his large family of small children, Mr. Neff was obliged to have a mother to care for them, and he was married the third time, to Rachel Landaher. They were parents of Aaron, Caroline (infant daughter), Jonas and Emma. The most surprising circumstance is that, of this large family of eighteen children, whose circumstances in life have been so varied, only three are dead. Mrs. Neff died December, 1863, and his death occurred in 1865. He had lived to see a family reared, the number of which exceeded any other in the township, and the vast change in the topographical character of the country was beyond his most sanguine expectations. He was an honest, industrious man, respected by all; for twenty years a member of the M. E. Church, Township Trustee for twenty years, and was elected Justice of the Peace, but declined and would not receive his commission. Isaac, our subject, commenced attending school, in the winter season only, in 1833, and continued until he was 17 years of age, at which time his right ankle was injured by a fall from a colt. Luckily for him, he had education enough to conduct a common school, and, in 1842, he began teaching in his home district, and for twenty consecutive years he was one of our practical teachers. During this time, he became engaged to and married Miss Hester A. Darnall, in 1848. She was born on the spot where Mr. Neff now resides. They were the parents of Melville M., Emma E., Mary M., John J. and Samuel S. Of these, there were three teachers, while both the wife and husband were also practical teachers. Mr. Neff was elected Township Clerk in 1851, and has served for thirty consecutive years; has not, during that time, missed an election, a meeting of the Board of Trustees, or other meeting, when required by law to be present. In 1853, he was elected Township Assessor; in 1854, Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he has served nine terms. Squire Neff has settled more estates in Clark and Champaign Counties than any other man in them, and the satisfactory manner in which this has been done, has given him a record for honor and fairness that will ever be a source of pride to his descendants. He was elected District Land Assessor in 1859, 1870 and 1880. His capacity for business is equal to that of any man in the township, and everything undertaken has proved his correctness. His wife died Dec. 13, 1875, aged 49 years. His marriage to his second wife, Miss Amanda Darnall occurred June 1, 1876. The

first wife was a daughter of Nathan Darnall, and the second, of James Darnall, cousins. They both were daughters of prominent men. Squire Neff prides himself upon his record as a man, an official and an exponent of Democratic principles. His residence is one mile west of Terre Haute, near which he has seen three schoolhouses built, the first a log, the second a frame, and the last a brick, thus showing the progressive age in which he lives.

AUGUSTUS NICHOLS, boots and shoes, Westville. Mr. Nichols is well and favorably known in Champaign County, having commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes in the fall of 1843, soon after his landing at Westville. He is a native of Virginia, but was married to Miss Mary A. Hoak, of this place, April 1, 1844. Her parents were among the first settlers of this county, and they are still living in Westville. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have three children living—Maggie (the wife of C. B. Hanna), Mary L. and Elmer E. E., who is quite a mechanic, and is engaged in the manufacture of rustic frames, chairs, etc.; two children—Laura L. and John H.—died in infancy. When Mr. Nichols first came to Westville, it was a good business point. There were four dry goods and grocery stores, two good hotels, blacksmith and wagon shops, and it presented a business air quite superior to what it wears to-day. The county was then being rapidly developed, and the accessions to the community were principally from Virginia. He has added recently to the business in which he has so long engaged (and been so deservedly popular) a stock of custom-made boots and shoes, which has proven satisfactory. Politically, he is strictly Democratic, and is always ready to elucidate the virtues or defend the honor of his party. Both himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church, to which faith they have strictly adhered for forty long years, and to-day have a higher love for its precepts and doctrine than ever before. They are a worthy family, highly respected, and enjoy the confidence of all who know them. The most important item of this biography is the manner in which Mr. Nichols obtained a start in this place. Being a good mechanic when he came here, he could, however, get nothing to do, and, after vainly trying for some time without success, thought of returning to Virginia, but, being short of cash (having only fifty cents in his pocket), it was easier thought of than done. One day, while pondering over his condition, Frederick Baker, one of the whole-souled pioneers (who has long since been laid to rest), came up to him and asked if he would go to his farm and do some work for him. Having no tools, or other material, young Nichols told him that he would gladly do so if he had the necessary implements. This was speedily overcome by Mr. Baker telling him to get in the wagon, and they drove to Urbana, and necessary supplies were laid in. After this job was finished, Daniel Rhorer, another "old settler," gave him employment for two months, as he had a large number of hands. From this time fortune smiled on him, and the shops in Westville were glad to employ him. After his marriage he built a shop, the business men "taking stock" in its erection, the man heading the list being "William Ward," one of the best men of his day. John Dishes was the second man, and John Niswonger, who still lives, doing the carpenter work. From a capital stock of 50 cents, Mr. Nichols' business increased until he employed six workmen. He was also very energetic, and frequently worked all night. He accumulated a nice sum of money, which was judiciously invested in land, and he owns, besides his business, a nice farm of 41½ acres, with an income sufficient to enable him to live at his ease. The parents of his wife are the oldest married couple in the township.

MARTIN NITCHMAN, retired; P. O. Terre Haute; the parents of our subject were natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated from that State to Ohio in 1835, and settled near West Liberty. The marriage of Philip Nitchman and Rachel Titsworth was solemnized probably in 1803. They were parents of Martin, our subject, Ann, John T., Maria, David, Catharine, Charlotta, Sarah, Eliza, Louisa, Christina, Benjamin, J. Leibert and Philip. They were all born in Pennsylvania, and five of the number are deceased. The father, Philip, was a tailor by occupation, but they lived on a farm, and

the children all learned trades. Martin worked with his father at the tailoring business until his marriage to Miss Catharine Carson, of Adams County, Penn., in 1831. After coming to Ohio, he again engaged in this business, which was followed for twelve years. He then purchased a farm, and, for a number of years, engaged in the agricultural business. He was very prosperous, and made money easily. He commenced without any money, $2,000 in debt, and, at the end of seven years, had paid his debts, paid for his farm, reared his family, and had money ahead. His children were six in number—Hannah, Ann, William, Magdalena, Rachel and Clarissa. The absence of sons caused the girls to act as substitutes, and, therefore, they grew up active, healthy women, and they are all living, and were all married. Mr. Nitchman has now retired from an active business life, and lives at his ease in the pleasant village of Terre Haute. He and his wife are a worthy couple, and are highly respected by every one. Their lives have been such that their descendants may ever look with pride upon their ancestry, who have always been faithful to their trust.

ADAM PENCE, retired farmer; P. O. Westville. Among the many pioneers of this county we find Adam Pence living in an old-time cottage under the beautiful hills that overlook the Mad River Valley. He is one of our comfortable men, retired from active business, and with his wife, three sons and two daughters, lives a happy, contented life, surrounded by domestic comforts, and free from care. Adam was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., probably in 1802; his parents, Lewis and Barbara Pence, emigrated to Ohio in 1820; they are both of German descent, and Mrs. Pence came from Germany. Their children (eleven in number) were born in Virginia, the youngest being 21 years of age; four of them were married. Lewis had considerable money when he came here, and purchased a section of land, afterward buying 300 acres more; this he divided among his children at once, and they set to work and soon those who were married had a comfortable log house erected. Adam, our subject, is now living in the house first built, in 1821, and which has been occupied by his family for fifty-nine years. He was married to his present wife, Mary Prince, a native of Kentucky, in 1824; they were both hard workers, saved their money, and soon had gained enough to purchase 240 acres of land; this was in turn divided among their children, of whom they had nine, seven sons and two daughters. Three sons are married; Wesley married Emily Strickler; Adam, Jr., wedded Nancy McCarty, and William married Mary Miller. The two daughters are named Sarah and Elizabeth. There are also three sons living at home—Henry, John and David. Adam Pence has also raised another man, who might properly be reckoned a son, named Charley M. Overhulse. The sons living at home have lately added to their possessions 200 acres more land, purchased in partnership, lying west of the home farm. Their father still owns his original tract of 100 acres given him by his father, with an income sufficient to furnish every comfort while they live. We have been to many farmhouses, but the culinary skill of the mother and her daughters cannot be excelled by any housewives in the county. Their habits are of the quiet sort, for which the pioneers are noted, and the family are members of the Lutheran Church, to which Mr. and Mrs. Pence have belonged for nearly three-quarters of a century. They are noted for their honesty, and as neighbors, enjoy the confidence of all with whom they are acquainted. This sketch will ever be a source of pride to their descendants as indicating the character of their ancestry, and the high esteem in which they are held in the community.

DAVID PENCE, retired farmer; P. O. Westville. This gentleman is one of the oldest men and represents the first families of this county. His father, Abram Pence, came to this county from Shenandoah Co., Va., in 1811, and settled on the farm now owned by our subject; he built a log cabin in the woods that had never been defaced by an ax, save when the Indian in his hunt for wild honey would fell a tree in which bees were discovered. He was married in Virginia, before his emigration, to Miss Elizabeth Mauck. The children are Mary, Abram, Elizabeth and David, who is the gentleman furnishing the facts for this sketch: Mary, the eldest, is also living and will be 89 years of age in Novem-

ber; she is the mother of Allen Loudenback, whose sketch appears in this work. During the boyhood of David, there were Indians still living in the neighborhood, and frequently played with Indian boys, shooting the bow and arrow, etc.; there were frequent Indian scares previous to this, and one of his uncles, Joseph Mauck, left the settlement on account of it; the Indians, however, always treated the settlers kindly; families were on the most friendly terms, and all the neighbors were obliged to help each other in their log-rollings and in the erection of their log cabins. Henry and Mary Pence—the grandparents of David settled in this township about 1805. The members of the Pence family who settled in Mad River Township were Benjamin, Isaac, Henry, Abram, the father of our subject, John, Samuel and Reuben. In Urbana Township, Jacob and Joseph settled. In Fairfield County, David Pence was the only male representative. The daughters were all settled in Mad River Township—Susannah, Annie, Elizabeth, Mary and John Stewart's wife, Magdaline and Barbara. The parents of all these children were among the first families that settled here. Henry was born in 1740, and Mary Blimly, his wife, in 1746. They emigrated from Germany to America in their youth; two of their children died in infancy and were not named, consequently they were the parents of nineteen children. David, our subject, was married to Priscilla Frazee in 1831, and has five children living; one child who died in infancy. Moses F. married Kate McFarland; Wilson T. wedded Angeline Stienbarger; Abram M. married Mary J. Wheeler; Maggie is the wife of W. S. Garrett, and Amanda wedded U. G. Burke. Mr. Pence and his wife live entirely at their ease on the home farm, surrounded by their children and blessed with plenty of this world's goods. They are both members of the Baptist Church, and, as they are descending the hillside of life hand in hand, they feel happy in the thought that they are still spared to each other.

ADAM PRINCE, deceased. Adam Prince and his wife, Eve Buroker, were natives of Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky in 1805, and from there to this county in 1809. Having found a spring (which was so attractive to those reared in a mountainous country), Mr. Prince entered the quarter-section upon which it was located. The land office was in Cincinnati, and it seems that another man also wanted the same tract, and had started to make his entry the day before Mr. Prince expected to go. Mr. P., hearing of him on the way, rode all night, determined to have the land he wanted, and reached Cincinnati before his rival, entered the land, and started on his return. Meeting the other man, Mr. Prince informed him that the tract in question was not on the market at that time. Mr. Prince passed six months on the frontier in the northwestern part of the State, during the war of 1812, leaving his family in charge of a neighbor. His land was covered with a magnificent growth of walnut and poplar, which were gradually removed and the land brought under cultivation. He was quite a noted mechanic, and manufactured barrels, wooden clocks, and all needed farm implements, with equal facility. His wife died in 1828; he survived her twenty-one years, having been all his life a devoted member of the Lutheran Church. He was a prosperous man, and left to each of his children a tract of land. Adam and Eve Prince were parents of four children—Elizabeth, Mary, William and Nancy. William died in 1848—the three daughters still survive. The first husband of Elizabeth was Isaac Smith, a son of one of the excellent families of the county, and after his death she was married to James Crabill, who also died many years ago. She reared a large family, some of whom live in the neighborhood, and others are scattered over the West. Mary wedded Adam Pence; their children are noble men and women, and their names are given in connection with their family history. William Prince was born in 1807; his education was such as the schools of his day afforded; he was a good penman and an excellent arithmetician, as can be seen by looking over his old copy-book, wherein his problems were solved, which is now in possession of his children. In 1828, he was married to Miss Sarah, a daughter of Christian Norman, who also had emigrated from the Shenandoah Valley in 1805. His death occurred in 1848. Mr. Prince came into possession of the land entered by his father in 1833, to which other purchases were

added. He also owned a lot of Western lands. He received a commission as Captain of a militia company in 1841, or 1842, which was held until the company was disbanded. He was a man of considerable influence in his neighborhood, and was always firm in the support of all moral and religious work, living and dying in the faith of his fathers. Nancy, his youngest daughter, was married to David Vance, a relative of Ex-Gov. Vance, of this State. They reared five children, two of whom—John and David—are ministers in the Methodist Church. To William and Sarah Prince were born nine children, six of whom grew to maturity—Mary, David N., Peter W., Elizabeth, Benjamin F. and Lydia. Mary was married to Rhinehart Snapp, with whom she lived until his death, six years later. She is now a resident of Jackson Township. David N. married Mary Jones, of this county. He volunteered, in 1861, in Co. I, 42d O. V. I. From a private, he became Captain of his company, and, after many engagements in the war, from which he escaped unharmed, was honorably discharged, after a service to his country of more than three years. His residence is in Shelby County. Peter W. is the owner of the old home farm, which he has greatly improved, and is, in all respects, a prosperous farmer. His wife was Miss Mary Browning. Elizabeth married John Wantz, and died in 1873. Benjamin F., after passing his boyhood on the farm, attended Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1865. He also studied theology, and is now Professor of Greek in that institution. He was married to Ellen Sanderson, daughter of Col. Sanderson, of the regular army. Lydia is the wife of Emanuel Largent, a resident of this county.

B. F. PRINCE, A. M., Professor of Greek and History in Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. Benjamin F. Prince, A. M., was born Dec. 12, 1840, in Champaign Co., Ohio; his ancestors came to this country about the middle of the last century, and were settlers in Eastern Pennsylvania; his grandfathers, Christian Norman and Adam Prince, with their wives, settled in the forests of Champaign Co., the one in 1805, the other in 1809; both were prosperous farmers, and succeeded in gaining a competency for themselves and their children. William Prince, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kentucky in 1807, and the mother, Sarah Norman, in Ohio in 1808; they were married in 1828. William Prince became a successful farmer and a man of influence in the community in which he lived; he died in 1848. Benjamin F. Prince is the fifth of six children who grew to maturity; he was brought up to the labors of the farm, and received his early education in the district school; in 1860, he entered the Preparatory Department of Wittenberg College; he graduated from this institution in 1865, and, at the opening of the next session, he proceeded to the study of theology; in the spring of 1866, he was appointed Tutor in said institution; in 1869, Principal of the Preparatory Department, and Assistant Professor of Greek; in 1873, Professor of Natural History; and in 1878, Professor of Greek and History, which position he now holds. In 1869, he was married to Ella Sanderson, of Springfield, Ohio; Miss Sanderson was the daughter of J. Sanderson, a lawyer of Philadelphia, editor of the *Daily News* of that city; in 1861, Chief Clerk to Simon Cameron, Secretary of War; and afterward Colonel in the regular army. Miss Sanderson received her education in the schools of Philadelphia and in the Springfield Seminary, from which she graduated in 1866.

JOSEPH RHODES, mechanic, Terre Haute. Among the many good men represented in the Champaign County History, Joseph and Noah Rhodes may be classed. Joseph came from Shenandoah Co., Va., in 1835. He had for an objective point Harrison Co., Ind., but, after passing one winter there, and being much dissatisfied, started on his return to Virginia; he was out of money when he reached this county, and engaged with John Reynolds for a year; in the fall of 1836, he visited his old home, and, in the spring of 1837, he returned, accompanied by his brother Noah and two other men; they commenced working by the month, and Joseph worked five years in this way, when he commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes in Judge Runkle's store; Noah worked four years and went back to Virginia, living there until 1856,

hen he returned to Champaign Co., bringing with him a wife and three children; Joeph had, in the meantime, saved money enough to enter a quarter-section of land in ndiana; in 1845, he traded this for a tract west of John Bryan's farm, and again raded this for 160 acres on Mad River; on this he built a mill, and afterward sold it o Abram Powell and purchased the farm upon which he now resides; Noah purchased 5 acres of his brother Joseph, and another tract adjoining; they farmed in partnership or fourteen years, dividing the profits; during this time, Noah purchased 60 acres nore land, and his oldest son, Jacob, lives on the tract; one son was born after coming o this county, and the death of one of the others occurred. They are ranked among our best men, and are a credit to the township; they are both Greenback men, and hink their party should triumph. Joseph makes his home with his brother Noah, and s one of our confirmed bachelors. They are both exemplary men, and enjoy a high legree of prosperity.

JOHN RICHARDSON, general dealer in groceries, etc., Westville. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch keeps the only general store in Westville. He has a substantial business, and his store is a great accommodation to the people in this neighborhood. He is also Postmaster, and has the office located in his place of business. This adds something to his trade. Mr. Richardson was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1845, and his parents, George and Eve (Slifer) Richardson, came to this county in 1846. They were parents of Amos and John, our subject. Mr. R. died in the fall of 1846, and Mrs. Richardson was married to Daniel Parrott in 1849. They had six children, three sons and three daughters—Aaron, Mary, Franklin C., Reuben W., Ruth E. and Eve Lettie. All the children of the second marriage are living, except Ruth E. and Amos. The eldest son of the first marriage was killed at the battle of Petersburg July 30, 1864. He was First Lieutenant of Co. —, 27th U. S. Colored Troops. John Richardson acquired a good education during his boyhood, being a graduate of Miami Commercial College, Class of 1865. He commenced teaching Sept. 14, 1863, and taught fourteen years in Champaign County, and two years in Johnson Co., Mo. His marriage to Miss Alice Smith, a daughter of the last wife of David Loudenback, was celebrated Oct. 8, 1874. They have had two children—Annie was born Aug. 26, 1875, and is still living; and Mima, born Sept. 7, 1879, who died March 9, 1880. Both Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are members of the Nettle Creek Baptist Church. He is an enterprising business man, and has the confidence of the community in which he does business.

A. P. ROHRER, farmer; P. O. Urbana. Is one of the popular men of the township, and represents an honorable name in this county. His father, Daniel Rohrer, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to this State a comparatively poor man. He walked from his home in Pennsylvania to this county, then back to Pennsylvania, and again returned on foot to keep from spending his money. He invested his money in a mill and stillhouse that is located on the Westville Pike, on Mad River. His capital of $2,000 was all gone before his work was completed, and he would have utterly failed, but a loan was effected which completed his mill, and in the short space of fifteen years he had paid all indebtedness and had amassed the snug sum of $45,000. He was a hard worker, and a man whom every one trusted, and their faith was never betrayed. He married Sarah Loudenback April 5, 1834, and reared four children; one son died in infancy; Martin is the eldest; A. P. Rohrer, Mary A. and Christian F. These are all married, and, with the exception of our subject, have been twice married. Mrs. Rohrer died April 1, 1874, and she lies by the side of her husband, in Nettle Creek graveyard. An elegant monument marks their resting-place. Abram P. Rohrer, of whom we now write, was married to Miss Francis A. Logan, of this county, in 1858. He has since this time made agriculture and rearing of fine stock his business. He has some young horses as highly bred as any in the State of Ohio. His farm is one of the splendid ones in the Mad River Valley, and very productive. He is a good financier, and is a wealthy man, and intends soon to have a nice residence of the modern

style. As his father was one of the prominent men of this township, his memory, as well as the family history, should be perpetuated. Abram has been for a number of years connected with the public schools, and is Democratic in politics.

JOHN A. SHAFFER, SR., farmer; P. O. St. Paris. Was married to Miss Mary Wood, in Shenandoah Co., Va., in 1838; she was a daughter of Benjamin and Sally Wood; she was born in 1810, and John in 1811. They emigrated to Champaign Co. in 1846, and purchased the farm upon which he resides, in 1852. Previous to this time, he rented the farm lying south of his purchase. They came to this county poor but industrious people, and their energy and industry have brought their reward, as he now owns a splendid farm of 82 acres, which makes him a comfortable home and brings him a nice income. Three of their children—Sarah J., Ann R. and Mary C.—were born in Virginia; Abram, Allen and Philip in this county; all of whom are married and live near their father; Rebecca, who married James Lodgon, resides in Kansas. Mr. Shaffer has made all the improvements now visible on his farm, which will remain a monument to his memory long after he is gone. During all his life he has been a model man, doing unto others as he would have them do unto him. He was well acquainted with the pioneers of the township, among whom were Joseph Loudenback, Jacob Baker, Andy Blue, Martin Idle, and Simon Baker (who is now the oldest man in the county), John W. Grafton, Thomas Grafton, Ambrose Grafton, and quite a number others. Mrs. Shaffer has been a member of the Baptist Church for thirty years, and her husband of the Lutheran Church for forty-six years. Their descendants may look back with pride on their ancestry, as being people respected by all, and well worthy the confidence reposed in them.

SAMUEL K. SOWERS, farmer; P. O. Westville. The parents of our subject were early settlers of Pennsylvania, coming to Perry Co. in 1804. Their names were Henry Sowers and Elizabeth Koser. They were married probably in 1832; they had five children—Isabella, Samuel (our subject), Jacob, Elmanda and Mary A. The parents are still living in Pennsylvania, and all the children are living and are doing well. The grandparents of Samuel were natives of Maryland on his father's side, and of Pennsylvania on his mother's. In 1859, Mr. Sowers arrived in Westville and formed a partnership with Jacob Aulabaugh, which was continued eighteen months. Jan. 8, 1861, he was wedded to Miss Eunice E. Blose, daughter of Daniel and Susan Blose. They were among the wealthiest, and Daniel was one of the most energetic and successful men of this township. He left his children a large patrimony. In December, Mr. Sowers, having previously sold his interest in the store, came to the farm which is now his home. He purchased the land of his father-in-law, Mr. Blose, in 1871, paying for the same $100 per acre; this land is one of the landmarks of this county, and was entered by Thomas Kenton, one of the first settlers; the block-house mentioned in the history of Mad River Township, was built where Mr. Sowers' garden is now. Mr. and Mrs. Sowers are the parents of five children—Lilly V., Daniel H., Mary L., John J. and Emery. They may feel proud of being born on the land of which we have spoken, that has since been so splendidly improved by their father, who is a man noted for his splendid business qualifications and his honorable character.

DAVID STEINBERGER, farmer; P. O. Urbana. Mr. Steinberger is one of our oldest men, and is now in his 81st year; his grandparents came from Germany and settled in Shenandoah Co., Va. David's parents—John and Elizabeth Steinberger—were married in Virginia, and came to this county in 1804, and settled on Nettle Creek, near where Millerstown is now. This was at that time an Indian village, and was occupied by the Miami tribe. Indians were plenty at that day but were peaceable. The heavy timber was almost unbroken at that time, and wild game was plenty; raccoons destroyed much corn, and they had to watch their fields at night to save it; squirrels were almost as destructive during the day as the coons were at night. Everybody helped their neighbors raise their log houses, roll and burn their logs, and a general feeling of good-fellowship prevailed. John Steinberger was a prominent man in his

day, and was an enterprising one, having no money when he came here. When he left the county for Indiana, in 1819 or 1820, he owned 240 acres of land. His children were named George, John, Henry, Frederick, David and Gideon. Elizabeth and Catharine were the daughters. Only our subject and Gideon, who lives in Iowa, are living. David was born in Virginia Sept. 9, 1800, and was married, in 1821, to Elizabeth Pence. Their name figures extensively in this history. David and his wife were parents of seven children, only three—Louisa M., Mary A. and George S.—are living. Mrs. S. died in 1833, and in 1835 David married Lucy Gaines, of Virginia, where she was born, Feb. 22, 1813. By her he had eight children, five of whom are living—Caroline, Elizabeth, Amanda, John and Gideon. David started in life with $50, which was spent in trying to regain his health, which was very poor in his younger days. He went bravely to work, married a wife, and commenced life in earnest. This reminds us of a story which Mr. Steinberger relates: "A man (name forgotten) with whom David stayed all night, on Little Flat Rock, Indiana, married his wife when she was only 15 years of age. They had been married fifteen years and had fifteen children, whose mother was only 30 years of age. When they were married, they had not a dollar, and after rearing this large family they had bought and paid for 400 acres of land, and were then engaged in building a mill." After sixty years of toil, commencing without any capital, except a pair of willing hands, Mr. Steinberger is now the owner of 952 acres of land, worth $75,000, not counting personal property, etc., and also a residence in Urbana. All this was gained by honest toil and economy. Both himself and wife are of the Baptist faith, and are now living at their ease on the farm, near the mills that bear his name. Politically, he is Democratic, one of the substantial kind, and is honored and respected by the best citizens of Champaign County.

SIMEON TAYLOR, farmer and Justice of the Peace; P. O. Westville. The subject of this sketch is one of the prominent men of Mad River Township; he is a son of Benjamin S. and Sarah (Miller) Taylor. Benjamin was a native of Tennessee, coming to this county probably in 1810; he was born July 24, 1805. Sarah Miller, his wife, was born July 31, 1796, in Loudoun Co., Va.; her parents emigrated to this county in 1818. Benjamin Taylor and Sarah Miller were married July 28, 1830; they were parents of three children—Sarah A., Darius, and Simeon, our subject; all the children are married and living in this county. Simeon was born June 7, 1838, and his boyhood was spent on the farm; he attended high school in Urbana in 1859 and 1860, and afterward attended mercantile college at Cleveland, Ohio; he commenced teaching school in the winter of 1860, and was, for eight consecutive terms, teacher in his own district; he engaged afterward in teaching for several terms, and acquired a good record, as may be known by his long continuance in the same district. During this time, he became engaged to and married Miss Susan Ward, Oct. 1, 1863, since which time he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits; they have four children—Alonzo W., Laura O., David E. and Bertha R.; Alonzo was born April 5, 1866; Laura, Feb. 22, 1868; David, July 24, 1870; and Bertha, Sept. 2, 1872. Mr. Taylor was Township Treasurer in 1871, and, in the fall of 1878, was elected Justice of the Peace of Mad River Township; his judgment as a Justice is good, having as yet no decisions reversed; he takes the place of Squire David Loudenback, universally acknowledged one of the best Justices ever serving in this township. Mr. Taylor has lately purchased the farm upon which he now resides, and is fitting it up nicely; he has recently built a fine barn, and otherwise added much to the beauty and convenience of the farm. His parents were among the pioneers of this county, and did their share toward its development; his mother was one of ten children, of whom Mary, the eldest (now 92 years of age), is still living; also one brother, Nathan, aged 76, who resides in Sangamon Co., Ill.; many of the old veterans have passed away since their time, and they, too, will soon take their departure. Mr. Taylor's parents died—the father, in 1854, and the wife and mother in 1880; they were estimable people, and their children do honor to their name. Mr. Taylor owns 224 acres of fine land, which brings him a nice revenue; he lives at his ease, one mile west of the village

of Westville, and devotes his time to superintending his estates and attending to his official duties; he is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Grange. Mrs. Taylor is a direct descendant of the first settlers of this county, her father, Noah Ward, dying when she was quite young; her grandfather, George Ward, reared a large family, which is well represented in this township. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are both members of the M. E. Church; their home is a pleasant one, and a more genial host and hostess will be hard to find.

JAMES E. VINCENT, miller, Urbana. This gentleman is one of the prominent business men of Mad River Township. He came to Westville Nov. 13, 1857, bringing with him his young wife Adelaide V., daughter of William and Annie Catlett, of Virginia; she is the youngest of eighteen children, and Mr. Vincent the eldest of twelve. Mr. Vincent was the owner of a team, had a $20 gold piece and 80 cents in silver upon his arrival, and by his own industry and honesty now represents a business of $250,000 per year. His father was a miller, from whom he learned his trade, and their ancestry for almost a century have been connected with this business. Mr. Vincent has for thirty-five years been a master mechanic, and to-day stands at the head of his trade; his flour is worth from 50 to 75 cents per barrel more than any other mill in the county; his trade in New York alone averages $1,000 per week, and the custom work also averaging 1,000 bushels per month. As a man, he is the equal of any of our townsmen for veracity and correctness of purpose. His children may always look with pride upon their line of ancestry. He is one of the few Virginians in this locality who is a Republican. His children are six in number, five living—Alton F., William E., Joseph, Emma and Ada. The saw-mill in connection with his flouring establishment annually cuts 2,500,000 feet of lumber. His books are systematically kept and will show a balance in his favor equaling that of any miller in the county. He is full of the old-time cordiality, and is an honor to the community in which he lives.

SYLVESTER WARD, farmer; P. O. Westville. We are proud of the representatives of so large a number of the pioneer families of this township. Although many of the early pioneers are gone, their children still live, and can give much valuable information in regard to the first settlements and the style and manner of living. The parents of Mr. Ward, our subject, were of the old Virginia stock; they were not the first settlers in this township, but came here about 1815. They settled on the farm now the property of Mr. Ward, and built a cabin in the dense woods. He probably entered the land, as there was considerable Government land. Most of the settlers were natives of Shenandoah Co., Va., as were the parents of Sylvester Ward. The neighbors helped each other roll the logs together, as they had to be burned to make room for the crops. There were numerous Indian camps in the neighborhood when George Ward and his wife came, but during the next few years all went further West. The children were ten in number, and they were able to do much toward helping to clear up the land. The old structure called "Gard's Mill" was the first one erected in this neighborhood; this was long since pulled down. Game was plenty, but very few of the early settlers took much time to hunt. They carried their produce to Cincinnati on wagons: corn was then carted from this place to that city and sold for 20 to 25 cents per bushel. In all this work, women as well as men did their share. They could chop and grub, and some of them could reap wheat equal to any of the men. Wages were low, harvest hands getting 50 cents per day. The first church was built on the site now occupied by the Nettle Creek Baptist Church, and the Baptists formed the first congregation. Harrison Faulkner was the first teacher Sylvester had, and the log schoolhouse was furnished with seats made by splitting logs and putting in wooden pins for legs, without backs. Order was the subject most thoroughly taught, and the education of most of the children at that time was limited. Sylvester was born in 1826, and, after helping his father clear and otherwise improve his land until the age of 25, was married to Miss Louisa A. Smith, in 1851; they commenced housekeeping in a little house in his father's yard; this structure is still standing. Their life

was passed as those of most people engaged in agricultural pursuits, steadily increasing their possessions, and daily becoming, by energy and economy, more wealthy, until they now rank among the rich people of the township. They have four children—Philander, Loretta, Fernando and Runetta; Philander married Mary Straddling, of this county, and resides near the old farm; Loretta is the wife of James M. Frank, also living in this county; and Runetta married Elijah Heck, of Champaign Co., and resides near St. Paris. The old homestead is in possession of Mr. Ward, who has added a number of acres since commencing business. He is a solid Democrat, and is also one of the most highly respected men of his neighborhood. His residence is a nice one; he is a genial host, and his lady one of the neatest housewives to be found.

SYLVANUS S. WARD, farmer; P. O. Westville. One of the pioneers of this county was George Ward, who came here about 1815 and settled near the farm that is now owned by his son, whose name heads this sketch. George and his wife, Catharine Strickler, were both born in Shenandoah Co., Va. They were married and had three children before coming to Ohio—Barbara, Maria and Noah. The land was then open for entry, and, although the beautiful Mad River Valley was unclaimed as yet, he preferred the upland, which to him seemed most desirable, as (coming from the mountainous regions of Virginia) it seemed level enough for farming purposes. The people then thought that springs afforded the only water fit to be used, and as there were plenty along the ravines, they preferred a home in close proximity to such conveniences as they were accustomed to. There were still Indians in the neighborhood, who frequently came in for something to eat; they were always friendly and well disposed. George entered a tract of land and erected a small cabin, that was succeeded by a hewed-log house. Clearing was the general occupation of the settlers, except those that preferred hunting and trapping, of whom we have already several accounts. The settlements were largely increased, mostly by emigrants from Virginia. The family of George increased from three to eleven children, among them were twins; they were of much service in helping to clear up the land and get it ready for the plough. The names of the children were Ambrose, Jerusha, Gideon, Joseph, Sylvanus and Sylvester (twins), Ededemon and Sabra. Noah and Ambrose are the only children now deceased. Their descendants are numerous, and mostly live in this county. The death of the father occurred in 1867, and that of the wife and mother two years later; they were a highly estimable couple, and lived to see the dream of their youthful days realized. Sylvanus was married to Priscilla Smith, whose grandfather was one of the first settlers of this township; the wedding was celebrated in 1849, since which time they have followed in the footsteps of their ancestors, beginning where they left off, and to-day, the log cabin first erected, is replaced by a stately residence. They are the parents of eleven children, ten sons and one daughter; they were named Franklin, Edwin, Eusebia, Theodore, Noah, Clement V., Smith, Thompson P., Charles H., Oren H. and Sylvan O.; Edwin was married to Miss Isabel B. Loudenback, Eusebia wedded Thomas W. Jenkins; there are sons enough to perpetuate the family name for centuries to come. This is one of the first families in the neighborhood, social, refined and highly respected. Mr. Ward is a Democratic bred and born, and is always at the polls on election day; both himself and wife are members of the Old-School Baptist Church, and are rearing their family in accordance with its teachings.

NELSON WEAVER, farmer; P. O. Terre Haute. William and Mary E. Weaver, the parents of our subject, came to this county in 1803; they were natives of Virginia, and emigrated from that State to Kentucky, and afterward came to this county at the time previously mentioned; they entered the land now the farm of our subject, which was from a dense forest transformed into a fertile and beautiful farm. The settlers built a block-house on what is called the Ross farm, for the protection of their families from the Indians, which at that time were very numerous; several skirmishes took place between the early settlers and Indians, but no pitched battle. William and Mary Weaver were parents of fourteen children—three of whom, William, Nancy and

Nelson, are living. William married Rebecca Baker; Nancy is the wife of Erastus Wilson, and Nelson is still a bachelor. Nelson owns the old home farm upon which he was born, and takes life easy. He rears a large amount of stock and rents his farm, which brings in a nice income. He is a popular man in his neighborhood and enjoys the reputation of being a man of correct business habits. The Weaver Brothers have always been prosperous men and are well worthy the name they bear.

SIMON W. WHITMORE, farmer; P. O. Westville. The grandfather of our subject was one of the pioneers in this township, settling where Simon now lives. He was a native of Virginia, and emigrated from that State in 1804. He entered a quarter section, built a cabin and began clearing up the heavy timber; there were only a few settlers in the neighborhood, and Indians were plenty. Their camps were numerous along Nettle Creek, and they were very friendly. The settlers had built a block house (for the protection of their wives and children should the Indians make demonstrations of hostility) near where Benjamin Gard now lives. Only once did they flee to the fort, and that was a false alarm. He had four children—David, Jacob, Joseph, and Mary, who is still living with Mr. Whitmore. David lived a bachelor during his lifetime, and died in 1870, at the age of 72; Jacob, the father of Simon, was married to Catharine Zimmerman, probably in 1827. He had seven children, four of whom are living—Barbara, the wife of Charles Dagger; Sarah J., the wife of M. W. Barger; Elizabeth, the wife of Leonard Barger, and Simon W., our subject. Jacob died in 1868, his wife still survives, and makes her home with her son. He is an energetic man, and owns an extensive farm. From his residence a commanding view of the country can be obtained, as the elevation above the land is seventy-five feet. It presents the most commanding appearance of any house in the neighborhood. He was wedded to Elizabeth Wiant in 1859. They are the parents of Sylvia, Minnie, Samuel and Dottie Whitmore. The family are an intelligent one, and Mr. Whitmore enjoys an excellent reputation among his neighbors. They are both members of the Myrtle Tree Baptist Church. Representing as they do the old pioneers of this county, we are glad to give them a place in this history.

JASPER WIANT, farmer; P. O. Westville. This gentleman represents the "John Wiant" branch of the family, of whom were two brothers, John and Adam, natives of Page Co., Va., who came here at an early date. Both are long since dead, but their descendants are numerous. Jasper is a son of Bradbury and Jerusha (Ward) Wiant. Bradbury was John's eldest son, and his wife was a native of this township. They settled on a beautiful farm in the Nettle Creek Valley, that is equal, perhaps, to any in the township. For many years he was one of our most successful men, and everything prospered with him. They were parents of Elizabeth, who married Simon W. Whitmore, whose family is represented in this history; Jasper, who married Miss Mary C. Chance; Sarah, who is the wife of Festus Steinberger; Sabra, who wedded Elias Riegle; James B. and John B., twins (John married Melissa Taylor); and Tullie M. Wiant. The old folks reside on the old home farm, which was rendered dear by their lifetime of hard labor and the birth of their children.

Jasper and his wife have six children—Alla, Susan, Edgar T., Lucy, Elmer C. and Laura. The parents were married in 1864, and Mr. Wiant has been a practical farmer all his life. He obtained a common-school education during his boyhood, and has turned it to good account in his business. He is a Democrat, and has never voted any other ticket. Mr. Wiant is a member of Urbana Lodge, No. 8, A. F. and A. M., and is, in all respects, a worthy man and good neighbor.

John Wiant and Elizabeth Metz were married in 1819. John came to Ohio in 1816. They were both natives of Virginia; he operated a large tannery, and was one of the leading citizens of his day. His farmhouse was built in 1829, and was probably the best house in the county when completed; he served in the war of 1812, and during one of his engagements partially lost his hearing. His wife was 56 years of age at the time of her death, and he reached the age of 73. He had wonderful physical endurance, and reared a family of ten children, all of them living except two.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

SOLOMON APPLE, farmer; P. O. St. Paris; born in Jackson Township Champaign County June 11, 1835; is a son of Solomon and Catharine Apple. He was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 14, 1804, and came to Ohio with his parents when quite young; they settled in Montgomery County, where he grew to maturity and married Catharine Snapp, a daughter of Rhinard Snapp. Immediately after marriage they came to Champaign County and entered 160 acres of land in Jackson Township, on which they located, and which they took from a state of nature and made a comfortable home. They afterward purchased 80 acres joining their quarter-section and 100 acres in Johnson Township. Eight children were born to them—David, William, Sarah, Solomon, Mary, Noah, Simon and Daniel; the first and the last are deceased. Solomon Apple, Sr., departed this life Sept. 3, 1861; Catharine, his wife, survived till March 31, 1868, and died at the age of 58 years 6 months and 26 days; both had been members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church from youth, and were faithful Christian people to the last—rearing their family in the church. Solomon, the subject of this sketch, was raised a farmer and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is an enterprising farmer and owns 132 acres of land, 55 of which is a part of his father's farm. On Sept. 25, 1861, he married Frances Kesler; she was born in this township, June 11, 1837. One child is the issue of this marriage—Perry, born Oct. 12, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Apple are consistent members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

NOAH APPLE, farmer; P. O. St. Paris; was born in Jackson Township, May 20, 1840. He is a son of Solomon and Catharine Apple, who is mentioned in the sketch of Solomon Apple. Noah was also bred a farmer; he owns 92 acres of the home farm, which is in a high state of cultivation with excellent buildings, erected at a cost of $3,000. On June 22, 1865, he was united in marriage with Catharine Sivert; she was born in Johnson Township Aug. 16, 1842, and is a daughter of Joseph and Mary Sivert, who were early settlers in that township. They were the parents of five children; three are still living—Elizabeth, Catharine and John. Mrs. Mary Sivert departed this life May 18, 1868, at the age of 51 years 5 months and 19 days; Joseph, her husband, is still living. Noah and Catharine Apple are the parents of two children—Emanuel, born Dec. 10, 1866, and Ada D., Oct. 13, 1873; Emanuel has not been able to walk for about seven years—the result of a hereditary disease, something like spinal affection. Mr. and Mrs. Apple are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

OBADIAH BAKER, farmer; P. O. St. Paris; was born in Clark Co., Ohio, March 1, 1833; his parents, John and Barbara Baker, were both natives of Virginia, but came to Ohio before they were married, and were early settlers in Clark County, where he still resides at the age of 85; as nearly as is known, there is no record of his birth; his wife's decease occurred Nov. 6, 1876, at the age of 72 years. They were the parents of nine children; one died in infancy, the other eight are all living and have families, except the youngest. Obadiah was raised on the farm; his education consisted mainly in learning to handle the ax, the maul and the plow; although he has, by his own efforts, succeeded in getting a sufficient knowledge from books to transact business successfully; he owns 80 acres of land in Jackson Township, which he took from the green woods, and on which he has spent many a hard day's work in the twenty-one years of his occupancy. On the 25th of August, 1859, he married Elizabeth Bowers, a native of this county; she was born Feb. 2, 1842. To this union seven children have been given; six are still living—William, Alma, Jacob, Sarah, Irvin and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have been members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church from their youth.

E. E. BAILEY, farmer; P. O. Christiansburg; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Jan. 20, 1838, and is a son of Henry and Rachel Bailey, both natives of Maryland. She was born Jan 3, 1808, and he about 1794. They were the parents of six

children—Elizabeth (deceased), Edgar E., Henry C., Isabella, Amanda and Rachel. Mr. Henry Bailey died in 1848. His widow is still living, and resides in Miami Co., where she located in 1856. Edgar E. worked on the farm for his mother till 21 years of age, when for two years he was engaged in the dry-goods business in Southern Illinois. He has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1871, he moved to his present residence, in Jackson Township, Champaign Co., near Addison, having purchased 100 acres the fall previous. In the spring of 1861, he met with a misfortune that will render him a cripple all his days. His left knee is perfectly stiff from a bruise occasioned by a fall. Notwithstanding his lameness, he is an enterprising farmer, and does a thriving business. His farm is well improved and in a high state of cultivation. He has served as Trustee of the township for three years. On the 26th of November, 1870, he married Elizabeth M. Peck. She was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Aug. 1, 1837, a daughter of Joshua and Mary (McCullough) Peck, who were early settlers in Miami Co. Mrs. Bailey is a member of the Christian Church.

BENONI BARNS, retired farmer; P. O. St. Paris. To the gentleman whose name appears above, we are pleased to give space in the pages of this work. He is one among the oldest natives and continuous residents of the county, now living, having been 75 years old the 25th of March last (1880). His grandfather, Robert Barns, was of Irish descent, and came from Kentucky to this State about 1803. He settled in Champaign Co., near its present southern limit. Benoni was raised a farmer, and lived with an uncle till 21 years of age. His uncle aided him in procuring eighty acres of wild land, which he set to work to improve. He had about thirty acres cleared and a brick house erected, when, in 1834, he traded it for the east eighty of his present farm. He then purchased the eighty west of him, and built a saw-mill on Chapman's Creek, which runs through his land. For about twenty-seven years he ran the mill in connection with his farm. At one time he owned about five hundred acres of land, but distributed all but about one hundred and forty-five among his children. In 1826, April 15, he married Sarah Latta. She was born in the eastern part of this State, June 3, 1809. This union has lasted for more than fifty-four years, and has been blessed with four children—Margaret I., Levi C., Johnson L. and Isabella O. Mrs. Barns is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

L. C. BARNS, farmer, P. O. St. Paris; was born in Mad River Township, Dec. 25, 1830. He is a son of Benoni Barns. He was raised a farmer and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning at the present, 230 acres of land. On the 16th of March 1851, he was united in marriage with Paulina Stephenson. She is a native of Greene Co., Ohio, born Oct. 20, 1831. To this union three children have been given—Charles F., born Dec. 8, 1852; Edward L., born Sept. 8, 1854; Sarah E., born Dec. 4, 1856, and departed this life July 1, 1861. Charles F. is a member of the M. E. Church.

SAMUEL BATDORF, deceased. He was born in Berks Co., Penn., Feb. 20, 1811. His early life was spent in various occupations, but principally farming. About 1840, he came to Ohio and settled in Greene Co., where he followed farming for ten years. He then came to Champaign Co. and purchased 159 acres of land in Jackson Township, near St. Paris. In connection with his farm labor, he carried on butchering, furnishing meat for the town for a number of years. On the 12th of January, 1835, he was united in marriage with Susan Neff. She was a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., born April 25, 1811. For over thirty-eight years this union lasted, and was blessed with eight children, viz., Mary, now Mrs. Samuel Bollinger; John H.; Elizabeth, deceased; David; Susan, now Mrs. Franklin Snapp; Elmine, now Mrs. Asa Brelsford; Samuel N. and Belle. Samuel Batdorf departed this life Sept. 26, 1873. His widow resides on the farm. She is a member of the Lutheran Church. Several of the children are identified with other churches.

JAMES L. BUTCHER, retired farmer; P. O. Christiansburg; born in Champaign Co. (the part which now forms Clark Co.) May 20, 1813; is a son of Joseph and

Letitia (Lowery) Butcher. She was born in Pennsylvania about 1764, and had been twice married before she became Mrs. Butcher. Joseph Butcher was born in Virginia about 1783, and came to Ohio before his marriage in 1809. They were married in Champaign Co., and settled in the neighborhood of Danielsville, where they lived till the fall of 1816, when they moved near Addison. It then consisted of two houses—one dwelling and one schoolhouse, the style of which, and its school, will be treated in the general history of the township. Here James spent his first school-days. On coming to Addison, Joseph purchased 180 acres of land, which he sold in 1846, and bought 244 acres further east, a part of which James now owns, being the 84 acres on which he made his home. They were the parents of three children—Sarah, Eliza and James L. Letitia Butcher departed this life Sept. 22, 1854, and Joseph just two years later. James L. began life for himself at the age of 22, but at the same time lived with his father. On the 13th of December, 1835, he married Elizabeth Cayho. She was born in Virginia Jan. 10, 1813, and came to Ohio in 1832. To this union nine children have been given; eight died in early life of lung disease. Joseph, the survivor, was born Oct. 11, 1839. In October, 1867, he married Mary Jane Halvie. She was born in October, 1842. James L. and wife are members of the Christian Church.

SAMUEL DEATON, farmer; P. O. Christiansburg; was born in Botetourt Co., Va., March 30, 1813, a son of George and Susannah Deaton. She was a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., born in 1787, a daughter of Andrew and Mary Ream. Andrew was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, enlisting at the age of 15. George Deaton was born in Amelia Co., Va., about 1791. He died at the age of 37, the father of nine children—William (deceased), Samuel, George W., Andrew J., Nathan (deceased), Mary, Martha, Susan and Levi. In the summer of 1828, Mrs. Deaton and family moved to Ohio and located near Northampton, Clark Co. She died in Champaign Co. in 1867. Samuel was raised a farmer, but after coming to this county he worked by the month, and, like Abraham Lincoln, got his start in the world by making rails. The first money he ever earned for himself was on Christmas Day, 1830. He made 101 rails before breakfast when the snow was four inches deep. Wages then were 25 cents per hundred. He gradually worked along, saving what he made until he was able to purchase a home. Although severely afflicted with rheumatism for nineteen years, he has succeeded in being comfortably situated for declining years, besides assisting his children. At the age of 16, he was unable to read, but by his own earnest effort he qualified himself for the business of life, and taught school eighteen or twenty terms. He has served his township as Assessor two years, Trustee seven years and Constable six years. On the 29th of June, 1841, he was united in marriage with Nancy Carmin. She was born June 4, 1814, and died June 21, 1856, the mother of ten children. Six grew to maturity—William C. (now deceased), Samuel H., Charlotte L., James M., Martha V. and A. B. C. Mr. Deaton married for his second wife Juretta Priest, a daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Priest, born in Miami Co. June 11, 1833. Mr. Deaton and wife and three children are members of the M. E. Church.

GEORGE W. DEATON, farmer; P. O. Christiansburg; was born in Virginia April 3, 1815. Is a son of George and Susannah Deaton, of whom mention is made in the sketch of Samuel Deaton. George W. was left an orphan at the age of 12, and from that time he made a living as best he could. His mother being poor, he worked by the month till he was married. He then rented farms till he was able to buy one of his own. His first purchase was a piece of wild land in Indiana, which he sold, and, in the fall of 1850, he purchased his present home. In the spring following, he moved on his farm and completed the improvements. He now has a comfortable home of 117 acres under good cultivation. On Oct. 26, 1837, he was united in marriage with Hannah Leffel. She was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Dec. 13, 1818. Her parents, Thomas and Margaret Leffel, were natives of Virginia, but were early settlers in Clark Co. George W. and Hannah Deaton are the parents of nine children—Mary Ann (deceased wife of

Jonathan Verity, and mother of two children), Susan (now Mrs. John Tullis), Jennie (now Mrs. John Marrett), Levi (deceased), Ezra, John, Milton, Willis and Maggie. Mr. and Mrs. Deaton and several of the children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN A. DEATON, farmer; P. O. Christiansburg; was born in Pike Township, Clark Co., Ohio, Nov. 5, 1835, and is a son of William and Catharine Deaton. She was a native of Clark County; born about 1813. He was born in Virginia in the early part of 1812; a son of George and Susannah Deaton, of whom mention is made in the sketch of Samuel Deaton. William's principal occupation was saw-milling. In later life he also engaged in farming, and owned 153 acres of land. He died Dec. 15, 1855, the father of eight children—George W. (deceased), John A., Mary, Elizabeth, Susan, Calvin B. (deceased), James L. and Eliza. John A. worked on the farm with his mother until 22 years of age, when he commenced life for himself, renting farms in Clark, Miami and Champaign Counties. He now owns about eighty-seven acres of land in Sec. 30 of Jackson Township. In 1857, Feb. 7, he married Lucinda Fuller. She was born in Clark Co., Feb. 10, 1837. Seven children are the fruits of this union—Dora, William L., George W., Levi Morley, Maggie C., Granville M. and Frances. Mr. and Mrs. Deaton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

L. C. C. GILLE (deceased), physician. To the writer it is a pleasant task to record the history of a noble person, and posterity will long hence be gratified to peruse the biography of an honored ancestor. Lewis C. C. Gille was born in Germany, Feb. 22, 1807. He was a descendant of families of rank on both sides. His father's people were ministers, and his mother's officers in the army. He was named and educated by the King. He graduated at the medical college at Hesse-Cassel, and in 1834 came to America. He practiced in the hospital at Washington in 1836, when the cholera was raging. In 1837, he married Catherine Dorshimer; ten children were the fruits of this union; six grew to maturity and are still living—Elizabeth A., Catharine A., Lewis A., Maria, Mary M. and Edward F. Dr. Gille is still remembered by the people of this county, especially those of Westville and vicinity, where he lived. His death occurred March 12, 1857. Catharine, his wife, was born in Harrisburg, Penn., May 6, 1813, and is a daughter of Andrew Dorshimer. He was born in Amsterdam about the year 1766. Hearing so much said of America, he concluded it was the country for him. At the age of 16, with only $16, which had been given him for spending money while at school, and without saying anything to his parents, he started. He was soon missed, and his parents, suspecting his designs, made search for him. His father and friends overtook him at Liverpool just as they were about ready to set sail. He pleaded to be allowed to go on. His father yielded, and gave him money to defray his expenses. After landing at Philadelphia, he engaged in the mint until old enough to go to a trade. He won the confidence and esteem of all around him; was an especial friend of Lady Washington, who generally bade him adieu by presenting him with a $5 bill. He afterward learned the blacksmith's trade, which he carried on very extensively and successfully in Harrisburg, where at one time he owned a square of brick buildings, besides other property. At the time of the building of the bridge across the Susquehanna, he indorsed for the contractors to the amount of $40,000, which he had to pay. He then went to Mechanicsburg, Penn., where he again accumulated considerable wealth. His first wife died in Philadelphia, leaving one child, Ann. He then married Mrs. Elizabeth Sidle (formerly Miss Elizabeth Ebright), by whom he had four children—Andrew, Jacob, Maria and Catharine. She was the mother of nine children in all, five by her first husband and four by her last; all grew up together as if but one family. He died in 1842.

ARTHUR GUTHRIE, blacksmith and manufacturer of wagons and buggies, Christiansburg; was born in Clark Co., Jan. 15, 1850. He is a son of Albert and Margaret Guthrie. Margaret is a native of this State, born in 1827. Albert Guthrie was born in Virginia, about 1823, and came to Ohio with his parents when about a

year old. His occupation was farming; he located in Champaign Co., in 1860, but resides in Shelby Co. at present. He is the father of three children—Cornelius, Arthur and Louise, deceased. Arthur commenced an apprenticeship at blacksmithing in Millerstown, in this county, with Asa Brelsford, who soon after moved to Addison, where Arthur completed his trade. He then worked in Sidney, Shelby Co., one year; then went to Tennessee for a short time, and then back to Sidney; finally, he returned to Addison, purchased the shops of Mr. Brelsford, and has since been doing a thriving business at blacksmithing and manufacturing wagons and buggies. In 1878, Feb. 19, he was united in marriage with Sarah J. Shimer. She died in January following, and her daughter, Earnest, died in August of the same year. On the 2d of November, 1876, Mr. Guthrie married Miss Ida S. Roberts. One child, Charlie, is the fruit of this union. Mrs. Guthrie is a daughter of G. W. Roberts, one of the Commissioners of this county. Oct. 31, 1859, is the date of her birth. Charlie was born March 17, 1879.

E. C. HOLLIS, butcher, Christiansburg, the senior member of the firm of Hollis & Bro., was born north of Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, Oct. 16, 1840; is the son of Benoni and Lydia Hollis. She is a native of Virginia, born May 22, 1822, and came to Ohio with her parents, who settled in Miami Co. Benoni Hollis was born in England, July 13, 1814. He emigrated to America in early life, and, in 1839, married Lydia Duffey. He was a wheelwright, or wagon-maker, and followed his trade in Piqua, where he died July 10, 1848, leaving his wife and three children to mourn his departure; one daughter, Elizabeth A., preceded him in death. The survivors are Edmund C., Mercy E. and John B. Mrs. Lydia Hollis afterward married Mr. C. D. Boyden. They were the parents of four children—Harry, George, Harriet J. and Cyrus D. Mr. C. D. Boyden departed this life Oct. 24, 1857. His widow is still living, and resides in Addison. E. C. Hollis, the subject of this sketch, learned shoe-making with his step-father, and afterward worked as journeyman at the trade about six years in all, but in the meantime spent about three years in the civil war, a member of Co. A, 2d O. V. I. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and many others, in the Atlantic campaign. He received an honorable discharge and returned to his home at Addison, bearing the mark of one slight flesh wound. In 1871, he commenced butchering on a small scale, learning the business as he progressed. In 1875, he took his brother John B. in as an equal partner. They are now doing an extensive business in fresh and salt meats, furnishing three villages beside Addison and the surrounding country with meat. Their annual sales amount to over $5,000. They pack about 110 head of hogs each year. In short, they are straightforward, thorough business men. On the 13th of November, 1864, E. C. Hollis was united in marriage with Emily J. Overton. Two children are the fruits of this union—Herman and Anson G. Mrs. Hollis was born in Addison Oct. 17, 1839. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN B. HOLLIS, butcher, Christiansburg; was born in Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, Aug. 17, 1848. He is a son of Benoni and Lydia Hollis, of whom proper mention is made in the sketch of E. C. Hollis. John B. was born an orphan, and started out in the world when quite young to make his own fortune. He was a day laborer until five years ago, when he became a partner with his brother in the butchering business. He is a self-made, enterprising young man, and has won the respect and confidence of the people, as they have shown by electing him to the office of Township Clerk at the last spring election. His marriage to Minnie Spence was celebrated April 6, 1875. She is the only daughter of William and Eliza Spence, born in Clark Co., June 14, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Spence were also natives of Clark Co. He departed this life in 1859.

L. R. HOWELL, dry goods merchant, Christiansburg; was born in Addison, Champaign Co., Dec. 23, 1839. He is a son of Manoah and Ann Howell, both

natives of Virginia. Daniel Howell, the father of Manoah, came to Champaign Co. about 1810, and entered eighty acres of land just west of Addison, on the line of Champaign and Miami. Here Manoah spent his boyhood days, and got such an education as the schools then afforded. He afterward, by a practical business life, acquired a good business education. On reaching his years of majority, he went into business in Addison, keeping a general store. This was his principal occupation through life. He also owned several farms, of which he had the control. Manoah and Ann Howell were the parents of seven children; five grew to maturity—Louisa C. (wife of J. L. Long), Zilpah A. (now Mrs. E. F. Warner), Rebecca (now Mrs. L. D. Marshall), Levi R. and Mary S. (deceased wife of R. R. Marshall). Manoah Howell departed this life Aug. 18, 1878, aged 70 years, lacking two months. His widow is still living, and is in her 75th year. The subject of this sketch was brought up in the store, and has always been engaged in mercantile pursuits, except three years spent in the service during the civil war. He was a member of Co. A, 2d O. V. I.; enlisted Aug. 27, 1861, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, besides several others of less importance. He passed through safely and received an honorable discharge. Mr. Howell is an enterprising business man, commanding the respect of the people of the community. He has served his township one term as Treasurer. In 1865, May 4, he was united in marriage with Ellen N. Codding. Two children are the fruits of this union—Bertha, May and Roma Maud. Mrs. Howell was born in Summit Co., Ohio, March 1, 1843. She is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH KELLEY, retired farmer; P. O. St. Paris. Among the pioneers of Jackson Township, our subject deserves place in the front rank. He is the oldest native of the township now living, and said to be the first white male child born in it, although he doubts it himself. He is a son of Sampson and Margaret Kelley, whose history is noted in the sketch of William Kelley. Joseph was born Dec. 14, 1808. He remembers seeing Hull's army as it passed through this country. His mother died when quite young, and his father when he was about 18 years of age. He learned brick-laying in early life, which he followed till health and strength failed. He entered eighty acres of land, and began right in the woods, working at his trade during the summer season, and clearing after night and through the winter. He worked for 25 cents per day, when they had to pay 37½ cents per yard for calico. Although times were very hard, by honest industry and economy they kept themselves above want, and never suffered for the necessaries of life. They still occupy their first home, and are comfortably situated for old age. For over fifty years they have enjoyed each other's society in wedded life, having married May 11, 1830, Mrs. Susan Kelley, formerly Miss Susan Downey, was born in Virginia Aug. 4, 1806. This union has been blessed with four children—Tabitha A., Sampson E., Frances M. and Mary E. Tabitha and Frances M. both died of scarlet fever when young. Mrs. Kelley is a member of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM KELLEY, retired tanner and harness-maker; P. O. Christiansburg. Among the pioneers of Champaign Co., the gentleman whose name heads this sketch deserves mention in this work. He was born April 18, 1810. His parents, Sampson and Margaret (Brown) Kelley, came to Jackson Township, Champaign Co., from Virginia, about 1806. According to the best information we can get, they have the honor of being the parents of the first white male child born in Jackson Township. Sampson was a weaver by trade; he entered eighty acres of land, and set to work to subdue the forest and secure a comfortable home. During the fall and winter seasons he worked at his trade. Mrs. Margaret Kelley departed this life in 1814, and he in 1829, but had married for his second wife Mrs. Rebecca Pence (formerly Miss Rebecca Davis), by whom he had four children; one only survives at present. Eight children were the issue of the first marriage. One died in infancy, one about 45, and another upward of 50. Five are still living, the youngest being past 69 years of age. At the

age of 15. William commenced an apprenticeship at tanning, which trade he followed for about twenty-five years where he resides, in Addison. In 1847, he commenced harness-making, which he followed till about twelve years ago; he quit his trade and bought a farm, and has since lived rather retired. He has served his township as Trustee four years, and has been Postmaster for about eleven years. His marriage with Nancy Strain was celebrated Aug. 11, 1831. For almost half a century this union has lasted, and has been blessed with eleven children; eight survived their infancy and grew to maturity, viz.: Edwin, Semantha A., Margaret E., Angeline, Isabel, Louise and Emma (both deceased), and Oliver H. Mrs. Nancy Kelley is a native of Virginia, but the date of her birth is not known. It is supposed to be in the year 1813.

WILLIAM B. McCREA, retired farmer and merchant; P. O. Christiansburg. To the gentleman whose name appears above, we are pleased to allot a space in the biographical album of this work. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Belle) McCrea; she was of Irish parentage, born on the ocean about 1770; he was born in Ireland, but the date of his birth is not known exactly; the first definite account we have of him after his arrival in America is that he was residing in Catskill, N. Y., where he carried on plastering and masoning; he afterward moved to Cayuga Co., in the same State, where he assisted in erecting some of the public buildings. In 1817, he emigrated to Ohio and located at Cincinnati; he was the overseer of the masonry for the original part of the water-works of that city. He entered a half-section of land in Jackson Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, and settled on it in 1820; during the panic which followed, he forfeited the east quarter, and made his improvements on the west quarter; in connection with his clearing and farm labor, he continued to work at his trade a portion of the time; his death occurred in 1838, being about 67 years old; Elizabeth, his wife, survived till 1856. William B. McCrea, the subject of this sketch, was born in the State of New York, Sept. 6, 1806; he received a common-school education, and learned the mason's trade with his father; while living in Cincinnati, he assisted his father at the trade during the summer seasons, and worked in the glass works, white-lead factory or woolen factory in the winter; for four years after their arrival in Champaign Co., he assisted in clearing and working at the trade, when he returned to Cincinnati and engaged as clerk in a store; at the end of six years, he purchased a stock of goods and started a general store at Addison, Champaign Co.; he was engaged in the mercantile business for twenty years, at different places; shortly after commencing business at Addison, he purchased a piece of land adjoining town, a part of which is now his summer residence; for the last twenty years, he has been spending his winters in Dayton, Montgomery Co., Ohio. In 1830, he built the first frame house erected in Jackson Township. He has served as Magistrate, and has represented his county in the Legislature two terms. Mr. McCrea is one of our self-made men, and, although his form is bending with the weight of years, his intellect seems to be unimpaired. On the 31st of May, 1831, he was united in marriage with Sarah Hall; seven children are the issue of this marriage—Charles T., Rollin H., W. W., Frank, Julia C., Bell H. and Emma. Mrs. Sarah McCrea was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1809; she and four of the children are members fo the Presbyterian Church.

WALLACE McCREA, retired farmer; P. O. St. Paris. To another of the early settlers of Jackson Township, Champaign Co., we are pleased to allot a space in the biographical album of this work. He was born in Catskill, N. Y., July 11, 1810; he is a son of John and Elizabeth McCrea, of whom proper mention is made in the sketch of W. B. McCrea. With the exception of about six years, Wallace has made his home on the farm that his father entered, and which he now owns; his occupation through life has been farming and dealing in stock; for the last seven years, he has given the charge of the farm to his son, but has continued to deal in stock till within the last year; he never aspired to office, but has served his township as Trustee for twelve years. In 1832, March 22, he married Jane Steapleton; to this union five

children were given; three grew to maturity; one only—George G.—survives to the present. Mrs. Jane McCrea was born July 8, 1808, and died in the latter part of June, 1871. George G. McCrea was born July 17, 1836; he served three years in the civil war, a member of Co. E, 113th O. V. I., entering as a private, but mustered out as Captain. He married Ellen Richards Jan. 1, 1872; one child—John W.—is the fruit of this union; Mrs. McCrea died in less than four years after their marriage.

GEORGE McCULLOUGH, farmer and dealer in fruit-trees; P. O. Christiansburg; was born in Greene Co., Penn., June 5, 1817, and is a son of William and Susan (Shidler) McCullough, both natives of Pennsylvania. She was born May 7, 1797, and he Aug. 19, 1793. In 1823, they came to Ohio and settled in Lost Creek Township, Miami Co., where the remainder of their lives was spent. He was a well-to-do farmer and had been identified with most of the offices of his township. Seven children were the issue of their marriage; all grew to maturity, and five are still living—George, Catharine (now Mrs. Aaron Lane, of Missouri), Mary (now Mrs. David Puterbaugh, of Indiana), Peter (now a prominent minister in the Christian Church, entering the ministerial office at the age of 18), and Susan, wife of Rev. T. A. Branden, a prominent minister of the Christian Church, of Union City, Ind. Susan McCullough departed this life, Jan. 15, 1849; he survived till Jan. 11, of the following year. They had been zealous, exemplary Christian people, and brought their children up in the Christian Church. George worked at home for his parents until 28 years of age, and assisted in clearing up 200 acres of land. He remembers how the deer used to take their little crop almost entirely. Wild turkeys were also numerous and destructive to crops. In 1849, George moved to Addison, and engaged in the mercantile business, handling a general line of goods. For some time he has been a dealer in fruit-trees. He also owns 121 acres of land, in two separate tracts, all in a high state of cultivation. He served as Revenue Assessor about five years, and was Postmaster several years. On the 18th of November, 1849, he was united in marriage with Amanda S. Warner. She was born at Springfield, Clark Co., May 5, 1830. Four children have been born to them, viz., Derostus M., Emma C., Lillia F. and George W. They are all members of the church. D. M. is a prominent grocer, of Troy, Ohio; Emma C. is now the wife of Rev. H. E. Smith, of Blanchester, Ohio.

JOHN McMORRAN, farmer; P. O. St. Paris. To the gentleman whose name appears above we are pleased to give more than a passing notice. He is the son of Samuel and Barbara (Heaston) McMorran, who were among the pioneers of this county. She was a native of Virginia, born in 1789; he was born in 1785, in Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. About ten years of his life were spent in the State of New York, where he was engaged in clearing up a farm. In 1811 or 1812, he emigrated to Ohio, and settled near Dayton, Montgomery Co., then went to Champaign Co. three years later. In 1815, he entered a quarter-section of land in Johnson Township, and set about clearing up a farm; and, of course, had to contend with the hardships and inconveniences of the times. Cincinnati was their principal market. Thither, over roads that to-day would be considered impassable, they took their produce, flour and bacon, and there procured their salt and iron—about the only two articles they were compelled to buy. Time works mighty changes. The pioneers lived on plain food and enjoyed life; their descendants gormandize and die premature deaths from the effects. Mr. McMorran has served as Township Trustee in both Johnson and Jackson Townships, and was a juror in the Common Pleas Court for many years. He was the father of eight children, six of whom survived their infancy and grew to maturity—John, Christian, Eliza (now Mrs. Simeon Pence), Samuel, Jacob and James. The latter died at the age of 22, shortly after marriage. John, the subject of this sketch, was born in Johnson Township, Champaign Co., Oct. 5, 1815; was raised to agricultural pursuits, which has been his occupation through life. He has divided something near 500 acres of land among his children, and still owns about 118 acres. He married Sidney Wiant in 1838. She was born in December, 1819, and departed this life Aug.

25, 1849, the mother of three children—Sarah Jane, now Mrs. T. Schooler; Samuel, and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Strock. In 1852, he married Amy Riker. She was born in October, 1824. The issue of this marriage were three children, two of whom grew to years of maturity—Mary, now Mrs. William H. Jones, and Eliza, now Mrs. Garehart. Mr. McMorran and wife and three children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, dealer in stock and real estate; P. O. Christiansburg. Lemon Marshall, his father, was born in Virginia June 28, 1801. He attended medical lectures in Cincinnati, where, in 1825, he married Amy Johnson; she is a native of Kentucky, born Nov. 4, 1805. They located in Springboro, Warren Co., Ohio, where he practiced medicine till 1834, when they moved to Addison, Champaign Co. Becoming afflicted with rheumatism, he was obliged to decline riding, and then followed school-teaching as his principal occupation. He also served as Justice of the Peace several years. Five children were the issue of his marriage; one preceded him in death; the other four are still living, viz.: Lindsey A., Nancy (now Mrs. Robert Wood), William and Lemon D. Lemon Marshall departed this life June 7, 1841. His widow is hale and sprightly, and apparently not more than 50 years old; she still bears the name of her departed husband. William, the subject of this sketch, was born in Warren Co., Ohio, April 11, 1832. When but 9 years old, he commenced an apprenticeship at the tailor trade, but, before his trade was learned, and, when about 12 years old, he commenced trading; this has been his chief occupation through life—dealing in stock of all kinds, and in real estate. His home consists of 6 acres adjoining Addison, with good buildings, especially the house, which is very commodious and comely, and which is surrounded by forest trees; he also owns 220 acres of land in two other tracts, in Jackson Township. On the 25th of July, 1851, he was united in marriage with Savannah Gorsuch; she was born in Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1835, and died Aug. 25, 1867; three children were the fruits of this union; one died in infancy; the living are Lemon E. and William C. Mr. Marshall celebrated his second marriage Oct. 1, 1868, with Mary M. Gille (a daughter of Dr. L. C. C. Gille, who is mentioned in this work). July 14, 1849, is the date of her birth. One child—Savannah—is the fruit of this union.

ISAIAH MILLER, farmer; P. O. Christiansburg; was born in Virginia June 20, 1826, and emigrated to Ohio with his parents, John and Jane Miller, about 1834. They settled in Miami Co., south of Troy, where they purchased 160 acres of land, on which they spent the remainder of their days. Twelve children were the issue of their marriage—Zachariah, John V., Jacob, Mary, William, Samuel, Sarah, Levi, James, Elizabeth, Jane and Isaiah. Samuel, James and Elizabeth are deceased. Mrs. Jane Miller departed this life in about 1853, and he about 1858. Isaiah, the subject of this sketch, worked on the farm for his father till about 16 years old, when he went to learn the tailor trade. He followed tailoring at different places, in all about eight years; he also served as dry-goods clerk for some time, and was in the grocery business at Troy for about eight years. In 1873, he purchased a farm of 74½ acres in Jackson Township, Champaign Co., where he has since resided, following agricultural pursuits. He has since added 71 acres to his original purchase, and now has a beautiful home. His farm is well improved, and in a good state of cultivation. At the last spring election, he was elected Township Treasurer, which office he is filling with credit. On the 24th of December, 1854, he was united in marriage with Orphia Amanda Culbertson; she was born Nov. 16, 1834; to this union three children have been given—John C., Luther A. and Elmer I.

J. F. OVERTON, dealer in boots and shoes, Christiansburg; was born in Addison, Champaign Co., Feb. 25, 1850, and is a son of Silas B. and Elizabeth J. Overton; she was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, June 28, 1818; he was born at Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1808. His father was a blacksmith, and he learned the trade of him. After reaching his majority, he spent several years in different places in different States,

working at his trade. He came to Champaign Co. in about 1831, and worked as journeyman for Mr. John Herd, of Urbana. He afterward located at Addison and carried on his trade. His death occurred March 18, 1880. He was the father of nine children; one died in youth, eight grew up, and seven are still living—Sarah Belle, Emily J., Darwin N., Harriet N., Orville D., John F., Charles H. and Willard E.; Charles H. deceased. Mrs. Elizabeth Overton is still living, and resides at Addison. John F. occupied his time in early life by working at day labor in the summer season and attending school through the fall and winter. At the age of 21, he learned the shoemaker trade, which has since been his occupation. In addition to the maufacture of custom-made work, he is now handling a stock of ready-made boots and shoes. He has recently been appointed Postmaster. On the 7th of November, 1878, he married Charlotte B. Light; she was born April 25, 1861; to this union one child has been given—Maurice Glenwood.

WILLIAM IRVIN PENCE, farmer and manufacturer of drain tile; P. O. St. Paris; born in Jackson Township, Champaign Co., Sept. 8, 1836; is a son of Aaron and Rebecca Pence. She is a native of Pennsylvania; he of this State and county. He entered 200 acres of land in the above-named township, which he improved. He was the father of ten children, one died in infancy and one accidentally shot himself when about 13 years of age. The remaining eight are still living. Aaron Pence departed this life March 6, 1869. His widow is still living and resides on the home farm. William I. was raised a farmer's boy, and received a common-school education. With the exception of six years spent in Hardin Co., Ohio, has resided in his native county and township. He is still engaged in agriculture, and also has an interest in a steam thresher. In 1874, he and two brothers built a tile-mill and commenced the manufacture of drain tile. After operating three years, one of the brothers withdrew from the firm, leaving William I. and Jason P. to conduct the business, which they do very successfully. They put out about thirteen kilns annually, each kiln containing 800 rods. On the 22d of April, 1860, he was united in marriage with Catharine Wolgamuth; eleven children are the fruits of this union—seven sons and four daughters, all living and enjoying good health. Their names are as follows: Stephen A. D., Elmer S., Miles M., Rose E., Hattie E., Charles F., Emmet C., Fletcher M., Clara A., John and Emma R. Mrs. Pence is also a native of this township, born April 17, 1837. She is a member of the Myrtle Tree Baptist Church.

I. P. POND, merchant tailor, Christiansburg; is a son of Jonathan F. and Mary S. (Parker) Pond, both natives of New Jersey. She was born Feb. 24, 1802; and he Oct. 11, 1795. They came to Ohio with their parents in 1816, and settled in Clermont Co. They were married Sept. 21, 1820, and soon after moved to Warren Co. In 1832, they came to Champaign Co. and located in Addison. He had learned shoemaking in his younger days, and here as well as elsewhere he carried on his trade. They were the parents of nine children, three are still living—Mary Ann, now Mrs. W. M. Darnell; Isaac P. and John F. Jonathan F. Pond departed this life May 9, 1848; and she June 27, 1875. Isaac P., the subject of this sketch, was born in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio, Sept. 29, 1828. He worked at shoemaking with his father till he reached his majority, when he commenced an apprenticeship at tailoring. After completing his trade, he went to California and was engaged in mining four years. In about two years after his return, he engaged in the shoe trade, which he carried on about eighteen years and then went back to tailoring, which he has conducted for the last four years. He has served three years as Justice of the Peace; is filling that office at the present. He has been Secretary of the Pioneer Association ever since its organization in 1868, except the first year. In 1854, Sept. 10, he married Mary Darnell, by whom he had one child—Lillia May (deceased). Mrs. Mary Pond departed this life Oct. 21, 1860. On the 5th of May, 1862, he was again united in marriage, with Mary J. Whitmore. She died April 10, 1864. His third marriage was solemnized Sept. 14, 1865, with Margaret E. Ross. She was born Aug. 25, 1840. Two children are the fruits of

this union—F. Ross and Jessie deceased Mr. and Mrs. Pond are members of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE W. ROBERTS, farmer and stock-dealer P. O. Christiansburg, was born in Bellbrook, Greene Co., Ohio, April 10, 1833; he is a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Clark) Roberts, both natives of Pennsylvania; she was born in 1807 and he in 1804. They came to Ohio in 1832, and settled in Greene County; the next year they moved to Miami County, where they remained two years, then moved to Addison and kept hotel one year; they then moved on the farm where G. W. now resides; it has been his home ever since. Nathan was a nail-cutter in early life, but after coming to this State was chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was the father of seven children; one died in infancy; the names of the others are Ann Eliza, William, Samuel (deceased), George W., Mary Jane and Lewis (both deceased); Nathan Robert departed this life in 1842, and his wife in 1871. G. W. was raised a farmer and worked for his mother until 16 years of age, when he took charge of the farm for her. Being left an orphan at the age of 9, he learned very early to take care of himself, in which he has been very successful. He is an enterprising farmer, owning 96 acres of good land, which is in a high state of cultivation. He is one of the best grain-growers in the township, and also deals in stock. He has been Trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years; he has also been identified with the principal township offices—Trustee and Treasurer, and is County Commissioner at the present time. Sept. 25, 1856, he was united in marriage with Diantha Corbly; she was born in Champaign County June 12, 1836. They are the parents of nine children—E. F., I. S., L. E., F. C., Carrie, Mirta, Wilbur, Lizzie and Mabel. Mr. Roberts and four of the children are members of the M. E. Church.

DANIEL SNAPP, SR., retired farmer; P. O. St. Paris. To another of the early settlers of Jackson Township we are pleased to allot a space in the biographical album of this work. He was born in Berks Co., Penn., Sept. 7, 1804, and emigrated to Ohio with his parents at a very early age, probably not quite 3 years old; they settled in Montgomery County, within about four miles of Dayton. Daniel was raised to farm life, and shortly after his marriage he entered 80 acres of land in Jackson Township, Champaign County, on which they located in March of 1827. For some time they were busy in battling with the monarchs of the forest, but succeeded in converting the wilds into a comfortable home, and have since added many acres to their possessions. He now owns a quarter-section, having distributed the other among his children. His marriage with Rebecca Barnhart was solemnized Jan. 1, 1825; she was also a native of Pennsylvania. The following children were the issue of this marriage: Solomon, Rhinard (deceased), Daniel, William and Leonard (both deceased), Benjamin, Simon, Catharine, Philip (deceased), and Franklin; these all lived to marry and have families, except Philip, who died at the age of 17; Rebecca Snapp departed this life in June, 1859, having been a member of the German Reformed Church from youth. Daniel has been a life-long member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Several of the children are also identified with the same.

DUNCAN THACKREY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Dialton, Clark Co. To the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch we are pleased to allot a space in these pages. He was born in Yorkshire, England, Dec. 10, 1813; his parents, John and Elizabeth Thackrey, were natives of the above-named place. They, with their family of six children, emigrated to America in 1829; they stopped for a short time in Clark Co., Ohio, but in October of the same year they came to Jackson Township, Champaign County, and settled in the woods, without a house to shelter them; he was without means himself, but a friend of his, a Mr. Patterson, entered 80 acres of land for him and waited till he could repay him. Commencing right at the bottom, as we may truly say, by hard work, energy and economy, they in time succeeded in subduing the forest and making a comfortable home here, besides purchasing a quarter-section of land in Iowa. One child was born to them in this country, making seven in all, of

whom five are still living. Duncan, the oldest, lived at home and worked for his father till about 25 years of age, when he began life for himself; for three years he worked by the month at $10 per month; at the death of his father, he went home and conducted the farm for his mother for three years. In the meantime, in December of 1844, he married Susan Ray; she was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Jan. 6, 1820. To this union nine children have been given—Ann J., Sarah E., Mary, John, William, Finley, Arabell, Joseph and Emma. Mr. Thackrey is an honest, straightforward, hard-working man, and owns 360 acres of land in this county, and 411½ acres in Clark County. His home farm consists of 280 acres, which is well improved and in a high state of cultivation—all the fruits of his industry. Mrs. Thackrey and four of the children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM WEST, farmer; P. O. St. Paris. To the gentleman whose name heads this sketch we are pleased to yield a space in this work; he is a son of Stocket, and a grandson of Basil West. Basil was a slaveholder, and lived successively in South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and, finally, Ohio. They located in Mad River Township, Champaign Co., about 1808, but soon entered land in Jackson Township, and settled on it. Stocket was born in South Carolina about 1790; he was raised a farmer, but was a good blacksmith and carpenter, and could spin and weave. In April, 1816, he married Elizabeth Merritt. She was born in Virginia July 13, 1792, a daughter of John and Margaret Merritt, who came to Ohio about 1818, and settled in Jackson Township. Stocket and Elizabeth West were the parents of nine children—John, William, David, Sarah, James, Henry, Jerry, Mary and Jane. William, Henry, Jerry and Jane are the only survivors; the others died of lung disease. Stocket was identified with the principal offices of the township—Trustee, Treasurer, etc.—for a number of years; he owned 210 acres of land, which he and his family cleared up and improved, except about 10 acres. His death occurred in July, 1852; his wife survived till October, 1876. Both had been members of the Honey Creek Baptist Church for a number of years. William, the subject of this sketch, was born in Jackson Township, July 13, 1818; he formerly dealt in stock considerably, and made a start in the world by dealing in horses. He now devotes his time to farming almost entirely. He owns 160 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with excellent buildings and other improvements. On the 3d of February, 1848, he married Hester C. Grafton, a native of this township, born Nov. 18, 1822. Three children have been born to them—John, born Jan. 18, 1849, and died at the age of four years; George W., born Jan. 16, 1855; and Henry C., born July 17, 1857. Mrs. West is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the 17th of October, 1878, George W. was united in marriage with Ellen A. Breslin; she was born in St. Paris, March 21, 1856.

WILLIAM WHEATON, farmer and grain dealer; Allen's P. O., Miami County; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, March 10, 1830. The early part of his life was spent at various kinds of work; his father being very poor, he learned at an early age to rely upon his own efforts to gain a livelihood; the first contract he ever took was to cut twelve cords of wood at 20 cents per cord; when the work was completed, he received payment for eleven and a half cords, on the plea that it was not properly put up; he has made rails at 18 cents per hundred. Thus he toiled on; after awhile he began to farm, and saved some little money, which he came near losing. To save himself, he took a warehouse at Lena, Miami Co. He was then without a cent of money to do business on. He engaged to buy grain on commission for Achboltz, Payne & McGrew, of Urbana, which he did very successfully. This was in 1870, when he was also made freight agent, receiving a free pass from Piqua to Columbus as compensation. After one year, he sold a half-interest in the building, and formed a partnership with I. M. Wolcot; they continued to buy for the firm in Urbana for two years, when they concluded to do business for themselves. Although Mr. Wheaton had never attended school but eight days in his life, the principal part of the business devolved upon him, as his partner was a young man, and was otherwise engaged. Since the

spring of 1880, Mr. Wheaton is alone in business, and is dealing in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He owns several farms, and is a live business man. His marriage with Jane Williams was celebrated Sept. 14, 1852. To this union seven children were given—John M. (deceased), Thomas B., Mary Rowena, Elroy, Sarah J., Jacob F. and Charles L. (deceased). Mrs. Jane Wheaton is a daughter of Jacob and Patience Williams. She was born in Montgomery County, March 27, 1827.

CASPER M. ZERKEL, farmer; P. O. St. Paris; was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., May 27, 1838; he is a son of Michael and Susannah (Pence) Zerkel, both natives of the above-named State and county. C. M. was left motherless at the age of 6 months, and his only brother died in youth. His father afterward married for his second wife, Elizabeth Pence. Casper M. was raised by his grandfather, Lewis Zerkel with whom he lived till nearly 21 years of age, when he came to his present residence, and lived with his father, who died in 1870. He, being the only child, now owns the farm of 214 acres, except the widow's dower. In 1863, June 25, he was united in marriage with Mary Angeline Kesler. She was born in Clark County, July 20, 1845. To this union three children have been given—Sarah C., born Aug. 18, 1866; Lewis I., born March 13, 1869; and John F., born Jan. 12, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Zerkel are members of the German Reformed Church.

JOHNSON TOWNSHIP.

J. M. ABBOTT, retired blacksmith, Millerstown. The grandfather, William Abbott, was one of the early pioneers of Johnson Township, and the father was also one of the pioneers, but died when our subject was 6 years of age; he was born in Johnson Township July 30, 1847. After his father's death he was brought up to farm labor among strangers until 15 years old, when he enlisted in the United States Army, in Co. E, 113 O. V. I., in which he served until Sept. 23, 1863, when he received four gunshot wounds at the battle of Chickamauga, at which he was also taken prisoner, but paroled on the field nine days after the battle. He was then transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, in which he served until the close of the war, and was mustered out and discharged at Harrisburg, Penn., July 21, 1865. After his return, he engaged as farm laborer until 1866, when he commenced blacksmithing with Jeremiah Bair, of St. Paris. Two years later, February, 5, married Angeline Evernham, and by this union three daughters have been born—Lizzie, Anna and Emma A. Mrs. Abbott was born in Johnson Township May 19, 1848, and is a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Evernham. After J. M. completed his trade, he at once set up shop in Lena, Miami Co., where he successfully conducted his business until 1870, when he changed to his present location; there had a favorable patronage, but, in the spring of 1880, was appointed, in company with J. W. Weller, as Prospector for the "Nettle Creek Mining Company," which was shortly before organized. They spent the summer in Gunnison Co., Colo., searching into the prospects for the company. Here they remained until Oct. 19, 1880, and, while West, witnessed grand and magnificent mountain scenery. Operated on a mountain that was 13,882 feet above sea level, with flattering promise of financial success for the company.

JACOB AMMON, farmer; P. O. St. Paris; was born in 1821 in Rockingham Co., Va., and is a son of Peter (born in 1785) and Elizabeth Ammon, born in the same year, both of German parentage and natives of the same county as Jacob. They grew to maturity and married. During the war of 1812, Peter acted as substitute for another man. About 1827, he, with his wife and nine children, emigrated West, locating in Mad River Township, Champaign Co., where the tenth child was born to them. Peter purchased eighty acres of land, which he cultivated until his death, in 1851. His

wife survived until 1857. Our subject has been a resident of Champaign Co. since 6 years of age. During his boyhood days, but few school privileges were enjoyed, hence education was limited with Jacob, who, during his early life, learned the blacksmith trade, and first set up shop in St. Paris. One year later he located in Millerstown, where he had learned his trade. There he conducted his business a period of twenty years, with a satisfactory patronage. At this time, ill health caused him to seek other labor, and he engaged in the general merchandise trade in the same village. In 1866, he sold this and purchased his present farm of eighty acres in Sec. 26, Johnson Township, where he has since been located, cultivating it with success. In 1847, he married Eliza Strickler, a native of Champaign Co., born in 1826. Their children, six in number, are all living.

REV. W. M. ANDREWS, Pastor of Reformed Church, St. Paris; a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Andrews, was born in Medina Co., Ohio, March 4, 1848, and raised to farm life until 19 years of age, during which time he received a limited education. At the above age, he entered the Heidelberg College, located at Tiffin, Ohio, from which he graduated in the classical course in June, 1873. On the 21st of the same month he married Miss Mary V. Craig, an accomplished lady of Tiffin, Ohio. After which, he took a two years' course of theology, and was ordained in the ministerial work in 1876. His charges have been New Philadelphia, Ohio; Reedsburg, Ohio, and his present one, St. Paris. Rev. Andrews is a man of good ability; height, six feet two inches; weight, 225 pounds, and possesses perfect health. They have two children, a son born in 1874, and a daughter in 1879.

WILLIAM APPLE, farmer; P. O., St. Paris; was born in Champaign Co.; in 1830, and is a son of Solomon and Catharine (Snapp) Apple; he was born in Union Co., Penn., and came to Ohio in an early day with his parents. Catharine was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, where she grew to maturity and married. Soon after their marriage they settled in Jackson Township, Champaign Co.; locating in the dense forest; passing through the pioneer days in opening out a fine farm of 240 acres, where they both died. The issue of this union were eight children, of whom six are now living, our subject being the eldest. He was raised to farm life, and remained at home until 30 years of age, at which time he married Mary A. Lyons; rented his present farm, which he afterward purchased from his father, and has added to the original until he now owns 247 acres in Johnson Township. He is an enterprising farmer; has his farm in a high state of cultivation and finely improved. Mr. Apple has served as Township Trustee and member of the local School Board a number of terms. Mr. and Mrs. Apple are the parents of five children, of whom three are now living.

JOHN BAKER, physician, St. Paris; born in 1812, in Germany; is a son of Casper and Barbara Baker, who were both of German birth. They and family emigrated to the United States in 1834, locating in Somerset Co., Penn., where they lived and died at an old age. Their children were six in number, of whom John is the only surviving one to put upon record the untold history of the Baker family. He was raised to European life, where he received his literary education and primary knowledge of medicine, and was engaged in a pharmacy store, from which he was pressed into military service one year. In the meantime, was in the city of Darmstadt, where Gen. Garfield's ancestors originally lived. At the expiration of his military duty, he immediately emigrated to America. In 1839, he arrived in Ohio and studied medicine, chiefly at Wooster, where he prepared himself for his profession. In 1841, he began practicing in St. Paris, where he has since been favorably known. He is now nicely located and almost retired from the profession. His marriage with Elizabeth Pence, was celebrated in 1842. The issue of this union is two children, Frank and Mary C. Mrs. Baker was born 1822, in Champaign Co., Ohio.

MICHAEL BARNS, retired farmer; P. O. Millerstown; is a son of Henry Barns, who was born in Virginia July 11, 1785, and was of German parentage. He was raised to farm life, and, Nov. 6, 1806, he married Charlotte Cramer, of Virginia.

Their union lasted about one score years, when death seized Charlotte. and she was consigned to the silent tomb, leaving eight children. Mr. Barns afterward married Susan Kizer, also a native of Virginia. In after years they emigrated to Illinois, locating in Calhoun Co., where he died about 1852. Our subject was born in Virginia, April 15, 1815, where he grew to maturity on his father's farm, and obtained a common education in the subscription schools. April 2, 1844, he married Catherine Strayer, a native of Virginia, and, Oct. 8, 1845, death severed their union. One child, John H., was born to them. Michael married for his second wife Margaret Kreglow, also of Virginia, born in 1828. After this marriage Mr. Barns again engaged in his previous trade, coopering, which he continued until 1849, when he emigrated to Ohio, locating at Urbana. Soon after, he purchased his present farm of 120 acres in Sec. 10, Johnson Township, where he has since resided and cultivated his land. Mr. Barns is finely located and well situated, and now entrusts the place to his four sons, who are industrious and bid fair to be useful men. They have three daughters—Mary E., wife of John H. Offenbacher; Margaret C., now Mrs. Joseph Cisco, and one who remains at home.

ELISHA BERREY, farmer; P. O. St. Paris; is a son of Elijah and Mary (Jones) Berrey, who were both natives of Virginia; they came to Champaign Co. in an early day, with their parents, and were among the first settlers. About 1825, their marriage was celebrated in Mad River Township; they were the parents of five children, of whom three are now living; Elijah's death occurred in 1835, and the widow now survives. Our subject was born in Champaign Co. Sept. 24, 1830, and raised to farm life; his education was procured in the log-hut schools of his native county. In 1849, he commenced life for himself by engaging as farm laborer. Seven years later, he married Barbara M., daughter of Absalom and Sarah Pence, after which he lived on a rented farm; one year later, he emigrated to Missouri; not liking the country, he returned, in 1858, and rented what is now his farm, in Sec. 26, Johnson Township; there he has since resided and cultivated his farm on a systematized plan. Mr. Berrey has been favorably known as a township officer and School Director, which place he filled for eighteen successive years, but refused to accept in the spring of 1880. Mr. Berrey, though not possessing a first-class education, is interested in the educational welfare of the vicinity. In May, 1872, Mrs. Mary Berrey was called hence, leaving her husband and five children to mourn her loss; one had passed away previous to her. Mr. Berrey afterward married Sarah Poorman, a native of Ohio; by this union they have had three children; two are dead.

P. BERRY, saw-miller, contractor and builder, Millerstown. Among the business industries of Millerstown, we mention that of Peter Berry, which was established in 1867, since which he has been favorably known as contractor, builder, and manufacturer of all kinds of sawed lumber; in connection with this, he carries on, or superintends, farming to a large extent, which is done on a systemized plan. Mr. Berry was born in Johnson Township, Champaign Co., in 1835, and is a son of Elijah and Mary (Jones) Berry. Peter was raised to agricultural pursuits, and received a common-school education; he remained at home until 1856, when he went to Missouri, engaging in the stone-mason's trade; but, two years later, he returned to his native county, locating in Millerstown, after which he was variously engaged until the opening of his present business. Mr. Berry is a thorough-going business man of Millerstown. His marriage was celebrated, in 1859, with Elizabeth Jenkins, a native of Muskingum Co., Ohio, born in 1838; she is a worthy companion and mother of eight children—William D., Mary M., George M., Maggie M., Cora A., Joseph P., John (deceased) and Martha S.

ADAM BODEY, retired; P. O. St. Paris; is a son of Fredrick Bodey, born Jan. 18, 1756, in Germany, where he grew to maturity; and, during the war of Independence, he emigrated to America, engaging as a patriot in that struggle, participating to its close, after which he settled in Virginia and married Barbara Libin. She was born in Rockingham Co., Va., June 28, 1784. They remained in her native State until their death. Fredrick died in 1818, and Barbara one year later. They were the parents of four

children, of whom two now survive. Our subject was born in Virginia in 1808, and raised there to the age of 13, at which time he came to Ohio and endured many pioneer difficulties in Champaign Co. At the date of his first settlement in this county, Indians were numerous, and wild animals roamed the deep, unbroken forest. The educational privileges were very much limited, hence Adam received but little schooling. In 1830, he married Mary Brubaker. She was born in Virginia Sept. 15, 1814, and died Nov. 20, 1875. She was the mother of eight children, of whom six are now living. All save Mary are now married, she yet remains at home and dutifully cares for her aged father. Mr. Bodey has during life accumulated considerable land through his own exertions.

LEWIS BODEY, farmer; P. O. Millerstown; is a grandson of Fredrick Bodey, and a son of Lewis Bodey, who was born in Virginia where he grew to majority and married. His wife died, and he married for his second wife Margaret Frisinger, also of Virginia. They emigrated West about 1816, locating in Champaign Co., and were among the first white settlers, enduring many things that only those who passed through can describe. He entered 160 acres of land, which he greatly improved. He died in September, 1839, but his wife now survives at nearly fourscore years of age. Their children were eight in number, of whom four are now living, our subject being the seventh. He was born in Johnson Township in 1830, and raised to farm life. His education was obtained in the subscription schools. When but a boy he commenced life for himself by engaging as farm laborer, and, in 1857, he married Martha A. Bradley, a native of Virginia, but raised in Champaign Co. They have resided on their present farm of 86 acres Sec. 3, Johnson Township, since marriage, except four years. Mr. Bodey is a man of public spirit and feeling. Mr. and Mrs. Bodey are the parents of eleven children, of whom three are now deceased.

H. C. BODEY, farmer; P. O. St. Paris; was born in Putnam Co., Ohio, in 1840, and is a son of Adam Bodey. Our subject was raised to farm life in Johnson Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, and received a common-school education; he remained at home until 25 years of age, when he married Sarah E. Vincent, born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1845, after which he engaged in farming for himself, and is now successfully cultivating the old home farm in Sec. 9, Johnson Township. In 1875, he purchased a part of the property, and his prospects appear favorable for the future. Mr. and Mrs. Bodey are the parents of five children, viz., Henrietta, Charlotte A., Carlton V., Emmet A. and Annie V.

HARRISON BODEY, retired farmer; P. O. Millerstown; is a grandson of Frederick Bodey, who came with his father from their native country, Germany, during the war of Independence, in which they participated. The eldest Mr. Bodey, being seriously wounded in the head, returned to his native country, Frederick continuing through the war to its close, after which he settled in the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, where he lived and died, at about threescore years of age. During life he was twice married, the second wife surviving at his death, but she has long since passed away. Christian Bodey, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia in 1796, where he passed through many difficulties in the pioneer days of his native State, and endured many hardships as a patriot in the war of 1812, after which he married Elizabeth Frisinger, of Virginia, born in 1800. In 1816, they emigrated West, entering what is now the old farm, in Sec. 3, Johnson Township, Champaign Co., Ohio. After a stay of three years in the deep, unsettled wilds, the severe illness of Frederick, his father, called them to their native State, where he died. While Christian and his family were in Virginia, our subject was born, Oct. 18, 1819. Christian and family remained, to settle up the estate, and, in 1821, again came West, taking up their abode on the previously entered farm. This they took from its wilds to a good degree of improvement and cultivation. Their first neighbors were Indians, who were at times troublesome; many wild animals at that time roamed the woods, but these have long since disappeared. He lived through the rise and progress of Champaign Co., until his death in 1868; one year

later his wife, too, passed away. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom five are now living, Harrison being the eldest; he was raised during the early days of the county, and endured many things that only those who have passed through can describe. He married Nancy A. Long in 1839, after which he engaged in cultivating his father's farm, where he remained until after the death of Christian (above given). Soon after, he received his heirship, on which he has erected a comfortable farm residence, and is well situated for life. Mr. Bodey is a man of social feeling, and a much-respected citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Bodey are the parents of ten children—Agnes, Elizabeth, Christian, Harriet, Benjamin, Margaret A., Harrison, Jr., Eliza E., Thomas J. and Vallandingham.

ISAAC BRUBAKER, retired banker, St. Paris; is one of the pioneers of Champaign Co.; is a son of Samuel Brubaker, who was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., about 1790, and emigrated with his parents to Ohio in a very early day, locating in Lawrence Co., where they remained seven years. They came to Champaign Co. soon after the war of 1812, locating near Millerstown, where Samuel's death occurred, about 1845. Our subject was born in Lawrence Co., Ohio, in 1814; was raised to farm life in the pioneer days of Champaign Co. He nobly assisted his father in opening out a farm from the unbroken wilderness. In 1835, he married Barbara A. Pence, who was born in Virginia in 1816, and died in St. Paris in 1875, leaving one daughter. Soon after the above marriage, Isaac engaged in farming for himself, in Johnson Township, which he continued until the spring of 1864, at which time he located in St. Paris. One year later he sold his farm and engaged in the bank of Brubaker & McMorran, which partnership lasted until 1877. In the same year he married Miss Harriet M. Manning, born near Zanesville, Ohio. She is a daughter of Rev. James Manning, who was an active clergyman of the Lutheran denomination for fifty-three years, when he was stricken with a final and fatal disease. His last act was his resignation from the ministerial service.

JOSEPH BUROKER, attorney and farmer; P. O. St. Paris; another of the pioneers of Champaign Co., was born in Virginia June 12, 1818, and came with his parents to Ohio when but an infant. They settled in Mad River Township, Champaign Co., where the father and mother both passed away. Joseph grew to majority on his father's farm, and nobly assisted in opening it out. His primary education was acquired in the common log-hut schools; but, through his own exertions, he has since greatly improved it. In that early day, the windows in schoolhouses were greased paper, pasted over openings to admit the light, while to-day we have glass, clear as crystal. Joseph's boyhood days were often spent in company with the Indians, frequently seeing wild animals of different kinds, but both Indians and animals have long since disappeared from these parts. About 1838, Joseph commenced teaching school, and in March, two years later, he married Catherine Snapp. Afterward he settled on his farm in Johnson Township, which he cultivated in connection with the duties of his office of Justice of the Peace; thus he continued until the erection of the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad, the construction of which he was greatly interested in. Shortly before the road was finished, he, in company with his father-in-law, John Snapp, erected the first warehouse at St. Paris. They were the first grain buyers and shippers of that place. In connection with this, Joseph was appointed as ticket, freight and express agent. This position he filled several years, meanwhile turning some attention to law. Then he opened an office in St. Paris, devoting his time totally to the profession a number of years. In the meantime, he purchased his present farm, Sec. 15, and, for the purpose of raising his sons to farm life, located on it in 1873. Five years later he moved his office to his residence, and is still enjoying a reasonable patronage in the practice of law.

D. J. COMER, physician, Millerstown. Before engaging in any profession, it would be well for one to study his adaptability for the one of his choice, as Dr. Comer did, whose fitness for his profession has been shown by his success. The Doctor was

born in Johnson Township in 1844, and is a son of Reuben Comer, one of the pioneers of the county. Our subject was raised to farm life, and acquired his elementary education in the common schools. His medical life began in 1873, after which he was in attendance at the Medical College of Ohio and the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating from the latter in 1876. One year later he located in Millerstown. January 1, 1878, his marriage was celebrated with Miss Anna C. Neer, a native of Concord Township, and one year his junior.

ISAAC COMER, general merchant, Millerstown, is a son of Reuben Comer, one of the pioneers of Johnson Township. He is the senior member of the firm of Norman & Comer. A sketch of their business will be found under the name of the associated partners. The subject of this sketch was born in Johnson Township, and raised to farm life. This was his occupation until the opening of his present business. His education was acquired in the common schools. In 1858 he married Amanda J. Smith, of his native township. They have two children living—Mary E. (now Mrs. Robert Barger), and Emma A., wife of Jesse Jenkins.

C. W. COVALT, livery, St. Paris. In speaking of the business industries of St. Paris, the stable of C. W. Covalt deserves a liberal mention in this work. He is a native of Miami Co., Ohio; was raised to farm life, and had all opportunities of becoming acquainted with horses. He has been engaged in the livery trade in St. Paris since 1873, and is located on South Springfield street. Here he has everything neatly and comfortably arranged; he does not aim to keep as large a supply of horses as city liverymen, but what he has are among the best, as are also his carriages, buggies and funeral hacks. Mr. Covalt is a live young man in his business, and merits a good patronage. His first wife was Nannie Rollfe, to whom he was married in 1860. Twelve years later she died, leaving one son—Lewis F. Mr. Covalt married for his second wife Sarah J. White, a native of Champaign Co., Ohio.

H. B. DAVIS, teacher, St. Paris; was born in Zane Township, Logan Co., Ohio, in December, 1843; was raised to farm life, and acquired his primary education in the common schools, and so deep were his mental interests that he carried his book strapped to his body while plowing. His literary education was mostly acquired in the schools of Urbana and Dayton. In the latter he attended the Babbit & Wilt Commercial College, from which he bears a written recommendation as a fine penman and understanding the rudiments of that art. He commenced the profession of teaching when 22 years of age, to which he has since devoted his time. In 1868, he located in St. Paris, and has been engaged three years in the union schools of the town. Since a resident of St. Paris, he has filled several places of public trust, among which we mention United States Census Taker, and in the spring of 1880 was elected as Township Assessor, in which he had to overcome a large majority of the opposing party. In the winter of 1880, the Nettle Creek Mining Company was organized, in which he was elected as Secretary, and, by report of inspectors, things are now looking favorable in Colorado. He also owns five shares in the Monta Christa Mining Company. The life of Mr. Davis has been marked with many things, through which it was difficult to pass, and it is astonishing that he ever attained his present abilities. In 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Carlo, born in Champaign Co., of German parentage, the father being a noted German physician.

L. W. FAULKNER, druggist and practitioner, St. Paris. The adaptability of this gentleman for his chosen profession has been shown by his success. He is a native of Jackson Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, born Dec. 15, 1850; there he grew to manhood on his father's farm. His elementary education was acquired in the common schools. In 1869, he commenced teaching, which he followed two years; in the meantime he took up the study of medicine, reading steadily and closely; in the spring of 1873, he graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. His first location was Casstown, Miami Co., Ohio, where he practiced five years, after which he emigrated to Coffey Co., Kan., locating in Burlington. There he devoted his

attention to the same line of business as he is now engaged in. In December, 1879, he returned to his native county, locating in St. Paris, where he is a practical physician, and superintends a good drug store, stocked with a full line of drugs and druggists' sundries. Notwithstanding that he is a new man in the business circles of St. Paris, he has established a healthy patronage, which attentiveness and industry have brought him. His marriage with Miss Sallie McAnally was celebrated June 8, 1873. The issue of this union are two children—Stella M. and Harry M.

JOHN M. FRENCH, furniture dealer, St. Paris. St. Paris, like all towns of its size, is represented with one or more furniture dealers, among whom we mention J. M. French. He was born in Addison, Jackson Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, Dec. 6, 1837, and raised to his present trade under his father's instructions, remaining at home until 21 years of age. In the meantime he procured a common education. In 1858, he went to Indianapolis, Ind., working in a first-class furniture factory, and, five years later, he engaged as clerk in the Adams Express Company, which he resigned in 1864. He went to Cincinnati, Ohio, engaging in the leading furniture manufactory, and afterward in a number of the first-class shops of the United States. In 1869, he returned to his native county and located in St. Paris, starting a shop for himself, in which he has since been duly engaged, and, since a resident here, has been elected as Councilman three terms, and a member of the St. Paris Union School Board two terms, of which body he is Clerk. March 26, 1865, he married Jennie Shellenberger, born in Juniata Co., Penn., in 1836; they have three children—Burt L., Annie E. and Earl D.

E. H. FURROW, general merchant, St. Paris. St. Paris, located in the south central part of Johnson Township, is an industrious and enterprising town. It is represented by various branches of business, among which E. H. Furrow's the oldest of its kind in the town (established thirty-five years ago), deserves more than a passing notice on the pages of this history. He has recently erected his present commodious and attractive store building on the corner of Main and Springfield streets, where he carries a complete line of dry goods and fancy goods, clothing and gents' furnishing goods, glass and queens ware, and a full line of fancy groceries, etc. His long experience and taste enables him to superintend it, and keep it in a tasty and attractive style. In connection with his mercantile trade he owns considerable land near St. Paris, which is under his supervision and receives his attention almost daily. Mr. Furrow was born in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1823, and, from the age of 4 years to 22, the most of his time was spent in his father's store in Piqua. His marriage with Rachel Brown was celebrated in 1852; she was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1833. Their children are Thomas J., Lizzie L. (wife of Dr. F. Baker), Thirza W. and J. Lawrance.

J. K. FURROW, grocer, St. Paris; was born in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1831, and is a son of Mathias Furrow, who was born in Virginia and came to Ohio with his parents in a very early day. He mostly led the life of a farmer in Clark and Miami Counties; but, in 1852 when his death occurred, he resided in Shelby Co., Ohio. Our subject was raised to the life of a farmer's son, and acquired his education in common schools. He remained at home until 1852, when he married Margaret Nichols, born in Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1830. Soon after the marriage, J. K. retired from his previous occupation (pump making), and engaged in farming, which he continued until the fall of 1861, when the great crisis of our country was raging. He enlisted in Co. A, 44th O. V. I., serving over three years, during which time he rose through all the degrees from private to Captain of his company. He afterward served as a cavalryman under Gen. Sheridan. While in service, he participated in the battles of Lewisburg, Va.; Summerset, Ky.; siege of Knoxville, and many others. After his return home he associated with Stout, Skillen & Co., in Jackson Center, Shelby Co., Ohio, in general mercantile trade, where he remained until 1868, when he located in St. Paris in the grocery trade, and he now carries in connection a full line of glass and queensware and table cutlery. He is located on South Springfield street, where he has, by industry and good business habits, established a healthy trade. The children of

Mr. and Mrs. Furrow are six in number—O. F., Laura E., Effa F., Edgar O., Albert D. and John E.

O. F. FURROW, jeweler, St. Paris. Another enterprise of St. Paris which deserves more than a passing notice is the jewelry store of O. F. Furrow, located on Main street. He is a son of J. K. Furrow, and was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Aug. 6, 1854; since 14 years of age, he has been a resident of St. Paris; the first five years of his time were occupied in the union schools, and odd days and hours in his father's grocery. In 1875, he commenced his trade in St. Paris, and completed it in Piqua, under M. F. Richey, a first-class jeweler; in 1879, he bought a good stock of jewelry and watches in St. Paris, which he has replenished as often as trade demanded. He, as well as his father, is a thorough business man, and merits a hearty patronage. Nov. 8, 1879, he married Miss L. M. Smith, a native of Shelby Co., Ohio.

ISAAC GOOD, SR., retired farmer; P. O. St. Paris; is a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Casper Good, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, where they married; they afterward settled in Shenandoah, now Page, Co., Va., where they died at advanced ages; seven children were given to this union, of whom Jonas, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia, where he grew to manhood on the farm, and married Sarah Tanner, a native of the same State; after marriage, he followed farming in connection with blacksmithing until his death, which occurred during the war of the late rebellion—having been a patriot in the war of 1812; his second wife followed him to her last resting-place about 1862. Jonas and his first wife were the parents of eight children, Isaac being the oldest; he was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., Aug. 10, 1808, and was raised to agricultural pursuits in his native county; he enjoyed limited school privileges in subscription schools. In 1834, he emigrated to Ohio, stopping as farm laborer in Champaign Co. Nine months later, he married Elizabeth Rinaker, born in Rockingham Co., Va.; he soon after settled on a farm, and, since then, his attention has been directed to farming, having accumulated considerable land; he assisted his married children, and yet retains 80 acres in Sec. 14, Johnson Township; for the past few years, he has devoted his time closely to the raising of fine stock, in which his taste and ability have been plainly shown. Mr. and Mrs. Good are the parents of seven sons, of whom two died in early life; of the five surviving, two have become practical physicians; the remaining three are farmers, in which they show taste and ability.

DR. S. G. GOOD, physician, St. Paris; was born in Johnson Township, Champaign Co., Ohio; early in life, he applied himself in the common schools, where he acquired his primary education; he commenced teaching in September, 1861, in which profession he continued until 1874; in 1868, he was elected Township Assessor, to which office he was re-elected nine successive years. He commenced the study of medicine in 1872, which he continued until 1875, at which time he was elected Mayor of St. Paris, and turned his attention to the study of law; in the same year, he was elected as Justice of the Peace, and re-elected in 1878; he continued the reading of law until 1877, when he abandoned it, and resumed the study of medicine, in which he graduated in the spring of 1880, and is now a practical physician.

G. D. GRAHAM, book agent, Allen's P. O., Miami County; is a son of Joseph and Maria Graham, both natives of Bucks Co., Penn. She was born in Lower Makefield Township, in 1800; he, in Upper Makefield Township, March 29, 1795. He was bred a farmer, and in youth received a common-school education. At the age of 16 he enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1834, he, wife and three children emigrated to Ohio and located in Johnson Township, Champaign Co. They came through in wagons, being twenty-five days in making the journey—somewhat longer than by the present mode of travel. In one of the wagons he had, loose in a sack, 1,800 half-dollars in silver, with which he paid for his 80 acres of land. Upon their arrival, they set about to complete the improvement of the farm, which was then very imperfect. The part under cultivation was only partially cleared, and the buildings were a rude log house

and a log barn. They soon made a comfortable home and had the farm in a good state of cultivation. He fitted his children for the path of life by giving them a common-school education. It was not his ambition to extend his possessions, but he preferred to keep in good repair what he had, and at the time of his death he had about $6,000 and his homestead. He was upright in all his dealings, and, we are informed that he never owed a bill longer than six months. Maria, his wife, died Feb. 3, 1864, and Joseph, Oct. 8, 1872. Six children were born to them—Anna T., in Lower Makefield Township, Bucks Co., Penn., Aug. 31, 1820, now Mrs. John Wolcott, Sr.; James, in the above-named township, where he died in infancy; Louisa, born in Bucks Co. Jan. 29, 1823, is the wife of William Roberts, of Lena, Miami Co., Ohio; Eleanor J., now Mrs. Isaac C. Short, of Missouri, was born in Johnson Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, May 5, 1835; Joseph A., born Nov. 30, 1839, and died Feb. 10, 1879, from the effects of burns received at the burning of his house on the home farm. He was married Oct. 9, 1869, to Esther P., daughter of John and Letitia Reeder. G. D., the subject of this sketch and fourth child, was born March 21, 1829, in Lower Makefield Township, Bucks Co., Penn. He was raised to agricultural pursuits, which have been his principal occupation till within the last year. He took an active part in suppressing the rebellion, enlisting Aug. 5, 1862. Was taken prisoner by Kirby Smith's men at Tate's Ford, Ky., Sept. 1, 1862; carried to Richmond and paroled. In the following March he returned to the field, and from that time till he was disabled, in June of that year, he saw a little of all that transpired. From that time till the close he was on guard duty. He is now engaged in the book business, and thus far has chosen to tread life's path alone.

S. D. HARMON, druggist, Millerstown. Among the business industries of the village of Millerstown we mention that of S. D. Harmon's new drug store, which was established in June, 1880. He carries a full line of drugs and druggists' sundries, paints, oils, etc. Mr. Harmon was born in Johnson Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1851, and raised to agricultural pursuits. His elementary education was obtained in the common schools, after which, he attended the Bellefontaine Union High School and the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He was a standard teacher of Johnson Township, where his time principally has been occupied as such since 1869, commanding first-class wages. In December, 1871, he married Rebecca J. Grove, a native of Champaign Co., and five years his junior. Mr. and Mrs. Harmon are the parents of two sons—Theodocia R. and Claude.

G. W. HECK, farmer; P. O. Millerstown; is a son of John and Matilda (Pretzman) Heck; they were both natives of Maryland, where they grew to maturity and married. In 1836, they emigrated to Ohio, locating in Johnson Township, Champaign Co., where John died at the age of 72. His wife still survives on the old farm. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now living, our subject being the third eldest child. He was born in Johnson Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1837, and raised to farm life, and acquired his education in the common schools. In 1861, he married Lydia Norman, after which he engaged in agricultural pursuits on his present farm of eighty-nine acres in Sec. 1, Johnson Township, where he has since resided, and cultivated his farm scientifically. His farm is located on the right bank of Nettle Creek, affording a fine view of the village of Millerstown and surrounding country. Mr. Heck has held the office of Township Trustee five years, which position he now fills with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. Mr. and Mrs. Heck are the parents of two children—Charles and Thomas. Mrs. Heck was born in Johnson Township in 1837, and is a daughter of Benjamin Norman.

ALLEN HUFFMAN, farmer; P. O. St. Paris; was born January, 1835, in Champaign Co., and is a son of Samuel and Catherine (Miller) Huffman. Samuel was born in Virginia, and when a child came to this county with his parents, who settled where St. Paris now is located. That was all in the woods, and the clearing it up is due to the hands of the pioneer Huffman family, where they remained until their death,

and Samuel grew to manhood. His wife was born near Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio, and raised through its primitive days. After their marriage, they settled near St. Paris, and, in 1837, located on the old home farm, Sec. 24, Johnson Township, where Samuel died, soon after the late war. His wife now survives. Our subject was raised to agricultural pursuits, and acquired his education in the common schools. From the year 1856, he was variously engaged until he married, March, 1868, after which he engaged in farming in Montgomery Co., Ohio, and, in 1871, purchased his present farm of 111 acres, in Sec. 30, Johnson Township, where he is comfortably situated, and possessing a fine grain farm. Mr. and Mrs. Huffman are the parents of three children—Charles E., Minnie C. and Louisa A. Mrs. Rebecca Huffman was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1837, and is a daughter of Henry and Catherine Heincke, of Germany, who were among the early settlers of Montgomery Co., now both deceased.

C. JONES, physician and druggist, St. Paris; was born in Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, June 2, 1851, and was raised in Shelby Co., Ohio. There he procured his elementary education in the district schools. In 1872, he commenced the study of medicine, under Dr. William Goodlove, of Montra, Ohio, and four years later he graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He continued his practice in Harper, Logan Co., Ohio, until February, 1877, when he located in St. Paris. Here he, in association with A. Mussleman, purchased the oldest drug stand in the place, well stocked with drugs and druggists sundries. They have greatly increased their stock and improved their appearance, and report good annual sales. In connection with the store, Dr. Jones has a healthy and liberal patronage in his profession. He has for fourteen years been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he is H. P. January 25, 1872, he married Sarah Morris, born in Shelby Co., Ohio, June 10, 1851. Her death occurred in St. Paris, Sept. 29, 1879. Their children were Mary E., Xerxes and Charles Foster.

BENJAMIN KIZER, retired farmer; P. O. St. Paris; is a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kizer, who were born about the middle of the eighteenth century, in Virginia, where they married, and raised a family of eight children. The father and four children died of yellow fever, about 1790. Joseph, the father of Benjamin, was born in Page Co., Va., in 1777, where he grew up to manhood, and in 1809 married Catharine Comer, also a native of Virginia. Two years later, he, with his wife, two children and mother, emigrated to Ohio, locating in Johnson Township, Champaign Co., on the bank of Nettle Creek. There he entered the service in the war of 1812, in which he participated three months, when he was honorably discharged, and returned home to his family. He at once commenced opening out a farm from the deep forest, where he had entered land, and in a reasonable time had a farm of 160 acres under ordinary improvement and cultivation; this he farmed until his death, which occurred soon after the war of the late rebellion. His wife preceded him about ten years, and his mother about twoscore and five years. Joseph and Catharine were the parents of eight children, of whom five are now living. Our subject was born 1813, in Johnson Township, Champaign Co., where he has since resided. His boyhood days were spent in the deep, unbroken forest, sheltered in his father's lone log cabin. At about the age of 18, he went as assistant chain-carrier in surveying a direct road to Columbus, passing through many privations and hardships. In 1842, he and his brother purchased one quarter-section of his present farm, since which he has bought his brother's interest and added to it, until he now owns 297 acres in Secs. 14 and 20, Johnson Township, which is under good cultivation and improvement. Mr. Kizer has, during life, filled some of the most important offices of the township, and that of Justice for twenty-one successive years. He has a good stock farm, on which he is raising a fine class of stock. In November, 1844, he married Mary Pence, a native of Ohio. After a companionship of twelve years, death separated them, and Mrs. Kizer was consigned to the silent tomb, leaving three children. Mr. Kizer married Matilda Guss; they have had born to them three sons. There are now four sons and one daughter surviving. The great grandparents of our subject emigrated from Germany, about 1590.

G. R. KISER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Millerstown; is a son of Nicholas and Margaret (Kiser) Kiser; he was a native of North Carolina and she of Pennsylvania. They came West with their parents in an early day, and settled in Clark Co., Ohio, where their marriage occurred. He afterward entered land in Shelby County, where they settled and passed through many of the pioneer days. His death occurred in 1843, leaving a wife and twelve children—one had passed away before him—and nine are now living, of which our subject is the seventh. He was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, December, 1829, and raised to farm life. Being left fatherless when but a boy, he soon after was on the waves of time, battling his way by engaging as a farm laborer and at saw-milling, from which he rose, step by step, to his present standing. He is a large land-owner; part of his land lies in Champaign County, Indiana and Iowa. Mr. Kiser is one of the scientific farmers, takes particular pride in keeping his land in a good, tillable state and well improved; he is one of the prominent grain-raisers of Johnson Township; he also handles and keeps a fine class of stock on his farms. Mr. Kiser is a self-made man, and has earned his property by his own exertions. In November, 1856, he married Margaret E. McVay, born in Butler Co., Ohio, in 1838. They have two children—John W. and Mary B.

KUMP & FRY, manufacturers of and dealers in carriages and buggies, St. Paris. St. Paris, like all towns of its size, is represented with various branches of industries. The above factory was established in 1855, under the name of J. Kump, after which several changes were made until 1872, when the senior member, Edward Fry, associated and formed the firm Kump, Beck & Fry. Four years later, Beck sold out to the present firm, who have a healthy patronage, which has been established by the use of good material and men of first-class ability to execute the work. Mr. Fry was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1841, raised to town life and acquired his education in his native country, where he learned his trade (painter). In 1860, he became a citizen of the United States, engaging in his trade at Rochester, N. Y., and since has been engaged elsewhere. He was employed in the well-known factory of David West, at Springfield, Ohio, where he was engaged eleven years, seven years of which he was foreman of the painter's department. Thus we see he has had experience and advantages in first-class shops of the United States, which makes him a mechanic of good ability. His marriage was celebrated Feb. 16, 1871, with Miss Emma J. Baker, of Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio.

SAMPSON LONG, contractor, builder and farmer; P. O. St. Paris; was born in Johnson Township, in 1829, on the farm he now owns. He is a son of John R. and Elizabeth (Hanback) Long; they were both natives of Virginia, coming to Ohio in an early day, where their marriage was celebrated. Soon after the birth of Sampson, Elizabeth was called hence, leaving our subject motherless. He afterward fell under the jurisdiction of a step-mother, maturing, through some difficulties, since which she has, too, passed away, and the father now lives in St. Paris with his third companion. Sampson was raised to farm life and enjoyed the usual common-school privileges, remaining at home until majority, when he engaged in the carpenter trade with Daniel Death. In his trade, he has since proven himself as a skilled mechanic, known far and near. In 1851, he married Elizabeth Heck, a native of Maryland. One year later he purchased his father's farm in Sec. 7, Johnson Township. This has since been under his supervision in connection with his trade, and he has added to the original purchase 13 acres in Sec. 1. Mr. and Mrs. Long are the parents of four children—Minerva C., George W., Victoria A. and Missouri May.

REV. WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, minister, St. Paris; is a grandson of Samuel Lippincott, who was of English birth and came to America at a very early day; he was one of the patriots of the war of the Independence, through which he passed and endured many hardships. Rev. Lippincott is a son of Rev. Ephraim Lippincott, who was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., soon after the war of 1776. Early in the nineteenth century he commenced his pastoral labors in the Baptist Church. In 1827,

he moved from Licking Co., Ohio, to Clark Co., Ohio, where he continued his profession, and eleven years later he located in Jackson Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, and followed his pastoral labors until within a few years of his decease, in 1874. In 1806, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Rev. John W. Patterson; they had nine children by this union; six reached maturity, of whom five are now living. Our subject was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Oct. 28, 1819; seven years later, he with his parents located in Pike Township, Clark Co., Ohio, where he grew to manhood on the farm, and acquired his elementary education in the log-hut schools, which he since, through industry and experience, has greatly improved. In 1869, he commenced his ministerial labors, and one year later he was ordained as a minister of the Baptist Church, in Wabash Co., Ind. In April, 1873, he located in St. Paris, where he has since labored in the Nettle Creek Church, a short distance off, and various other places. His marriage with Mary Wells was celebrated Feb. 20, 1840; she was born in Virginia Aug. 12, 1819.

JOHN LOUDENBACK, Justice of the Peace; P. O. Millerstown; born in Concord Township, Champaign County, Feb. 7, 1824, and raised to farm life in the pioneer days; his education was acquired in the log-hut schools. In 1844, he entered life for himself, and Oct. 9, 1845, married Martha A. Jenkins, continuing farm pursuits until his location in Millerstown (1859). While a resident of Concord Township, he was elected to the office of Justice, and, when two-thirds of the term had expired, he moved to his present location. He has a residence second to none in the village, with good surrounding improvements. In March, 1856, he entered in the first land purchase (in Logan County), since which several changes have taken place. He now owns 148 acres in Champaign County, and land in Allen Co., Ind; this he has mostly procured by his own exertions. Since a resident of Millerstown, he has held his present office four terms; he is a man of charity and public spirit. Mr. Loudenback has for a number of years been a member of the I. O. O. F., Odd Fellows' Beneficiary Association and an active member of the Universalist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Loudenback have raised two children to maturity—Samuel Compton and Mary J. Jenkins.

JAMES McALLISTER (deceased); was born in North Carolina, Oct. 23, 1803, and was left an orphan when about 3 years old, at which time (1806) he came to Ohio with his sister, Mrs. Sullivan, the mother of Samuel Sullivan, of Miami Co. He remained with his sister until he was able to shift for himself, and many a hard struggle did he have. After he grew to manhood, he made rails for 25 cents per day, and walked two miles, night and morning. But, like most, and probably all, who have started under similar circumstances, he knew the value of a dollar and made the best use of it. By economy and hard work, he finally became the owner of a fine farm of 160 acres in Jackson Township, and a good property in St. Paris. His land he took from a state of nature, and converted the forests into highly cultivated fields and made a comfortable and desirable home. He was twice married, first to Esther Layton, by whom he had five children—Joseph L., born Jan. 8, 1826; Malcolm D., Nov. 23, 1828; Lemuel, April 25, 1832; Susan L., March 21, 1838, and Cinda J., Sept. 14, 1844. In about a year after the death of Esther McAllister, he married Delilah Kirby. She was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Nov. 3, 1826. To this union three children were given—James M., born July 11, 1849; H. G., Dec. 16, 1851, and I. N., Nov. 23, 1860. James McAllister departed this life Feb. 28, 1875, having been a member of the Christian Church for over thirty years. Thus was the church robbed of a worthy member, the community of a respectable citizen, and his family of a loving father, whose example they will do well to imitate. Mrs. McAllister and her son, I. N., reside in St. Paris. The two first-born are deceased. James M. died at the age of 5 years, and H. G. in his 23d year. He was a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and practiced a short time at Terre Haute, Champaign Co., finally in Cincinnati, for about two years. He became quite an expert in surgery. His death occurred April 15, 1874.

CHRISTIAN McMORRAN, farmer; P. O. St. Paris; is a son of Samuel McMorran, Sr., who was of Scotch parentage. They came to America before the war of Independence. Samuel, Sr., was born in 1785, in Pennsylvania. After spending his minor years in his native State, he became a resident of New York State until 1813, when he came West, locating in Montgomery Co., Ohio. One year later he removed to Johnson Township, purchasing eighty acres of land, now owned by William Apple. This, in connection with two other farms, he took from its wilds during life. While a resident of Montgomery Co., Ohio, he married Barbara Heaston, born in Virginia in 1789. She came to Ohio with her parents when but a child. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel, Sr., had six children, and each of them received a liberal heirship. Samuel, Sr., died in 1863, and Barbara in 1864. Our subject was born in 1823, in Jackson Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, and raised to farm life. He enjoyed the usual common schools of the day. In 1848, he married Sarah Loudenback, and commenced the channel of life for himself as a farmer, which he has since continued. His first and only location was on a part of his present farm, but he now owns 520 acres under a good state of cultivation. This he conducts on a good principle, and shows himself as an enterprising farmer. His wife was born in 1825, in Mad River Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, and, after a companionship of ten years, she was called hence. His second wife was a younger sister, Susan Loudenback, born in 1830. Four children were born to each union; all are now living, eight in number. Mr. McMorran's wives were daughters of Reuben and Mary Loudenback, who were early settlers in the county, but have long since passed away.

CAPT. S. T. McMORRAN, attorney at law, St. Paris; born in Jackson Township in 1831, and raised on his father's farm, in Johnson Township. His elementary education was acquired in the common schools, and improved at the Delaware and other colleges of Ohio. His marriage with Susan Brubaker was celebrated in March, 1855. In the fall of 1861, he rapidly closed up his private affairs and raised a company of soldiers; he entered the service as Captain of Co. C, 66th O. V. I. In November of the same fall, they entered Camp McArthur, at Urbana, remaining until January, 1862, when they joined Gen. Landers in Virginia. In the same spring, they were engaged in the battle of Port Republic, in which Capt. McMorran was slightly wounded. Aug. 9, while participating in the battle of Cedar Mountains, he received a second wound, which disabled him for service, and to-day leaves him affected. He returned home in January, 1863; joined the military Home Guard, which was mustered into service the same spring, continuing out 100 days. Thus has he shown a helping hand in the military duties of our country. On May 1, 1865, he associated with Isaac Brubaker in the organization of the first systematized bank of St. Paris. This received his supervision for twelve years, when he retired from its duties and engaged regularly in the profession of law. In the same year the bank was organized, Capt. McMorran was elected as Representative from his native county to the State Legislature, where he served so honorably that two years later he was re-elected, thereby being a member of that distinguished body two successive terms. Mr. and Mrs. McMorran were the parents of two sons—Isaac N. and one who died in infancy. Mrs. McMorran is a native of Champaign Co., born in 1840.

HENRY MAGGERT, farmer; P. O. St. Paris. Is a son of Abraham and Sarah (Venis) Maggert, who were both natives of Virginia; he was born May 22, 1790, and she Sept. 12, 1791. They married in their native State, and, soon after the war of 1812, they and two children emigrated to Ohio, locating on Sec. 12, Johnson Township, Champaign Co. There Abraham entered eighty acres of land, which he cleared, improved and cultivated until his death, which occurred Dec. 25, 1871; his wife preceded him about five years. They were the parents of eight children. Our subject, being one of the five survivors, was born Feb. 11, 1826, in Johnson Township, where he was raised to farm life, and obtained a common-school education at that day. His marriage with Emeline Baker was celebrated June 28, 1849, after which he engaged in farming in Jackson Township, where he owned a small farm; one year later,

he erected a house, and continued to improve it till 1853, when he purchased his present farm, Sec. 26, Johnson Township. This being unimproved, he has since, through industry and energy, cleared up and improved to a good state. Mr. and Mrs. Maggert were the parents of nine children—Sarah E., Mary C., Laura M., Nancy A., Minerva J., James W., Rosa M., Isabella F. (died in infancy), and Taletha A. Mrs. Maggert was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1827. She is a daughter of Henry and Mary Baker, both natives of Pennsylvania. They came with their parents to the above-named county, where they married. They afterward located in Allen Co., where they both died. Seven of their fifteen children are now living.

J. B. MAHAN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. St. Paris; is a brother of Jason Mahan, whose biography appears in this volume. J. B. was born April 7, 1819, in Bucks Co., Penn.; he reached manhood in his native State. It can be seen in Jason's sketch what year he came West; after which he engaged on his father's farm until Feb. 16, 1845, when he married Esther Alexander, born in 1825, in Bucks Co., Penn.; she came West with her parents, at the age of 14. Her death occurred Oct. 18, 1865, leaving eight children. Mr. Mahan has for years been the owner of one-fourth of Sec. 27, on which he settled and commenced farming soon after his marriage. He is a successful farmer and stock-raiser; to the latter, he turns his attention more particularly. He raises fine horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, for which he is known throughout the county.

JASON MAHAN, farmer and stock-raiser; Allen's P. O., Miami County; is a grandson of Cornelius Mahan, of Irish parentage, born in Pennsylvania, about the middle of the last century. His wife, Mary Shafer, was of German parentage; they both endured many hardships in their native State, where they died, at a ripe old age. Cornelius Mahan, Jr. (the father of our subject), was born about 1790, in Pennsylvania, where he grew to majority, and served as a patriot in the war of 1812. After his return he married Deborah Brelsford, a native of Pennsylvania. Cornelius then continued his trade of blacksmith, and in after years connected it with farming. In 1842, he, wife and nine children, emigrated West, crossing the mountains in a two-horse wagon, in which they conveyed their goods to Champaign County, locating in Johnson Township. Cornelius, Jr., bought 240 acres of land on what is now the Piqua & Urbana pike. Additions were made to the original purchase, until it was almost doubled at the date of his death, Sept. 23, 1844. His wife survived until August, 1864, when she, too, passed away. One of their ten children had come West in 1838, and joined them in 1842. Jason Mahan was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Jan. 14, 1823. After coming West, he married, Jan. 12, 1851, Frances Beaver, of Licking Co., Ohio, born October, 1832. Mr. Mahan has been, during life, connected with the saw-mill business, in connection with farming. He has for years been the owner of one-quarter of Sec. 27, Johnson Township; he located on it in 1861, and since 1865 has cultivated it, and raised considerable stock, on which he prides himself. He gives great attention to cattle, hogs and sheep. Mr. and Mrs. Mahan have three living children.

JOHN MILLER, farmer; P. O. Millerstown; was born in Concord Township, Champaign County, in 1834, and is a son of John, Sr., and Mary Miller, who were both natives of Virginia. They came to Ohio in an early day, where they married and settled, at the grist-mill on Nettle Creek, known as the old Miller's mill. This he ran for a number of years, after which he removed to the place of his death, in Concord Township. His widow now survives. Their children were nine in number, of whom eight are now living. Our subject was raised to agricultural pursuits, and procured his education in the common schools. In 1862, he married Eliza J. Zimmerman, after which he commenced farming for himself on rented land. Five years later, he purchased his present farm of 80 acres, in Sec. 4, Johnson Township, which he cultivates well and has well improved. They have four children—Elmer Mc., Viola M., Rosaltha R. and Mary E.

J. W. MILLETT, dealer in and manufacturer of harness, St. Paris; born in Twin Township, Darke Co., Ohio, in 1827; his father being a harness-maker, he was raised to his present trade, mostly in Greenville, where he acquired his primary education, which he completed at the Liber College, Indiana. In 1856, he opened a harness establishment in Portland, Jay Co., Ind., where he conducted it for several years; while a resident there, he was appointed County School Examiner; after selling out, he took quite a trip through the Eastern States and Canada, engaging in some of the first-class shops. During the late rebellion, he served 100 days, and was seriously wounded at the battle of Bull Run; he was sent to Tompkins Co., N. Y., where he was cared for until his recovery, after which he returned to his native county and opened a harness-shop in Dallas; remaining but a short time, he located in St. Paris (1863), where he has since been conducting his business, with a favorable patronage of the town and surrounding vicinity. Since a resident of St. Paris, he has been instrumental in the general welfare of the business department of the town, having erected several business rooms, which he turned into the hands of go-ahead business men; he has also held some of the leading offices in the corporation. April 8, 1862, he married Miss Nancy Chambers, a native of Quincy, Logan Co, Ohio; they have had three children—John W., Hattie D. and Frank A. (deceased).

G. M. MINNICH, general merchant, Millerstown. In speaking of the business industries of Millerstown, we mention that of G. M. Minnich, as general merchant, established in 1878. Even though he is a new man in the business circles of the village, by his close business habits, neatness, and the attractive appearance of his store, he has established a healthy trade. Mr. Minnich was born in Millerstown, Johnson Township, in 1850, and raised to farm duties; his education was acquired in the common schools; he now resides with his widowed mother; the parents, Israel and Annie (Buroker) Minnich, were born, he in Virginia, and she in Champaign Co., where their marriage occurred; they were married nearly thirty years, when death separated them, and he was consigned to the silent tomb.

JOSIAH MOTT, retired; P. O. St. Paris; son of Josiah Mott, Sr., who was born in Connecticut about 1759, where he remained until the age of 18, when he enlisted in the war of independence, passing through many privations and hardships. At the close of the war, he was on the present site of Cincinnati, Ohio (Ft. Washington), where he married, and by that union had five children, of whom all are now dead. He married, for his second wife, Eunice Palmer, born in Vermont about 1793; the issue of this union was ten children, of whom eight are now living. During the war of 1812, Josiah Mott, Sr., served in the ranks of the army; as a patriot and soldier, he deserves honorable mention in the list of our country's defenders; his death occurred in 1837. Our subject (the eldest son of the second marriage) was born in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio, July 30, 1812, where he grew to manhood on the farm, and acquired a limited education in the subscription schools. In the fall of 1831, he married Mary A. Schoby, born in New Jersey, and came West with her parents to Ohio at the age of 3 years; their companionship lasted a period of thirty-five years and five months, when death seized her and she was consigned to the silent tomb; she had fourteen children, of whom eight now survive. In the spring of 1832, Josiah Mott, Jr., located in Clark Co., Ohio, where he was variously engaged until 1836, at which time he commenced farming rented land, and followed the same until 1851, when he bought 80 acres of land in Elizabeth Township, Miami Co.; six years later, he sold out, and located on his present farm, in Jackson Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, which now consists of 227½ acres; in March, 1875, he purchased his present beautiful home of 17 acres, in the corporation of St. Paris, where he located the following fall, and is now finely situated for life. His second marriage was celebrated Aug. 8, 1869, with Margaret (Greene) McInally, born in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1826. At the date of the last marriage, the family was increased with his wife's children, and they, with his, lived as agreeably as if all were brothers and sisters Mr. Mott has, during his time, attentively cared for

his two mothers-in-law, one of whom recently died at the age of 89 years, and one now survives at the age of 79. Thus has he shown a charitable life, which, for years past, has been spent in the practice of the doctrine of the Universalist Church.

ISAAC NICHLES, farmer; P. O. Millerstown; is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Clem) Nichles, who were both natives of Virginia, where they were raised and married. In 1828, they emigrated to Ohio, locating in Licking Co.; one year later, they removed to Champaign Co., locating near Millerstown, Johnson Township, where they passed through many of the pioneer difficulties, which only those who participated in can describe. In 1833, Daniel died, leaving a family of wife and three children. The duty of raising them devolved exclusively upon the mother, which she did with credit to herself and honor to the children, of whom two sons now survive, Noah and Isaac; her death occurred Oct. 15, 1870. Our subject was raised to a farm life, and acquired his education in the common schools. In 1853, he took charge of the home farm, since which he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, continuing on the old home farm until 1858, when they (he and his mother) located on his present farm of 103½ acres, in Sec. 4, Johnson Township. He has a fine farm, well improved, and a location second to none in this township for elevation, affording a good view of Bald Knob, in Logan Co., at a distance of 21 miles. Mr. Nichles married April 16, 1861, Miss J. C. Weller, born in Virginia in 1835; they have one son—Willie A.—born June 28, 1863, now a bright and promising young man.

BENJAMIN NORMAN, retired farmer; P. O. Millerstown. Another of the pioneers of Champaign Co. is Benjamin Norman, a grandson of John Norman, who was of German parentage; he lived through many of the wild days of Virginia, where he died. Our subject is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Norman; Mr. Norman was born in Virginia, and she in Maryland; they married in Virginia, early in the nineteenth century, and, in 1805, they emigrated to Ohio, locating on the present site of Millerstown. They were among the first white settlers in what is now Concord Township. He entered a half-section of land, which was all in the unbroken forest. He lived through nearly half a century in Champaign Co., when death seized him and severed him from his wife, who, twelve years later, also passed away. They were the parents of nine children, of whom four are now living, our subject being the eldest. He was born in what is now Concord Township July 16, 1806. He has since resided in the county, and is one among if not its oldest native. He lived through the pioneer days of the country, and watched its rise and progress, step by step, for three-fourths of a century. Mr. Norman is worthy of having a complete outline of his life, which we here record, on the pages of the Champaign Co. history. His earliest recollections are of the deep, unbroken forest that surrounded his father's lone log cabin, now supplanted by waving fields of grain. Their first visitors were the troublesome Indians, who have long been exterminated, and the wild animals that roamed the woods, now driven by advancing civilization to seek a home in the Far West. Fine buildings have taken the place of the rude log huts, and many things could here be given that properly belong in the body of this history. At the age of 25, he married Barbara Ward, born in Virginia in 1811; after the marriage, he engaged in farming, and, one year later, his father gave him a quarter-section of land, a part of which he yet owns. His first land purchase was made in 1840, since which many changes have been made, and he has nobly assisted his children, six of whom have married, and one remains at home and dutifully assists her parents. Mr. Norman is located on Sec. 7, Johnson Township, where he has devoted considerable attention to the raising of fine stock, which he made a success. Mr. and Mrs. Norman have for many years been consistent members of the Baptist Church, and raised their family in the faith of the same.

JOHN C. NORMAN, of the firm of Norman & Comer, general merchants, Millerstown, a beautiful village located in the east central part of Johnson Township, in Nettle Creek Valley; like all towns of its size, is represented by one or more general merchants, among whom we mention the firm of Norman & Comer. They formed their

partnership in 1868, since which they have been favorably known in their line, which consists of dry and fancy goods, groceries, and all articles kept in a general store. The post office is located in their store. John C. Norman is a son of Gabriel Norman, whose biography appears in Concord Township; also a nephew of Benjamin Norman, of Johnson Township, in whose sketch proper mention is made of the ancestors. John C. was born in Concord Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, Jan. 22, 1843; raised to farm life, and enjoyed the usual common-school privileges and a short period at the Urbana High School. He engaged in teaching, which he followed several years. March 17, 1868, he married Mary A. Pence, born in Champaign Co., in 1849. They have had two children—Maude, the survivor, and Charles, who died at the age of 5 months.

LEMUEL PENCE, retired farmer; P. O. St. Paris; is a son of David and Barbara (Offenbacker) Pence, both natives of Virginia, where they married. They emigrated to Ohio at an early day, locating in Champaign Co., where he became the owner of several fine farms, which he superintended during life. His wife died about 1840, and he in 1864. Their children were ten in number, of whom three are now living, Lemuel being the second youngest; he was born in Concord Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1821, and was raised to farm life and obtained a common education. He remained at home and nobly assisted his father until Aug. 5, 1847, when he married Miss Ann Jeffries, after which they commenced housekeeping on the old farm and cultivating the land. Mr. Pence is a practical farmer, and success has accompanied him through life. In 1871, he erected his present commodious and attractive dwelling on Sec. 1, Johnson Township, where he owns a fine farm in connection with other land. His residence is decorated with many attractive ornaments, and is kept in complete order by his noble and worthy wife. They are the parents of three children, viz., Sarah L., born Aug. 8, 1848; Aug. 8, 1864, she married T. P. Kite, and March 1, 1877, death severed their union, and she was consigned to the silent tomb. J. S., born July 30, 1850, received his primary education in the common schools, improved it at college, and is now a resident of Concord Township. The third child, Alice S., was born Oct. 2, 1860, and Jan. 1, 1879, married J. W. Byler. May 25, following, she was called hence by that destructive disease, consumption. Mrs. Pence was born in Butler Co, Ohio, March 8, 1826. On her 54th anniversary, there assembled about fifty persons of a refined class to celebrate the day. The parties came from Urbana, St. Paris and Millerstown. All passed off as merry as a wedding bell. After the big dinner, which all such occasions afford, Mrs. Pence was more completely surprised with numerous presents, among which we mention a gold watch and chain from her devoted husband, and a fine chair from her beloved and only son.

JACOB PENCE, farmer; P. O. St. Paris; son of Jacob and Sarah (Ebert) Pence, both natives of Virginia. They emigrated in their youthful days to Johnson Township, Champaign Co., where they married. They soon after became the owners of 80 acres of land (in Sec. 6, Johnson Township) which they took from its wilds to a good state of cultivation and improvement. During life, Jacob Pence, Sr., devoted most of his time to his trade of blacksmith, following the same until within a few years of his death, which occurred in August, 1857. His third wife now survives at the advanced age of 73. Jacob, Sr., was the father of ten children, of whom four are now living. Jacob, Jr., our subject, was born in Johnson Township in 1828, where he has ever since resided. He was raised to farm life and obtained a limited education. In 1849, he married Mahala Offenbacker, after which he engaged in farming for himself in the spring and summer months, and during the fall and winter months he was engaged in threshing. Mr. Pence started in life on a mere nothing, and by his own exertions has accumulated until he now owns a fine farm of 262 acres in a good location and well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Pence are the parents of seven children, of whom six are now living.

WILLIAM F. PENCE, farmer; P. O. St. Paris. His father, Fredrick Pence, was born in Virginia, where he was drafted in the war of 1812. He married, in his

native State, Amelia Jenkins, and, in 1819, when the Pence emigration came from Virginia they, too, were a part of its company. On reaching Champaign Co. they settled near Millerstown, in Johnson Township. Fredrick erected a grist-mill at the head of Mosquito Lake. This he ran for years. On Feb. 2, 1836, after a stay in the newly settled country of nearly onescore years, he passed away. His wife followed about 1862. Nine children were born to them, of whom William F. is the youngest and only one left to put on record the untold history of his father's family. He was born in Johnson Township, Champaign Co., Feb. 11, 1830; he has always been a resident of the county; his father dying when he was but a child, and the duty of rearing the family devolved mainly upon the mother. In 1850, William F. married Emiline Pence, born in Clark Co., Ohio, 1833, and died April 15, 1877. Nine of their eleven children are now living. After the above marriage, W. F. settled on his father's farm. A few years thence rented until 1861, when he located on his present farm of 80 acres, in Sec. 28, Johnson Township. This he has mostly cleared up and has under a good state of cultivation and improvement.

ELI PENCE, farmer; P. O. St. Paris; is a son of Samuel Pence, born in Champaign Co., where he was raised through the early part of the nineteenth century, many privations being connected with his life. He married about 1825, to Mary A. Howard, a native of this State. After a companionship of some years, he died and left nine children. Mary A. still survives; has married and buried her second husband, by whom she had four children. Eight of her thirteen children now survive. Eli was born in Johnson Township Jan. 20, 1842, and was left fatherless when but a child; he then fell into the hands of some of his relatives, by whom he was properly cared for until Aug. 4, 1862. At this time the great crisis of our country was raging, and he entered Co. H, 45th O. V. I., serving to the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio. During his military life, he participated in the battles of Knoxville, Tenn.; Loudon, Tenn.; the battle of Resaca, Ga., where he was slightly wounded in the right shoulder, and many other battles of minor importance. On March 4, 1866, after his return from the service, he married Rachel A. Sroufe. One year later he located on what is now his farm. This he has since purchased by degrees, and now owns a well-improved grain farm. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Pence are Orlando, William F., Samuel C., Mary E. and Emma A. Mrs. Pence was born on their present farm, and is a daughter of George O. Sroufe, who was a prominent pioneer of this township.

ELLIOTT PENCE, teacher, Millerstown; son of Barney and Jane (Morris) Pence, was born Jan. 24, 1848, and is one of a family of eight children, five by first wife, Jane, above mentioned, to whom his father was married in 1836, and three by second marriage, to Margaret Johnson in 1852. We mention them in the following order, viz., Benjamin F., John Wesley, Elliott, James H. T. and Nancy Jane by first marriage; and by second wife three girls, of whom Mary and Jenny are now living. Elliott was married Nov. 24, 1870, to Barbara A. Hanback, by whom he has two boys, Victor Augustus and Homer. The Pence family is a large one, and figures conspicuously in the annals of Champaign Co. We are indebted to the subject of this sketch for a brief record of the family. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Pence, was born in Buckingham Co., Va., and married Eve Prince, of the same county and State. Seven children were born to them, three boys—Peter, William and Barney (the latter being the father of our subject), and four girls—Anna, Polly, Betsy and Susie. With his family he removed in 1819 to Ohio, occupying a month in making the journey, and settled on Owen's Creek in Champaign Co. All the children reached maturity, married and struck out for themselves. In the following order: Anna became the wife of Jesse Jenkins; Peter married Sarah Dosh; William married Susan Hoak; Betsy became the wife of Jacob Miller; Polly, the wife of Fredrick Dosh; and lastly, Barney married Jane Morris, as previously noted. Barney Pence settled in Concord Township, where he still resides, never moved but once, and has never voted outside of said township.

LAMBERT POND, St. Paris, President First National Bank of St. Paris; was born in Jackson Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1828, and is a son of Samuel and Eleanor (Service) Pond. Samuel was born in Philadelphia, Penn., about 1798, and Eleanor in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1806, where their marriage occurred in 1825. They soon after moved to Jackson Township, Champaign Co., where they passed through the pioneer days of the county. He died at the age of 45 and she at 48. They were the parents of eight children, of whom our subject is the eldest. He was raised to farm life and acquired his education in district schools. Lambert, being but a boy at the death of his father, with brave heart and stout hands nobly assisted in caring for the family. At about this time, he commenced teaching, which he chiefly continued until 1872, though, in the meantime, he devoted a few years to merchandising, in Springfield, Ohio, and Millerstown, Champaign Co. In 1874, he became cashier in the bank of Brubaker & McMorran, of St. Paris, which, in 1877, changed to the Citizens' Bank, where he remained until April, 1880, when he retired from the position. Since then, the bank of which he is now the President has been organized, in which he has been an able manager. In 1851, he married Miss Priscilla, daughter of Rev. Moses Frazee, Jr., a man of prominence in this vicinity. She, three years later, was consigned to the silent tomb, leaving one child—James L. Mr. Pond married for his second wife Miss Margaret Neff, of Clark Co., Ohio. Four children have been born to them—Charles L., W. F., Anna R. and Joseph L.

JACOB POORMAN, retired farmer; P. O. St. Paris; is a son of Daniel and Mary A. (Greenwalt) Poorman, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they matured and married, probably in 1812. Ten years later, they and five children emigrated to Perry Co., Ohio, and, in 1826, they pressed onward to Harrison Township, Champaign Co., where they purchased a farm and cultivated it until within a few years of his death, which occurred in Johnson Township, his wife having passed away previous to him. Our subject being the third child of a family of eight children, of whom four are now living. He was born in the year 1818, in Lancaster Co., Penn. Since 1826 he has been a resident of this county, where he was raised and schooled, in the pioneer days of the county, passing through many privations and hardships, that can be described by only those who experienced the trials of those days. In March, 1841, he married Julia Ann Kesler. Two years later she died, leaving husband and one child—Daniel. June 28, 1844, Jacob married for his second wife Nancy Nichols, born in 1824. Soon after the first marriage Jacob began farming for himself on the home farm, then rented in Johnson Township, where he, in 1849, purchased seventy acres of his present farm, to which he has added until he owns 120 acres in Sec. 26, which has since undergone great changes and is now a fine grain and stock farm, operated well. Mr. and Mrs. Poorman were the parents of eleven children, of whom ten are now living—Sarah E., Philip (deceased), Barbara J., David, William, Julian, John L., Jacob A., Minerva E., George N. and James A.

DANIEL POORMAN, farmer; P. O. St. Paris; was born in 1842, in Jackson Township, Champaign County, and is a son of Jacob Poorman. Daniel was raised to farm life, chiefly in Johnson Township, and his education was acquired in the common schools. In June, 1861, he married Susan Pence, and engaged in farming for himself as renter; thus he continued until 1864, when he bought 53 acres in Section 20, which he cultivated until 1877, when he sold it with a view of getting a larger farm, which he accomplished, and now owns 81½ acres in Section 21, Johnson Township. He is an enterprising farmer and well-to-do citizen of the county. To this union six children have been born, of whom three now survive. Mrs. Poorman was born in Johnson Township in 1840, and is a sister to Eli Pence.

HENRY PUTNAM, retired farmer; P. O. St. Paris; is a son of Zachariah and Winafred (Collins) Putnam, who were both born in old Virginia, soon after the war of Independence. When but children, they, with their parents, were taken to Kentucky, and grew to maturity in the early days of that State, and married. In 1816, they and

six children emigrated to Ohio, Henry being born one year previous; they settled in Mad River Township, Champaign County, and five years later located in Jackson Township, where Zachariah purchased a farm of 100 acres; this, he, by the assistance of his noble family, took to a good state of cultivation. In 1845, Winafred was called hence, being the mother of nine children; ten years later, Zachariah, too, passed away. Our subject was raised through the pioneer days of Champaign County on his father's farm, enduring many privations and early-day hardships. Where at that time the handiwork of nature stood in all its grandeur, to-day are seen waving fields of grain, and fine buildings have taken the place of the rude log huts. These changes are to a great extent due to the pioneers of this county, of whom Mr. Putnam is one. His first wife was Mary A. Davis, with whom he lived six years; death severing their union, he married Margaret Wolgamuth, a native of Jackson Township, Champaign County, born about 1831. He remained on the old home farm until 1860, at which time he sold his interest and purchased his present farm of 143 acres in Johnson Township, whereon he located and cultivated until 1870, when he retired from its duties, leaving the farm in the hands of his sons, who are three in number. They also have three daughters, all are now living.

C. W. REED, farmer; P. O. St. Paris; is a son of Thomas J. and Rachel (Canine) Reed; he was a native of Pennsylvania and she of New Jersey. They came to Ohio in an early day, locating in Union Co., where they married, after which they located in Delaware Co., where Rachel died in August, 1829. Thomas J. married for his second wife Lydia (Orton) Peck; they soon after came to Champaign Co., and remained residents of the same until 1848, when they located in Logan Co., where Thomas died, over threescore years of age; his widow still survives. Thomas J. was the father of twelve children, seven of whom were born to his second wife. Our subject was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1822, and was raised to farm life in various families after the death of his mother. In 1844, he married Phebe Comer, born in Johnson Township in 1825. After his marriage he engaged in farming for himself in Johnson Township, where he has since followed the same upon a complete plan. His real estate amounts to 293 acres under good cultivation. The offices of public trust in his care have been Township Trustee, Supervisor and School Director, the former of which he now fills. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Reed are ten in number, of whom six are living—Adam, John T., William V., Philip M., Sarah A. and George B.

EMMET V. RHOADS, County Treasurer, St. Paris. Was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Feb. 2, 1847, and when but 5 years old his parents located in Champaign Co., Ohio, where he was mostly raised and acquired a common education. In 1865, he commenced teaching; this remained his pursuit until 1869, in which year he engaged as clerk in a hardware store in St. Paris, which received his attention until 1875. In the meantime, Feb. 24, 1870, he married Serena, daughter of George W. and Peninah Kite. She was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Aug. 17, 1843, and has had born to her three children—Allie V., Oliver W. and Grace A. When Mr. Rhoads was 28 years of age, he was appointed as Internal Revenue Store-keeper, which position he filled with honor and success until March 8, 1879, when he was appointed by the County Commissioners to the office of County Treasurer (which term expired Sept. 1, 1880). During his official duty, he filled the position with honor to himself, and is now prominently identified in the county, and is one who manifests great interest in the welfare of the town in which he resides (St. Paris) in the educational and general elevation and progress, and at present is a member of the School Board and Council. Since May 16, 1868, he has been a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he within two years thereafter rose to "Past Grand," being prominently identified in its duties since, and has filled the office of D. D. G. M. three years, and at present represents his district in the Grand Lodge of Ohio. In April, 1869, he became a member of the Champaign Encampment, No. 29, Urbana, Ohio, in which he remained until July, 1871, when, through his effort and management, the Russell Encampment, No. 141, was organized

at St. Paris. In this organization he was first elected Senior Warden, and later Chief Patriarch," thence Scribe, in which capacity he served seven years. During this time, served as Trustee, two years as D. D. G. P., and two years as representative to the Grand Encampment of Ohio. In May, 1872, became a member of Minneola Tribe, No. 37, I. O. R. M. at Urbana, Ohio, and now, after receiving all its degrees, is still a member. In January, 1875, he joined Columbus Lodge, No. 3, K. P., Columbus, O., and has taken all its degrees, and remained a member until 1879, when he withdrew and united with Launcelot Lodge, No. 107, K. P., Urbana, Ohio, where he now holds his membership. In 1872, was made a Master Mason in Pharos Lodge, No. 355, F. & A. M.; was that year elected Secretary, and filled that position several years, since which he has filled the offices of S. W. and W. M. In 1873, was made a Royal Arch Mason in St. Paris Chapter, No. 132, R. A. M., and, on the night of his exaltation, was elected Secretary, in which he served one year; thence elected Principal Sojourner. One year later, Dec. 7, was elected as H. P., in which office he has since served. He represented the Chapter in the Grand Chapter of Ohio seven years, and is a member of the Council, Royal and Select Masters of Urbana, Ohio. The enterprise of the First National Bank of St. Paris was organized in June, 1880, at which time he was elected its Cashier.

SAMUEL RHYNARD, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. St. Paris; is a son of Peter Rhynard, born March 30, 1801, in Preble Co., Ohio, and raised through the pioneer privations of that county. In 1826, he married Mary Martindale, born Sept. 10, 1808, in Miami Co., Ohio. They soon after settled on a farm in Adams Township, Darke Co., Ohio, taking it from its wilds to a high state of cultivation and improvement. She died, April 8, 1862, and he, June 1, 1873. Nine of their eleven children now survive. The subject of this sketch was born May 28, 1827, in Adams Township, Darke County, where he grew to manhood and nobly assisted in opening out his father's farm. At the age of 20, he engaged in the harness trade in his native county; after completing his trade, he followed journey work in Dayton, Covington and other points until March, 1851, when he opened the first shop of its kind in St. Paris, and conducted it three years. On Dec. 12, 1852, he married Mary McKinley. In 1856, he emigrated to Benton Co., Iowa, with the anticipation of permanently settling, but, not liking the country, he returned, in the fall of 1857, to Champaign County, and rented land for several years, since which he has bought and sold land, and now owns a fine farm of 180 acres, on which he is well situated. It is well adapted to grain and stock, both of which receive due attention. Mrs. Rhynard was born July 5, 1835, and died Sept. 24, 1878. She was the mother of six children—William A., Sarah E., Peter, George W., Albert and Ira E.

J. F. RIKER, gardener; P. O. St. Paris. Another of the noteworthy enterprises of St. Paris is the fruit and vegetable garden of J. F. Riker, which is a new and only feature of its kind in Johnson Township. He commenced in 1878, on a small scale, and since then great changes in style and size have taken place in his garden, to which he closely devotes his time. He was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1828, and for the last half-century he has been a resident of Champaign County, where he was raised and educated. A portion of his life has been devoted to teaching. In the spring of 1852, he went to California, by the overland route; his object was money-making, in which he was unsuccessful, but the trip greatly improved his delicate health. He returned in the fall of 1853; the following year he married Eliza Lichliter, born in Virginia, in 1832; they have three children—one son, F. E., and two daughters, Carrie B. and Emma. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 113th O. V. I., serving two years, during which time he was remarkably fortunate, never participated in any battles, therefore returned home uninjured. Since his return he has been elected as Mayor of St. Paris a number of terms, which office he was the first to hold after the incorporation of the town.

H. SAYLER, manufacturer of carriages and buggies, St. Paris. Like all towns of its size, St. Paris is represented with various branches of industry. Mr. Saylor was born near Springfield, Ohio, in 1835, and raised to farm life; his education was procured in the common schools; being left fatherless when but a boy, he, as the oldest son, had much of the family duty devolving upon him, which he bore with brave heart and stout hands. At the age of 18 he commenced his trade in New Carlisle; three years later, he opened business for himself in Clark County, and, in 1859, he located in St. Paris, being the second factory of its kind in the county. Here he at first labored under some disadvantages and a heavy loss by fire, but, by perseverance and close business habits, he has progressed until he now runs a first-class carriage and buggy manufactory. His experience of twenty-five years enables him to superintend the same with perfect success. He takes special pride in buying good material and employing men of competent ability to execute the work. Mr. Sayler is the patentee of several valuable fixtures to buggies, which are extensively used on his buggies. They are the Patent Cast-steel Fifth Wheel, and Patent Top-Lever, and can be seen at his factory, on Springfield street, near depot. Mr. Sayler, while a resident of St. Paris, has been a member of the Town Council, and at the organization of the First National Bank of St. Paris, in the spring of 1880, he was elected Vice President. December 25, 1860, his marriage was celebrated with Miss Lucinda C. Heaston, of Clark Co., Ohio, born in 1835. The fruits of this union are Albert R. and Emma C.

J. T. SCHOOLER, farmer; P. O. St. Paris; is a great-grandson of William and Margaret (Jones) Schooler. He was of Scotch parentage, born in Pennsylvania about 1735, and she was also a native of Pennsylvania and of Welsh parentage. In after years, they located in Kentucky, where Margaret died, after which William and family emigrated to Logan Co., Ohio, where he died. J. T. is a grandson of Benjamin and Margaret (Jones) Schooler. They were both natives of Pennsylvania, and married in Kentucky. Henceforward, from 1807, he was a resident of Logan Co., Ohio; serving as a patriot of the war of 1812, filling a Captain's position through the entire struggle. In 1813, while in military duty, his wife was called away. He died in 1831. He was twice married, having six children by each companion. J. T. is a son of E. J. and Rachel (Cox) Schooler; he is a native of Logan Co., Ohio, born 1809, and she of Greene Co., Penn. He spent sixty-six years in his native township, and in the 22d year of his age he married. His life has been that of a farmer, witnessing and participating in many of the pioneer days of his native county. His last and only permanent change through life was that from Logan Co. to his present location in Johnson Township, Champaign Co., where he has resided since September, 1874. Our subject, J. T., was born Sept. 5, 1844, in Logan Co., Ohio, where he grew to manhood on his father's farm and acquired a common school education. In 1866, he married Sarah J. McMorran and settled on the farm where he was raised, remaining on the same and cultivating it until 1874, when he located on his present farm of 100 acres in Johnson Township, Sec. 20. They have three children—Lizzie C. M., Even T. and John Mc. Mrs. Schooler is a daughter of John and Sidney McMorran and a niece of Capt. S. T. McMorran.

JASPER SCOTT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Allen's, Miami Co.; is a son of Asa and Mary (White) Scott; the former was born and raised in Trenton, N. J., where he enlisted in the war of 1812–15, serving to its close; returned home and married. His wife was born and raised in Pennsylvania, near the Delaware River. They remained in the East until 1832, when he, wife and four children came West to Brown Township, Miami Co. They crossed the mountains in a two-horse wagon. On settling in the above-named township, he took a lease and worked hard to clear it up. He removed near Lena, same township, where they remained until 1839, when he bought 174 acres in Johnson Township, Champaign Co., and settled in the woods, cleared and improved it. This he cultivated until his death, which occurred during the late war. While plowing in the field, he seated himself on the plow-beam to rest. In a few minutes after he was seized with heart disease, and he passed into eternity; his wife sur-

vived until January, 1879, when she, too, passed away. Our subject was born in 1825 in New Jersey, and at the age of 7 years came West with his parents. His education was obtained in the common schools. In 1856, he began life for himself in Adams Township, where he continued eighteen years, though one year after commencing in life he unfortunately had his thigh broken, and, through the incompetence of the attending physician, it has left him a cripple for life. In the year 1874, he moved from his farm in the above-named township to the old farm which he now owns. It is a fine grain and stock farm. His marriage was celebrated with Sarah C. W. Cory in 1856; after a united life of thirteen years, death seized her. She was the mother of three children, of whom one, Asa, now survives; he was born Aug. 24, 1857. Sarah was born in New York State, and came West with her parents in an early day. They settled in Brown Township, Miami Co., where the father died. The mother survived several years. Sept. 15, 1869, Jasper married Sarah J. Pardington, a native of Shelby Co., Ohio. Two years later, she, too, was called hence, Aug. 3, 1871.

REV. J. W. SCOTT, Pastor of the Regular Baptist Church, St. Paris; was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., in 1850, and, when but a child, he, with his parents, moved to Washington Co., Penn., where he acquired his primary education in the common schools. At the age of 20, he attended a normal school, and soon after commenced teaching, and two years later he entered the ministerial profession, after which he was in attendance at the Pleasant Hill Seminary, Monongahela College and Crozier's Theological Seminary. In 1877, he went from school, continuing his pastoral labors; locating in Kingsbury, Ind., where he faithfully labored until January, 1879, when he located in Covington, Miami Co., Ohio, and, in December following, he accepted his present situation, where he has charge of a large and attentive congregation. Though Rev. Scott is but a young man in his profession, he is a live and industrious worker. In September, 1877, his marriage was solemnized, in Delaware Co., Penn., with Miss Ida E. Springer, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1858. They have one child, Ethel E.

JONATHAN SHAWVER, carpenter and builder; P. O. St. Paris; born in what is now Carroll Co., Ohio, in 1821, and is a son of Daniel and Mary E. (Shultz) Shawver; he was a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Maryland; they married in Ohio, early in the nineteenth century. In 1835, he and his family, save the eldest son, located in Logan Co., Ohio, where Daniel purchased 300 acres of land, to which he added until he had a sufficient amount to give each of his children 80 acres or its equivalent. They were fourteen in number, all of whom reached maturity and married. All save two were living when Daniel died, at the age of 84 years; and three years later his wife passed away at the age of 83. Our subject is the seventh son; he was raised to farm-life and acquired his education in the common schools, and remaining at home until 21, when he commenced carpentering, in which he was well known. In the meantime, he took, in connection, the stonemason trade, which he made a success. In 1864, he purchased 90 acres of his present farm in Sec. 12, Johnson Township, to which he has since added 13½ acres; this is under a good state of cultivation and improvement. Mr. Shawver has one of the finest locations in the township, on which he erected good buildings, doing all but the plastering himself. He is a man of genius, and success has accompanied him through life. Dec. 2, 1852, he married Sarah Apple, a native Champaign Co., Ohio, born in 1832. They have three children—Mary C., wife of M. L. Lemman; Solomon A. and Amanda M. Mr. and Mrs. Shawver have for years been members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and raised their children in harmony with its principles.

CHARLES SLACK, farmer; P. O. Allen's, Miami Co.; born in September, 1816, in Pennsylvania; his father, Cornelius, was born in the same State in 1773, and his mother, Achsah Graham, also a native of the Keystone State, was born in 1780, remaining in Pennsylvania until 1830. They and four children emigrated West, locating on Sec. 32, Johnson Township, Champaign Co., Ohio; the original land purchased by Cornelius being 87 acres; he gradually rose through life, and at his death, in 1856, he

had 194 acres under a good degree of improvement. His wife survived to the age of fourscore years and more. Charles was a lad of 14 when he came West with his parents. He enjoyed the privileges of the common schools only, and remained his father's assistant until May, 1842, when he married Sarah Sills. Six years later the death messenger called her hence. She was near her husband's age; she left one child, Cornelius; her husband, afterward married Ruffina Offenbacher, a native of Virginia. They have three children living. At the date of his first marriage, he located on his present farm, for which his father afterward made him a deed. This he has cultivated since; has it under a good tillable state and well improved. He is a well-to-do farmer of Johnson Township.

S. M. SLUSSER, farmer; P. O. St. Paris; is a son of Peter and Mary (McFadden) Slusser. He was born in 1790, in Virginia, and she in 1801, in Pennsylvania. They both came West with their parents in the days of their youth, settling in Montgomery Co., where they married, remaining in Montgomery Co. until 1833, when they located on the farm now owned by S. M. Through his own industry and the assistance of his family, he reclaimed it from its wild state, and brought it under good cultivation, tilling it until his death, June 13, 1851. His wife now survives and resides in the county where she first settled in Ohio. The children of Peter and Mary were four in number, of whom three are now living. Our subject, the eldest, was born in 1829, in Miami Co. He was raised to agricultural pursuits, mostly on his present farm. In 1856, he married Louisa Jenkins, a native of Champaign Co., Ohio, born in 1829. He then commenced farming on his present farm, and at the death of his father obtained his interest, and has since by intervals purchased the remainder, now possessing the homestead, 47 acres, in Sec. 32, Johnson Township. Their children are three in number—Mary E., John H. and Cory F.

J. W. SMOOT, stock-raiser and retired farmer; P. O. Tawawa, Shelby Co.; is a son of Jacob G. and Catherine (Shank) Smoot. Jacob was a native of Hampshire Co., W. Va., and Catherine, of New Jersey. Their marriage was celebrated soon after the war of 1812. They immediately emigrated to Ohio, locating on Sugar Creek, Montgomery Co. Jacob G. lived a renter through life, and made frequent changes. At the time of his death, April, 1850, he was a resident of Green Township, Shelby Co., Ohio. His wife still survives at the age of fourscore and six years. Eight children were given to their marriage, of whom five now survive. J. W., the third child, was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1822. He was raised to farm life and acquired a medium education, which was governed by privileges. His wife, Jemima Dorsy, was born in the year 1829, in Shelby Co., Ohio. Their marriage occurred in 1847, and he continued farming as renter until 1850, when he purchased 44 acres of his present farm, all in the unbroken forest. This he has brought to a good state of cultivation, and added to it until he now owns 200 acres of well-improved land in this and Shelby Co. J. W. has for several years past turned his attention to stock-raising, in which he takes a pride. Mr. and Mrs. Smoot are the parents of six children, of whom four are now living, viz., Sarah C., wife of Dr. C. Offenbacher. Mary L. B., wife of David Mahan; Eva A. and Ora E.

SOLOMON SNAPP, retired farmer; P. O. Millerstown; was born Dec. 18, 1825, in Montgomery Co., Ohio, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Barnhart) Snapp. Our subject was raised to farm life in this county, and obtained his education in the district schools. In 1847, he commenced life for himself by engaging in farming. One year later he married Emiline Pressler, a native of Montgomery Co., but raised in Indiana. After his marriage, he farmed his grandfather's place one year, when he purchased 100 acres of his present farm, Sec. 10, Johnson Township, where he has since resided. Through industry and proper management, he has since added to it until he now owns 240 acres, which is in a fine state of cultivation, and he superintends it with good success. Mr. Snapp is a man of social ability, and a decided Democrat.

VALENTINE SNIDER, retired farmer; P. O. Millerstown; was born in Virginia in 1793, and raised to farm life. His education was obtained in the subscription schools. In 1818, he married Catherine Martz, a native of Virginia, born in 1795. They remained in their native State until 1825, when they moved to Ohio, locating in Greene Co. Ten years later, they removed to Champaign Co. and purchased 105 acres of his present farm in Section 3, Johnson Township, to which he has since added until he now owns 178 acres, which is mostly under cultivation. This he cultivated himself, with the assistance of his five sons, until 1870, when he retired from its duties and is now entrusted to the hands of his children. Mrs. Snider died in 1838, leaving eight children. Mr. Snider has since married his second wife. He is one of the patriots of the war of 1812, having enlisted in Rockingham Co., Va., serving three months through but few difficulties, and is now one of the surviving pensioners of that war. Mr. Snider is a son of Valentine, Sr, and Elizabeth (Wagner) Snider. She was a native of Virginia, and he of Germany. He came to America before the Revolutionary war. His death occurred in Virginia, and his wife died in Ohio (near Dayton). They were the parents of eight children, of whom all save our subject are now deceased, he being the only one left to relate the incidents and genealogy of the Snider family.

G. W. SNYDER, Superintendent of Public Schools, St. Paris; was born in Marion Co., Ohio, Feb. 22, 1841, where he grew to the age of 17 on the farm, and acquired his elementary education in the district schools. In the fall of 1858, he entered the Hillsdale College, Mich., from which he graduated in 1863, having passed through by his own exertions. In August, 1863, when the great war of the rebellion was raging, he enlisted in Co. H, 82d O. V. I., from which he was honorably discharged in the spring of 1864, on account of poor health. Soon after returning home, he commenced teaching, and, while teaching a village school in Allen Co., Ohio, June 19, 1864, he married, after which he returned to Marion, Ohio, and opened a book and stationery store; this he continued until 1868, when he again took up the profession of teaching, and has had charge of Springfield Academy, Whitley Co., Ind., and other schools of the State. In the spring of 1874, he took charge of the De Graff schools, in Logan Co., Ohio, having conducted other schools in the State up to September, 1877, when he came to St. Paris, where he has since remained. Mr. Snyder, having passed the legal State examinations in Indiana and Ohio, has procured certificates of the same, and can legally teach in either State His ability enabled him to raise the schools of St. Paris from a low standard to a good condition. He has a high-school course, embracing a good graduating standard, from which eleven pupils have passed since his coming to St. Paris. The average attendance of his school the last year was 200 in five departments.

TOMLIN & LOSH, hardware and agricultural implements, St. Paris. The above-mentioned business, as well as other industries, is well represented in St. Paris, and, prominent among the citizens of the place who have been instrumental in building up this branch of trade, are the above-named gentlemen. This firm was formed, and established the agricultural implement trade, in 1876. One year later, they placed on their shelves a full and complete line of hardware. Owing to the acquaintanceship of Mr. Tomlin with the farmers in the agricultural implement trade in former years, they soon had a hearty and pleasing patronage. J. C. Tomlin was born in Clark Co., Ohio, in 1844, raised to farm life, and obtained a common-school education. At the age of 18, when the great crisis of our country was raging, he enlisted in Co. I, 8th O. V. C., serving eighteen months; while in service, he was engaged in several battles; was wounded in the battle of Liberty, W. Va., but was one of the fortunate ones to return to his native State, locating in Champaign Co., where he followed carpentering a few years, then engaged in the agricultural implement trade, in which his entire attention has since been occupied. In 1860, he married Mary E. Baker, of Champaign Co., Ohio; the issue of this union was six children, of whom two are now living.

G. W. VERDIER, liveryman, St. Paris. In speaking of the business men of St. Paris, we give a personal sketch of G. W. Verdier. He was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1848, and raised to farm life; he obtained his education in the common schools. In 1867, he married Eliza Miover, three years his junior, born in Shelby Co.; he then rented a farm and commenced agricultural pursuits; this farm he afterward bought; in 1875, he sold it, and now owns a fine farm of 80 acres in Jackson Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, which he has rented. In 1873, he located in St. Paris and opened out a livery stable; he is a man of experience and close observation, and keeps a good livery stable; he is located on East Main street; here he has everything neatly and comfortably arranged; he does not aim to keep as large a stock of horses as city liverymen, but what he has are good, as are also his carriages and buggies. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Verdier are Eva O. and Jennie B.

MARTIN WELLS, retired farmer; P. O. Allen's, Miami Co.; he is a son of William and Phœbe (Hudleston) Wells; he was born near the close of the eighteenth century, in Kentucky, where he grew to majority; thence he went to Phœbe's native State, Virginia, and married; in 1834, they and eleven children emigrated from Virginia to Jackson Township, Champaign Co., where the twelfth child was born to them. William engaged in farming in his newly settled home, which he followed through life; his death occurred about 1842, and his wife died five years later. Mr. Martin was born Nov. 12, 1817, in Virginia, and, when 17 years of age, he, with his parents, emigrated to Ohio, where he matured and has since resided. In December, 1838, he married Pamelia Flowers and began farming as renter; in 1845, he purchased a small lot of land, and, three years later, changed it (with difference in cash) for his present farm of 100 acres, in Secs. 30 and 36, Johnson Township; this is under good cultivation and improvement, and he is comfortably situated for life. Mr. and Mrs. Wells are the parents of ten children, of whom seven now survive. Mrs. Wells was born in 1820, in Pennsylvania, and, in 1834, she, with her parents, George and Elizabeth (Everett) Flowers, emigrated from New Jersey to Champaign Co., where her parents lived and died—George at a medium age, and, a few years later, his wife, too, passed into the silent sleep.

D. M. WHITMER, physician, Millerstown. Among the medical profession of Millerstown, we record the name of D. M. Whitmer, who was born May 27, 1849, in Shelby Co., Ohio, where he grew to manhood on his father's farm, and acquired his elementary education in the common schools, after which he was in attendance at the Sidney High School, the county seat of Shelby Co. Dr. Whitmer, during life, has devoted seven years to the teacher's profession, during which time he was engaged in reading medicine. In June, 1875, he graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. May 13 of the same year, he married Miss Rachel Key, and, July 9 following, located in Millerstown, where he has since been favorably known as a practitioner. Mrs. Whitmer is a daughter of John and Annie Key, and was born in 1852.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

JOHN L. BODEY, merchant, Carysville. John L. Bodey was born May 27, 1853, in Johnson Township, Champaign County; his early life was spent assisting his father and attending school. When 16 years of age he began teaching school; taught eleven years. He owned a farm of 60 acres in Johnson Township; sold it in April, 1880; purchased a stock of general merchandise and began doing business in Carysville. He purchased his goods of John Mouk, a former merchant of this place. Mr. Bodey is an accommodating and obliging merchant, and has a great many warm friends who patronize him; his annual sales are over $5,000; he is also partner in the furniture

and undertaking business with Mr. Hensler. Mr. Bodey is Justice of the Peace of Adams Township. His father, Levi Bodey, is a native of Champaign County, now living in the southern part of Adams Township. John L. was married Aug. 17, 1879, to Miss Temperance L., daughter of Ephraim Halterman.

GEORGE G. BURDITT, farmer; P. O. Quincy, Logan Co. Mr. Burditt was born Jan. 16, 1833, in Shelby Co., Ohio, near Pemberton; is a son of Booth Burditt, a native of Greenbrier Co., Va., who came with his parents to Ohio in a very early day, locating on Muddy Creek in Champaign County, near Urbana, and lived there until 1821, when he entered land in Shelby County, near where Pemberton is situated; he opened and improved the farm and lived upon it until his death. He was a man of importance; was Justice of the Peace more than sixteen years; taught school, and was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church; and, what is remarkable about him, he never received but three months' schooling; he educated himself by night study, and was said to be the best historian in the county in his time. George G. Burditt's early life was spent assisting his father; he was 14 years old at the time of his father's death, when he began doing for himself; he worked for an uncle six years and before he was 21 years of age he purchased twenty acres of land; he afterward sold this and purchased the farm where he resides, which is located in the north part of Adams Township, Champaign County, containing eighty acres. He was united in marriage, Nov. 29, 1853, with Miss Rebecca, daughter of Jacob and Mary A. Kress, of Logan Co., Ohio. They had three children—Annie E., Martin E. and Frank.

SAMUEL CALLAND, retired farmer; P. O. De Graff, Logan Co.; born Sept. 10, 1816, in Edinburgh, Scotland. He is a son of William Calland, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to America and landed in Philadelphia, Penn., November, 1817; he located near Barnesville, Noble Co., Ohio; lived there eleven years, then moved to Champaign County and located in the northeast part of Adams Township, where he opened and improved the farm owned at present by Gershom Calland; he lived upon this until his death, which occurred in the year 1863. Samuel was reared and educated a farmer; when young he learned the trade of a carpenter or cabinet-maker, and followed the business for three years; since then he has been engaged in farming. He owns a farm of 320 acres, located in Section 8, Adams Township, with good improvements. He is highly respected by all who know him. Mr. Calland was united in marriage, June 23, 1841, with Miss Mary, a daughter of Jacob Sarver, a native of Virginia. They were never blessed with any children of their own, but adopted a girl —Nettie Gene Bunker. Mr. Calland served in the hundred-days service during the late rebellion.

GERSHOM CALLAND, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. De Graff, Logan Co.; he was born Oct. 23, 1822, in Noble Co., Ohio, and came to Adams Township, Champaign Co., with his parents in the year 1829. He is a son of William and a brother of Samuel Calland. His early life was spent in assisting his father and attending school. When 19 years of age, he began teaching school, and taught five terms. He then commenced farming, and has always been engaged in that way. He has twice been married; first to Miss Margaret, daughter of John Wilson, of this county. By this union they had one child, which died in infancy. Mrs. Calland died Aug. 20, 1847. He was again united in marriage June 24, 1852, with Miss Rebecca J., daughter of William Dickey, of Fayette Co., Ohio. From this union they had five children of whom three are living, viz., William D., Ida M., and James G. Mr. Calland is the possessor of two valuable farms of 365 acres, located in the northeast part of Adams Township, one of them being the old homestead. He pays a great deal of attention to the raising and shipping of stock, at which he has been very successful. He was Land Appraiser of Adams Township in 1880.

L. C. CLEM, farmer; P. O. Carysville. L. C. Clem was born Dec. 16, 1838, in Johnson Township, this county, and was raised and educated for a farmer. After he attained his majority he began teaching school, and was engaged in that way for fifteen

years. During this time, he was also engaged in farming or, rather, superintending it. By industry and economy, Mr. Clem has accumulated considerable property, and owns several valuable farms in Adams Township, and other property besides. He is a son of Isaac Clem, a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio in 1828, located in Johnson Township, Champaign Co., and lived there until death. His wife still survives. L. C. was united in marriage June 9, 1864, to Miss Amy, daughter of William D. Pence, a native of Mad River Township, this county. They had five children—William E., Ira F., Joseph A., Emmett E. and Emma R. He has held several public offices, and is a highly respected citizen.

WILLIAM T. CURL, farmer; P. O. Quincy, Logan Co. Mr. Curl is a son of John Curl, a native of Clark Co., Ohio, and a grandson of William Curl, a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio in the year 1800, and located in Clark Co. He lived there until 1830, when he moved to Champaign Co., and located in the northern part of Adams Township, upon the land owned now by O. P. Curl, and lived there till death. William T. was educated and raised upon a farm, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was born April 5, 1829, upon the farm mentioned, and has twice been married; first, Dec. 12, 1851, to Miss Rosanna, a daughter of Nicholas Strayer, of Virginia. Mrs. Curl died in April, 1853. His second marriage was celebrated Dec. 13, 1855, to Miss R. A., daughter of Morinus Kinan, a native of New York. From this union they had four children, of whom three are living—Mary, Eldora and Elmer. He has a splendid farm of 254 acres, located in the north part of Adams Township.

ELISHA DICK, retired minister, Carysville; born Jan. 30, 1820, in Frederick Co., W. Va.; is a great-grandson of Peter Dick, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1750, and located in Pennsylvania. He is a grandson of Peter Dick., Jr., a native of Pennsylvania, who afterward moved to Winchester, Va., and a son of Philip Dick, a native of Virginia, who emigrated to Ohio in 1823, and located first in Pickaway Co., where he lived for nine years. He then moved to Champaign Co. and located in Adams Township, three miles northeast of Carysville, where he opened a farm and lived upon it till death. His wife still survives, and is living on the old farm. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated upon the farm above mentioned. When 15 years of age, he received an injury from a fall that dislocated his hip, laming him for life. After that mishap he devoted his time to preparing himself for future business. At the age of 18 he began teaching school, and was engaged in that way ten years. His father gave him 40 acres of timber land, valued at $150. He then began making shingles, and purchased a shingle machine run by hand or lever power. With the assistance of a couple of hands, they made 300,000 shingles in two years. He then rented his land and moved to Carysville, purchased goods, and did business there seven years. During this time Mr. Dick was preparing himself for the ministry. He received his letter of fellowship in the year 1854. The year following he was ordained minister of the Universalist denomination. Since that time he has been engaged in the cause. He was very fond of controversy, and had thirty theological discussions with different men at different places, some lasting four days. By industry and good management, he attained considerable wealth, and now lives retired from labor of any kind. He has been twice married; first, Jan. 30, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Ebert, of this county; she died Jan. 12, 1846, leaving a child, which followed the mother some time later. He was again united in marriage April 22, 1847, with Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Levi Valentine. From this union they had four children, of whom two are living, viz., Sylphenia A. and Stephenia A.

A. W. DICK, retired farmer; P. O. Carysville; was born May 7, 1833, upon his father's farm in Adams Township, this county; was raised and educated as a farmer. He is a son of Philip and brother of Elisha Dick, whose biography appears in this history. His father died Feb. 19, 1877; his mother still survives, and is living with him; she is in her 82d year. His marriage was celebrated Sept. 23, 1860, with Miss Mary, daughter of Levi Valentine, a native of Vermont. They had no children. His farm

where he lives is located in the central part of Adams Township, with good improvements and under a good state of cultivation. He also has 40 acres of land one-half mile north of where he lives. Mr. Dick never learned a trade, but, when carrying on farming, being handy with tools, he did all his own smithing and carpentering.

THOMAS R. HALL, retired farmer; P. O. Carysville. He is a son of John Hall, a native of Patrick Co., Va., who emigrated to Ohio in the year 1806, and entered land in Concord Township, this county, where he remained till death. Thomas R. was born in Concord Township, Nov. 8, 1811, and was raised there upon his father's farm. When 17 years of age, he entered the land owned at present by James Wilkinson, in Sec. 19, Adams Township, and traded that for a farm in the southeast part of the township. He lived there until 1868; sold it and purchased the farm where he resides. He was twice married; first, in 1833, to Miss Maria Bousman. They had five children—three living—Jasper N., John and Ann, all living in Oregon. Mrs. Hall died in the year 1844. His second marriage was with Miss Theresa Dickerson, in 1846. They had seven children—four living—Maria, Jane, Mary E. and Judah C.

ELISHA HARBOR, farmer; P. O. De Graff, Logan Co. Mr. Harbor was born Feb. 3, 1829, in Concord Township, this county; is a son of Jesse Harbor, a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio in 1809, on horseback, and entered land in Concord Township, Champaign Co. He opened and improved the farm and lived upon it till death. He was a Justice of the Peace for several terms in that township. Elisha was raised and educated upon his father's farm. His educational advantages were very limited, as he never received more than twelve months' schooling in all. His marriage was celebrated May 10, 1853, with Miss Margaret, daughter of Daniel Crim, a native of Loudoun Co., Va. They were never blessed with any children of their own, but have adopted his brother's son, Staly S. Mr. Harbor served in the one-hundred-day service during the late rebellion. He has a splendid farm of 141 acres, located on Sec. 1, Adams Township, with first-class farm buildings upon it.

L. B. HARMON, farmer; P. O. Carysville. L. B. Harmon was born Feb. 28, 1844, in Miami Co., Ohio, near Lena. His early life was spent assisting his father and attending school. When 18 years of age, he enlisted in the 45th O. V. I., and was engaged in a great many battles during the late war. He was taken prisoner at East Philadelphia, Tenn., and was in the Libby and Belle Isle Prisons six months. He was discharged from service June 15, 1865, being in the service thirty-four months. He was twice married; first, July 4, 1865, to Miss Julia A., daughter of Joseph Clem, a native of Virginia. Mrs. Harmon died Dec. 25, 1872, leaving one child—Cary E. His second marriage was celebrated June 21, 1873, with Miss Martha R., daughter of Erastus Martz, whose biography appears in this work. They have two children—Edward F. and Rosa—Mr. Harmon owns a farm of 160 acres a short distance north of Carysville, under good cultivation and with a fine farm residence upon it He is a son of Josiah P. Harmon, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in quite an early day, and is now living in Johnson Township, this county.

J. H. HEATON, JR., farmer; P. O. Carysville; was born Oct. 31, 1826, in Warren Co., Ohio. He is a son of J. H., Sr., who died before J. H., Jr., was born. The subject of this sketch was raised upon a farm until he was 16 years old; he learned the carpenter trade and worked at it for twenty-six years. He has three times been married; first, with Miss Eleanor Solomon Jan. 1, 1848. She died in August of the same year. His second marriage was celebrated Feb. 27, 1849, with Miss Jane Murphy. From this union they had three children—Albert, Mary A. and Millard. Mrs. Heaton died Feb. 15, 1859. His last marriage occurred Nov. 17, 1860, to Rhoda Mahan, Jackson Beaver's widow. From this union they had five children—three living—Nannie, Miles and Emma. Mr. Heaton was a member of the Board of Education for twelve years. His farm is located in the extreme southwest corner of Adams Township, and contains 96 acres.

JOHN M. HUNT, farmer; P. O. Carysville; was born Sept. 22, 1840, in Shelby Co., Ohio, four miles east of Sidney. He is a son of I. W. Hunt, a native of New York, who came to Ohio with his parents in the year 1818 and located in Butler Co., and lived there until 1833. He then removed to Shelby Co. and purchased land several miles east of Sidney. He lived there till 1853; sold his land and moved into Champaign Co., and purchased a farm in Adams Township, Sec. 13, where he is living at present. John W. Hunt was raised a farmer, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuit. He married Miss Julia, daughter of Erastus Martz, March 31, 1864. Mrs. Martz died Feb. 11, 1880, leaving three children—William S., Hallet L. and Laura D. Mr. Hunt served in the one-hundred-day service during the late war, and was wounded in a skirmish near Petersburg, Va.

H. B. HUNT, physician, Carysville. H. B. is a son of Justus T. Hunt, who was born Feb. 28, 1809, in Butler Co., Ohio; was raised and educated upon a farm, and also worked in a saw-mill. His educational advantages were very limited, but he made good use of the little chance he had. He embraced religion in the early part of the year 1829; was baptized and received in the Christian Church in Huntsville, Ohio, September, 1829, by Elder John Dudley. In the year 1833, he moved into Shelby Co. and located near New Palestine. Began preaching in June, 1841, and united with the Miami Conference in September, 1842. He was ordained by Elders Jacob G. Reeder and Samuel Fuston, Dec. 11, 1843. He was twice married, first Aug. 14, 1828, to Miss Hannah, daughter of William McVay, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hunt died May 14, 1867, leaving five children. He was again united in marriage. Jan. 4, 1870, with Mary Conover, widow of James Faries. He lives retired in Carysville, Ohio. H. B. Hunt is a great-grandson of Thomas Hunt, who was born (old style) Aug. 17, 1745 (new style Aug. 28, 1745), in Nova Scotia. He was a school-teacher and farmer, but served seven years in the Revolutionary war. He was one of the minute men at the battle of Bunker Hill. H. B. Hunt's grandfather, Ira Hunt, was a native of Connecticut, who emigrated to Ohio in the year 1800 and located in what is now Butler Co., where he lived until death. The subject of this sketch, H. B. Hunt, was born Nov. 18, 1846, upon his father's farm, near New Palestine, Shelby Co., Ohio. His early life was spent in assisting his father and attending school. He was a pupil of the Sidney High School for several years. When 18 years of age he began teaching school and taught seven years. He began reading medicine with Dr. J. C. Leedom, of New Palestine, in 1869. He attended the Medical College of Ohio several terms, and graduated March 2, 1874. Located in Carysville, Champaign Co., March 22, 1874. His marriage was celebrated May 22, 1874, with Miss Mary J., daughter of Dr. J. C. Leedom. They have one child, Wallace L. Mr. Hunt is the leading physician in Adams Township, and is highly respected by all who are acquainted with him.

JAMES LINE, farmer; P. O. Tawawa, Shelby Co. Mr. Line was born July 24, 1834, in Shelby Co., Ohio, near Port Jefferson; was raised and educated a farmer, and has always been engaged in that way. He is a son of Abraham Line, a native of Kentucky, who came to Ohio in the year 1812 and located near Cincinnati. He lived there several years, then moved to Shelby Co., and is living near Pemberton at present. James Line moved to Champaign Co. in 1865 and located in the west part of Adams Township. His farm contains sixty-one acres, with good improvements. His marriage was celebrated in December, 1865, with Miss Amanda, daughter of Nimrod Monroe, a native of Virginia. They had five children, all deceased.

ERASTUS MARTZ, retired farmer; P. O. Carysville. Erastus Martz was born July 9, 1813; was reared and educated on a farm, and has always been engaged in agriculture until five years ago, when he retired from hard labor. He emigrated to Ohio in the year 1835, located in Fairfield Co., and lived there several years. He was united in marriage Aug. 21, 1836, to Miss Grace C., daughter of Jacob Cowen, of Fairfield Co. In 1837, he moved into this county, and located in Adams Township, living upon rented lands until the year 1843, when he purchased a farm of 80 acres,

one mile east of Carysville, where he now resides. Mr. Martz has done a great deal of hard work in his time. His farm was all timber when he bought it, and he cleared most all of it himself. He had ten children, of whom four are living—Martha R., Michael J., Adelaide C. and Clara A. Mr. Martz has held several public offices; was Township Clerk five years, Trustee one year, and is now entering upon his third year as Justice of the Peace. His father, Michael Martz, a native of Virginia, died in 1814.

JOHN MONK, tile factory, Carysville; was born Feb. 11, 1836, in Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio; he was raised principally in town. When 9 years of age, he began working at brick-making, and worked eleven summers. After his majority, he engaged in the mercantile business in Donnelsville, seven miles west of Springfield, and carried on business there eighteen years, six years of this time he was also engaged in the manufacture of drain tile. In 1875, he sold out and moved to Carysville, Champaign Co., Ohio, and was engaged in selling goods for five years. He sold out to John L. Bodey, and moved upon his farm one mile southeast of Carysville, on the Urbana and Sidney Pike, where he is engaged in making tile and farming. In the year 1862, he married Miss Ann Elizabeth, daughter of James Alexander, of this county. They had three children, viz., Ceneith, Susanna and Burton. His farm contains 78 acres. He has also a tract of 960 acres in Missouri.

R. H. NEAL, farmer and teacher; P. O. Tawawa, Shelby Co.; was born Nov. 6, 1852, upon his father's farm, where he now lives; his early life was spent helping his father and attending school; when 19 years old, began teaching school, and has taught seven winter seasons. During the summer time he farms. His marriage was celebrated, Dec. 24, 1878, with Miss Florence H., daughter of Edward and Caroline Allen, residing in Johnson Township, this county. R. H. and Florence are the parents of one child, Edna. R. H. is a son of Daniel D., and a grandson of Daniel Neal, a native of Maryland, who came to Ohio in January, 1802, and located in Champaign Co., five miles east of Urbana; lived there ten years, and served six months in the Indian war. Immediately after the close of the war, he entered the land where Daniel D. Neal resides, in Adams Township. He endured all the hardships and trials that the early settlers had to contend with. He was born June 25, 1778, in Maryland; died in the year 1840. Daniel D., father of R. H. Neal, was born April 24, 1820, upon the above-mentioned farm; was raised, educated and has resided upon the farm now over sixty years. He has seen the development of this community in full up to the present time. His farm contains 200 acres of valuable land, nicely situated, with a very strong spring a short distance from his residence. Mr. Neal is a highly respected citizen, and will leave to posterity an untarnished record.

JOHN O'LEARY, blacksmith, Carysville; was born July 15, 1825, in Ireland. His parents never came to this country. He learned the blacksmith's trade when quite young; has always been engaged in the business. He came to America when 15 years of age, locating in New York. In the year 1850, he emigrated to Ohio, and located in Carysville, Adams Township, Champaign Co., where he began smithing. He is a first-class workman, and has all the custom he can attend to. He has twice been married; first, to Miss Nancy Bowers, of this county. She died in the year 1865. His second marriage was to Miss Sarah C., daughter of Benjamin Martz, of Carysville. Mr. O'Leary served in the 113th O. V. I., during the late rebellion; worked at smithing; served three years. He owns a residence and several vacant lots in Carysville, also 25 acres of land joining the town on the northeast.

BENJAMIN W. POOL, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. De Graff, Logan Co.; born Jan. 9, 1848, in Logan Co., Ohio; is a son of William R. Pool, a native of Shelby Co., Ohio, who lived there until he was 28 years of age, then moved to Logan Co., where he has been engaged in farming and carpentering until a few years ago. He now lives retired in Bellefontaine, the county seat of Logan Co. Benjamin W. was reared a farmer and never learned a trade, but is very handy with tools, and does all his own carpentering, blacksmithing and harness-making. Feb. 1, 1872, he married Miss Mary

A., daughter of Cyrus Makemson, of Logan Co., and, in March of the same year, they moved upon the farm where they now reside, located in the north part of Adams Township, Champaign Co., containing 400 acres, of which 170 acres belong to Benjamin W. He makes a specialty of raising and shipping stock. They have two children —Laura A. and Loren W.

J. C. REMLEY, farmer; P. O. Spring Hill. Was born Feb. 10, 1835, upon the farm where he now lives, located in Sec. 2, Adams Township, Champaign Co., Ohio. He is a son of Solomon Remley, a native of Pennsylvania, who came with his parents to Ohio in the year 1802, and located in Warren Co.; lived there till 1831, when he moved into Champaign Co., and purchased 80 acres in Adams Township, a part of the farm above mentioned. He opened and improved the farm. He was born May 16, 1794, and died Oct. 12, 1868. J. C. was raised and educated a farmer, and has always been engaged in that business. His marriage was celebrated March 22, 1860, with Miss Mary E., daughter of Samuel Lambert, of Logan Co. They had three children, of whom two are living—Ella M. and L. S. Mr. Remley served in the hundred-day service during the late rebellion. He and family are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

JOHN ROBINSON, farmer; P. O. Quincy. Is a son of Samuel Robinson, a native of Pennsylvania, who was born March 3, 1780, in Philadelphia. He emigrated to Ohio in a very early day, and located first near Spring Hills, Harrison Township, this county. In the year 1817, he entered land six miles southeast of Sibley, Shelby Co. He at first had only two neighbors, and they lived three miles distant. He opened and improved this farm, and lived there until death, which occurred in 1876, in his 97th year. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812. John Robinson was born Sept. 29, 1819, in Shelby Co., Ohio, upon his father's farm above mentioned; he was raised and educated there, receiving a very limited education. Mr. Robinson was united in marriage Dec. 7, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of William and sister of Samuel Calland, whose biography appears in this work. They had eight children, of whom four are living—Samuel C., Mary E., Thomas J. and John W. He has also a grand-daughter whom they have had bound to them—Leolah May Yohn. Mr. Robinson has a splendid farm of 240 acres, with good improvements and under a high state of cultivation. He has been a faithful member of M. E. Church for fifty-one years.

JOHN SHAFER, retired farmer; P. O. Carysville. John Shafer was born May 23, 1815, in Wurtemberg, Germany; emigrated to America and located in Adams Township, one mile northwest of Carysville; lived there twelve years; sold his farm to Jacob Shanely and purchased a farm of 150 acres two miles north of Carysville, where he resides. He was twice married, first in January, 1845, to Miss Christena B. Stietli, of his native place. Mrs. Shafer died in September, 1847, leaving one child—Lewis. His second marriage was celebrated in May, 1848, with Miss Catharine Hovalt, of his native place. They had five children, of whom three are living—Barbara, George and David A. Mr. Shafer has a nice farm with good improvements. His residence is situated on a high elevation descending in every direction.

JACOB SHANELY, farmer, P. O. Carysville; was born April 27, 1822, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a son of John Shanely, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who served as a soldier under Napoleon eight years; deserted and fought against him three months, and was in the battle of Waterloo. He came to America in the year 1816, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio; lived there seven years, then moved to Miamistown, Hamilton Co.; from there he moved to Shelby Co., Ohio, and lived there until 1830; he then moved to Adams Township, in this county, and located on the farm where Isaac Shanely lives, and lived there till his death. Jacob was raised and educated on a farm. He has followed farming all his life, with the exception of two years when he was in California, mining; he came home in 1850, with $3,000. He then purchased a farm of 120 acres (the farm where he now resides). Since then, by industry and economy, he has

added to this farm 305 acres more. Besides this farm, he owns a farm in Shelby Co., of 165 acres; one in Fayette Co., Iowa, of 325 acres; and 464 acres in Clay and Davis Cos., Kan. His marriage was celebrated Feb. 12, 1853, with Miss Caroline, daughter of Christian Dormire, a native of France. They had two children—David E. and Laura E.

CHRISTIAN SHANLEY, farmer; P. O. De Graff, Logan Co. He was born Nov. 5, 1826, in the southeast part of Indiana; he is a son of John and brother of Jacob Shanley. He was raised upon his father's farm, in the west part of Adams Township, and never learned any trade, but has always been engaged in farming. He married Miss Susan S., daughter of William and sister of Samuel and Gershom Calland. They had three children, viz.: Mary C., John William and Edwin C. He owns several farms in the county; the one where he lives is located in the northeast part of Adams Township, containing 240 acres, with good improvements; his other farm is located near Spring Hills, Harrison Township, and contains 143 acres, well improved. Mr. Shanley served in the 100-day service during the late war.

JOHN SHANELY, farmer; P. O. Tawawa, Shelby Co.; he was born Aug. 23, 1827, in the southeast part of Indiana; he is a son of John Shanely, Sr., and brother of Jacob Shanely. He was raised and educated a farmer. After he attained his majority, he learned the trade of a wagon-maker, and followed the business until the late war. He enlisted in the 42d O. V. I., and went forward to battle for his country; he was engaged in eleven hard battles and a great many skirmishes, and served three years. After he returned home, he purchased the farm where he resides. He was married Aug. 12, 1861, to Miss F. L., daughter of Richard Henry. They had four children—Richard M., David D., Lizzie L. and Estella B. He has a splendid farm of 172 acres, with good farm buildings. The farm is located in the west part of Adams Township, in Sec. 36.

DAVID SHANELY, farmer; P. O. Tawawa, Shelby Co. David is a son of John and brother of Jacob Shanely, whose biography appears among the biographies of Adams Township, in this work. Was born June 20, 1830, upon his father's farm in Sec. 31, Adams Township; was raised and educated a farmer, and has always been engaged in that pursuit. He has twice been married—first, April 26, 1860, to Miss Sarah J., daughter of Richard Henry, a native of this State. From this union they had five children, of whom four are living—John W., Alice B., Charles M. and Alvia L. His second marriage was with Miss Lydia A., daughter of Michael Wright. From this union they have one child—Tina. He has a farm of 227 acres, under a good state of cultivation, with good farm buildings. Mr. Shanely served in the 100-days service during the late rebellion.

THOMAS STEPHENSON, farmer; P. O. Quincy, Logan Co. Mr. Stephenson was born Feb. 2, 1830, in Clark Co., Ohio, near Springfield; was raised and educated upon a farm. He is a son of David Stephenson, a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio with his parents in the year 1809; they stopped one year in Greene Co., then came on to Champaign Co., and located near Urbana, where they lived two years, but removed to Clark Co. and remained there sixteen years. He moved about considerably, but finally located in Logan Co., Ohio, where he lived till death. Thomas S. lived with his parents until he was 22 years of age, his father telling him it was time to do for himself. His father, being in limited circumstances, could give him no assistance except good advice. He started, with his possessions tied in a handkerchief, and not a cent of money, to hunt a position or a place to work, which he found in Clark Co., Ohio; he worked there until Dec. 22, 1853, when he married Miss Hettie, daughter of Jacob Whitmer, of Miami Co., Ohio; they moved to Fountain Co., Ind., and lived there six years. They then removed to Ohio and purchased 40 acres of timber land in the extreme north part of Adams Township, Champaign Co. By industry and economy, he has since added 60 acres more. He has now a farm of 100 acres, with good improvements, and under a high state of cultivation. They had six children—Clara B., James F., Marion W., Charles D., George E. and Thomas J.

JOSEPH STEPHENSON, farmer; P. O. Tawawa, Shelby Co.; was born May 16, 1830, in Clark Co., Ohio, four miles west of Springfield, and is a son of Charles Stephenson, a native of Greenbrier Co., Va., who came to Ohio in the year 1820, and located in Champaign Co., four miles east of Urbana; he is living at present in Shelby Co., Ohio, near Pemberton. Joseph was raised upon a farm, and has always been engaged in that way. His farm is located in Sec. 31, containing 60 acres. He was united in marriage, Dec. 16, 1854, to Miss Lydia Johnston; they had four children; one living—Alexander. Mrs. Stephenson is a daughter of Walker Johnston, a native of Fayette Co., Ky., who emigrated to Ohio in January, 1803, and located in Johnson Township, Champaign Co. He was the first white settler in that township. He lived there fourteen years, then moved into Adams Township, stopping one year near Carysville. He had previously entered land in Sec. 31 of this township, upon which he erected a cabin and moved into it. Here he began the laborious task of opening a farm in the wilderness. He spent the rest of his days upon this farm. His grandfather came to America in the year 1720, and located in Virginia. His father, Silas Johnston, was born in Virginia in March, 1758; emigrated to Kentucky in the year 1785, and to Ohio in 1803. Mr. Johnston and his father both served in the war of 1812, he being a Lieutenant of a company and his father the commander of a regiment. Mrs. Johnston still survives, and is living upon the old homestead.

CHARLES C. WOOLLEY, retired farmer; P. O. Tawawa, Shelby Co.; born Dec. 12, 1812, in New Jersey; is a son of Elihu Woolley, a native of that State, who came to Ohio with his parents in 1814, locating in Butler Co.; lived there twenty-two years; sold his property there and moved to Shelby Co., purchasing a farm south of Palestine, where he lived until his death; he was a weaver by trade. Charles C. was raised principally as a farmer, but worked some at the carpenter's trade. June 30, 1839, he married Miss Barbara, daughter of Nicholas Speece, a native of Virginia; they have five children, of whom two are living—William E. and Josie. Mr. Woolley has served as Township Trustee for eighteen years. He lives retired from hard labor. His farm is located in the west part of Adams Township, this county. He is one of Champaign Co.'s best and most highly respected citizens.

ELISHA YOST, farmer and saw-miller; P. O. Pemberton, Shelby Co.; is a son of Samuel Yost, a native of Virginia, where he lived and died. Elisha was born Dec. 25, 1838, in Morgan Co., Va.; he was raised and educated a farmer; when young, he learned the trade of a carpenter, came to Ohio and worked five years at his trade. When the late rebellion broke out, he enlisted in the 99th O. V. I., and went forward to battle for his country. After the close of the war, he returned, and, Sept. 12, 1865, he married Miss Callie, a daughter of Peter Weimer, a native of Germany, who came to America in the year 1824, locating first in Pennsylvania; from there he came to Dayton, Ohio, and lived there till 1833, when he moved to Shelby Co., where he has resided since until the last few years, but is now living with Mr. Yost, and is enjoying good health; he was born in the year 1797. Mr. Yost has a splendid farm of 229 acres, located in Sec. 33, Adams Township, with good farm buildings upon it. He has also upon his farm one of the best saw-mills in the county, and is doing a large and extensive business in that line, doing all the custom work for miles around, besides a great deal of bill sawing. Mr. Yost is prompt and exact in all his dealings, by which he has gained the confidence of all who know him, being the key to his success in business. They had seven children, of whom six are living, viz., Ettie May, Olive Myrtle, Dora A., Callie B., Mary M. and Daisy A.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM M. BEAN, proprietor of Spring Hills Flouring Mills; P. O. Spring Hills; born in Virginia Feb. 2, 1837. The early part of his life was spent on a farm. At the age of 19, he went to learn the milling business, which he has followed principally ever since. He served in the confederate army about twelve months, entering under the conscript act, in July, 1862. Being all the while dissatisfied, he deserted in August, 1863. He, in company with a young man by the name of Perry, went out from the Shenandoah Valley, through Maryland, into Pennsylvania, where they got employment on a farm for a short time. By the aid of friends, they then pushed farther West. They came to Clark Co., Ohio, where Mr. Perry had an uncle and where he remained till the close of the war. Mr. Bean, in a short time, went to Illinois, and remained until 1865, when he returned to Virginia. In the fall of the same year he moved to Champaign Co., Ohio, where he was engaged in running the Arrowsmith Mill, on Mad River, until 1869. He then, in company with a brother-in-law, emigrated to Southern Missouri and purchased 400 acres of land. After farming about three years, they were engaged in the milling business for nearly two years, when they were burned out, and then returned to Champaign Co. Again our subject was destined to suffer misfortune. In shipping his goods, the car took fire and the contents burned, leaving him with nothing but a small amount of money and what baggage they had with them. However, by rigid economy, and adopting the cash system where at all practicable, he has advanced step by step, until he now owns the Spring Hills Flouring Mill and is in a fair way to free it from debt; he is doing a flourishing business. In 1862, April 6, he married Isabella Kesler, a native of Botetourt Co., Va., born Nov. 17, 1843. Three children are the fruits of this union; two of these, Rosa V. and Ira E., are still living. Mr. Bean and wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

HEZEKIAH M. BURNS, farmer; P. O. Spring Hills; born in Virginia May 22, 1830; is a son of Peter and Elizabeth Burns, both natives of the above-named State. She was born in April, 1798, and he March 31, 1797. They were the parents of eleven children, ten of whom survived their infancy and grew to maturity; seven are still living, three sons and four daughters. Peter Burns departed this life June 17, 1877. She survived till Feb. 18, 1880. H. M. was raised to agricultural pursuits, and is still engaged in that business. He emigrated to Ohio in November, 1859, and located in Champaign Co., where he has since resided. He has recently purchased a farm in Sec. 30, of Harrison Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, on which he will soon locate. Mr. Burns participated in suppressing the rebellion. He was a member of the 134th O. N. G., Co. B, served four months, and received an honorable discharge. On May 26, 1853, he married Mary L. Bradshaw, also a native of Virginia. She was born Oct. 25, 1836. Three children are the fruits of their marriage—Ida B., Charles V. and Bertha B. Mrs. Burns is a member of the M. E. Church.

PERRY DANIEL, retired farmer; P. O. Spring Hills; born in Harrison Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, Jan. 8, 1814; is a son of Thomas and Sarah Daniel. She was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., March 29, 1785, and he in Virginia Feb. 2, 1777, but was taken to Kentucky while quite young. In 1808, he moved to Ohio and settled in Pickaway Co., Ohio, then went to Champaign Co. in 1810. To depart from what is truly biographical, his great-great-grandfather was a native of Wales, and a carpenter. His great-great-grandmother belonged to the nobility of Wales. Her maiden name is not known. It was contrary to the laws of the country for any of the nobles to marry among the common people. He loved this lady, and, as love is not to be defeated, he made a chest, in which he carried her out of the country, and married her. In early life, Thomas "picked up" the carpenter trade and built several houses for the father-in-law of Henry Clay. For several winters following his settlement here, he engaged in

teaching. His principal occupation, however, was farming. He owned 317 acres of land. The subject of this sketch has been a life-long farmer, but has retired from active farm labor within the last year. He owns 157 acres of good land under good cultivation. In 1849, Nov. 5, he married Mary E. Barkshire. She was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Nov. 6, 1825. Her ancestors on both sides of the house were of Irish and Welsh blood, the latter predominating. Eight children are the fruits of their marriage —Allen G., Sarah, Alice, Margery, Adelia, William T., Maggie R., Minnie E. and Anna May. Mrs. Daniel and one daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Five of the children are members of the Presbyterian Church. Allen G. is a minister of the latter, and is officiating in the State of New York.

J. W. DEMORY, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. West Liberty; was born in Clark Co., Ohio, April 22, 1832, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Neer) Demory. They were both natives of Virginia, but were early settlers of the above-named county. Four children were the fruits of their union—John W., Sarah Ann (now Mrs. George Irven), Susan (now Mrs. Benjamin Long, of Indiana) and Matilda (the deceased wife of William Stephens. After the death of William Demory, his wife married Michael Couchman, by whom she had eight children. Mr. Couchman is also dead. The subject of this sketch was bred a farmer. In his 19th year, he went to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed till 1867. He then bought a half-interest in 160 acres of land, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and dealt in stock. He handled about $20,000 worth of stock in the past year, and expects to do more in the future. He has recently sold his interest in the farm, and expects to locate in the vicinity of West Liberty. Mr. Demory is a live business man, and will do well wherever he may locate. In 1854, Oct. 5, he married Susan Earsom, by whom he has had the following children: Joseph W., Jacob M., Nannie L., Lula L., Flora and Katie. The latter is deceased. Mrs. Demory was born April 1, 1836, and is a daughter of Joseph and Nancy Earsom. They were also natives of Virginia, but came to this State about 1837, and located in Champaign Co. Mr. Demory and two of the children are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN C. EBY, proprietor of Eureka Hotel, Spring Hills, was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Aug. 1, 1825, and came to Ohio in 1851. He located at Terre Haute, Champaign Co., where he remained about six years, and carried on blacksmithing, which he had learned in the East. In 1857, he moved on a farm then known as the Judge Taylor farm, but now owned by Valentine Russell. Here he remained two years, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He then moved to Northville and worked at his trade until the death of his wife, Julia Eby. She was a native of this State, born March 23, 1827, and was left an orphan when quite young. Her death occurred Aug. 12, 1862. Mr. Eby, having no children to comfort him, then went East, and spent the winter at Harrisburg, Penn. In the following spring, he returned to this State and located at Spring Hills, and for eight or nine years followed his trade. He was engaged in the mercantile business a few years, but for the last sixteen years has been keeping hotel. He owns 38 acres of land near town, which he cultivates. He has served his township as Justice of the Peace over six years, and is now filling his third term. He has also been Township Clerk, and is Mayor of the town the present year. He married Mrs. Harriet Cretcher July 16, 1863. She was born in Logan Co. July 12, 1829, and is a daughter of Joseph Tavadell, a prominent teacher of his day. Her first husband, Mathew Cretcher, departed this life March 1, 1853, the father of one child—Thomas W., residing in Kosciusko Co., Ind. John C. and Harriet A. are the parents of five children. One—Oscar E.—survived his infancy, and is still living with his parents. They are all members of the Presbyterian Church.

REUBEN A. ELEYET, blacksmith, Spring Hills; was born at Kingston, Champaign Co., Nov. 1, 1846, and is a son of Levi and Eliza Eleyet, she, a native of Kentucky, born in August of 1818, is still living, and resides at Mutual, of the above-named county. He was a native of Virginia, and came to this State in 1840. He

served in the civil war, a member of the 113th O. V. I., Co. K. Having been in the five days' fight at Rossville, under Sherman, and over-exerting himself, he was sent to the hospital, where he died of heart disease, Aug. 22, 1864 His children, four in number, are Reuben A., Nathan O., Franklin and William. The subject of this sketch, at the age of 14, engaged as mercantile clerk, but, in the course of several months, returned to his father and kept books for him, in a manufacturing establishment. He then worked by the month on a farm, and afterward rented a farm and carried on the business for himself. In 1864, he left his farm in the care of a brother, and entered the service, a member of Co. E, O. N. G. They were first sent to Parkersburg, Va., where they were ordered to report at Washington, whence they were sent to Grant's headquarters. Grant commanded them to Bermuda Hundred, under Gen. Butler, who pushed them through lively, for inexperienced men, unused to the hardships of army life. At the expiration of his term, he returned and took care of his crop. In the fall he went to Madison Co., Ohio, where he spent the winter, and returned in the following spring. He has since been engaged in various pursuits, farming, mercantile business, and finally blacksmithing, at which he has been engaged for the last ten years. In 1866, May 10, he married Josina Roland, a native of Fairfield Co., Ohio, born Oct. 22, 1848, but raised in Madison Co. Three children are the fruits of their marriage—Levi W., Otis N. and Quinn Y. Mr. Eleyet and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

T. T. HALE, physician, Spring Hills; was born in Wayne Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, Dec. 5, 1848, and is a son of John D. and Irene W. Hale. She is a native of New York, born Sept. 19, 1809. He was born in this State, and for several years was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the father of six children; five grew to maturity and three are still living—David B., Joshua A. and Thomas T. John D. Hale departed this life in the fall of 1852. She afterward married Rev. James L. Smith, whose death occurred in 1862. Mrs. Smith is now residing with her son, Dr. D B. Hale, in West Liberty, Logan Co. Thomas T. Hale was bred in the country, where he remained till about 14 years of age. He has since been engaged in various pursuits, carpentry, harness-making, etc. In the fall of 1866, he engaged as clerk in a drug store, and commenced the study of medicine. He attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, during the winters of 1869, 1870 and 1871, when he received a diploma, and, in the same year, went to Dublin, Ind., where he practiced nearly two years. He then went to Indianapolis, where he remained until 1875, when he came to Mechanicsburg, Champaign Co., Ohio, and went into the drug business; here he also practiced some. In 1877, he located in Spring Hill, where he is engaged exclusively in the practice, and is meeting with good success as a physician. On the 12th of July, 1875, he married Salena Morris, a native of Virginia, born September, 1845. To this union one child has been given—Thomas, born May, 8, 1876.

HENRY H. HANGER, farmer; P. O. West Liberty; is a son of Adam Hanger, and grandson of Peter and Susan Hanger. They were natives of Virginia, but came to Ohio in 1830, and stopped for the first summer in Ross county. They then moved to Champaign County, and settled in Harrison Township, where he afterward purchased 80 acres of land, on which the remainder of his life was spent. He was the father of eighteen children—thirteen survived their infancy, and ten are still living, the youngest now 48 years old. Peter Hanger departed this life in about 1850, and his wife in 1870. Adam Hanger was born in Augusta Co., Va., Sept. 20, 1816. He has always followed farming, and now owns 252 acres of land under good cultivation, with excellent improvements. In 1840, Feb. 13, he married Sarah Millholland, of their children, two died in infancy, and three have followed since. The survivors are Henry H., Laura J. and Charles F. Sarah Hanger's death occurred Jan. 1, 1860. On the 19th of October, 1862, he was united in marriage with Mary Ann Girard. To this union two children were given—Walter G. is the living one.

Mrs. Mary Ann Hanger is a native of New Jersey, born March 13, 1839. They are all, except the youngest child, members of the Christian Church. Henry H., the subject of this sketch, was born Nov. 18, 1840. He served three years in the war of the rebellion; was wounded at Ringgold, Ga., a flesh wound in the thigh; next, slightly, in the knee, at Cedar Mountain, Va., and again, near Peach Tree Creek, Ga., in the head. His marriage with Sarah Jane Girard, was celebrated Dec. 26, 1869. Three children were the issue of this marriage—Cora, Loretta (deceased) and Edna. Mrs. Hanger was born in New Jersey, March 18, 1844, and came to this State in 1858.

JOSEPH HEWLINGS, farmer; P. O. West Liberty. To another of the pioneers of Harrison Township we are pleased to allot a space in this volume. He is a son of Joseph and Margaret Hewlings, both natives of New Jersey. He was of the proper age to enter the army of the Revolutionary war, but was exempted on account of infirmity caused by sickness. It was owing to this, also, that he learned the tailor trade. About 1796, he was united in marriage with Margaret Johns. She was an own cousin to Commodore Perry, the hero of Perry's victory. They emigrated to Ohio about 1800, and located near Cincinnati, at Waynesville, where he carried on his trade a year or two, when they moved to Champaign County. He entered a half-section of land, and thenceforward was engaged in clearing away the forests and tilling the soil. He was a man of a very quiet disposition, and never sought popularity nor aspired to office. In his younger days, in New Jersey, he read some medical works, but never with a view to practice. When he came here he found it necessary to administer medical aid to the members of his own family. He was soon called on by others, and thus saved them many doctors' bills. They were both noted for being ever ready to minister to the wants of the sick in the neighborhood, and are still held in remembrance for their services in that direction. Mrs. Hewlings was well known as being an excellent nurse, and a good hand to treat the diseases of children. They were the parents of eight children —Maria, Edwin, Eliza, Amos, John, Joseph, Abel and Margaret. All grew to maturity and lived to be past 24 years of age. Eliza, Joseph and Abel are the survivors. Joseph Hewlings, Sr., departed this life March 29, 1836, aged 73 years 2 months and 29 days; Margaret, his wife, survived till Feb. 11, 1865, and died at the age of 86 years 5 months and 18 days. Joseph Hewlings, the subject of this sketch, was born in this township Feb. 9, 1812. He was raised to farm life, and has always been engaged in tilling the soil. He owns 160 acres of land within half a mile of where he was born. His farm is under good cultivation, and has excellent buildings on it. In January of 1833, he married Anna Hall, who lived about ten years after her marriage. In 1844, Feb. 6, he married Sarah Hancock. Three children were given to this union —Nancy Ann (deceased, wife of John Zeigler), Quincy, born Sept. 16, 1848, and Margaret E., Feb. 23, 1859, now Mrs. William Demory. Mrs. Sarah Hewlings is a daughter of Major and Elizabeth Hancock, who were early settlers here. Oct. 20, 1820, is the date of her birth. She is a member of the Christian Church.

ABEL HEWLINGS, farmer; P. O. West Liberty; was born in Harrison Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, May 31, 1814; he is a son of Joseph and Margaret Hewlings, of whom mention is made in the biography of Joseph Hewlings; he was raised to farm life, and is one of the most extensive farmers of this township, and also raises stock; he owns 503 acres of land in one body, a part of which is the homestead where he has always resided. In 1864, Jan. 14, he married Euphemia Ross, a daughter of John and Christina Ross; she was born June 10, 1844; seven children are the fruits of this union—John G., Elizabeth, Anna Maria, Joseph C., Margaret J., Abel W. and Alice R.

JOSEPH HOFFMAN, retired farmer; P. O. Spring Hills; was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 28, 1814, a son of Joseph and Susan M. Hoffman, who, in 1815, moved to Baltimore, Md., and, in 1817, to Fairfield Co., Ohio; after a stay of six years in Fairfield Co., they moved to Montgomery Co., near Dayton, where they remained about fifteen years, and then moved to Euphemia, Preble Co.; fifty-six years of his life were

spent as a minister of the Gospel in the U. B. Church; he was the father of eleven children—Valentine, Barbara, Eli, Enoch, John and Henry (twins), Joseph, Susannah, Solomon and Jeremiah (twins), and Kumler; five of the sons were also ministers of the Gospel; of the family, five survive—Eli, Henry, Joseph, Susannah and Kumler. Joseph's education was received in the common schools; he was licensed to exhort, with privilege to preach, in 1840, and he has been laboring in the cause of Christianity, as a local minister, ever since, but, for the last five or six years, has not done much active service. He owns 190 acres of land in Harrison Township, on which he is living rather a retired life. His marriage with Matilda Sarver was solemnized June 9, 1836; to this union eight children have been given, seven of whom survived their infancy and are still living—William R., Mary Ellen, Elizabeth Jane, Nancy Ann, Martha Matilda, Francis E. and James E. Mrs. Hoffman is a sister of Jacob Sarver, and was born Dec. 14, 1814; in his sketch, proper mention is made of her parents. Mr. Hoffman and family are all members of the U. B. Church.

DENNIS McCROSKY, farmer; P. O. Spring Hills; is a son of James and Nancy (Clark) McCrosky; she was born in Concord Township Aug. 6, 1811, and is a daughter of Marcus Clark, a very early settler in the above-named township. James McCrosky was born in Kentucky Sept. 2, 1808, and emigrated to Ohio with his parents in 1812; on account of the war, they went back, but returned in 1818 and located in Adams Township, Champaign Co.; he departed this life Sept. 20, 1852, having been the father of nine children—Mary Jane, Sarah Ann (deceased), Margaret, Dennis, Lydia, Isabel, Phidilla and Philena (twins—the former deceased), and Marion. Mrs. McCrosky is still living, and resides on the home farm, in Adams Township, where Dennis was born Sept. 10, 1840; his education was obtained in the common schools; he has always been engaged in farming, residing on the farm of his nativity till the spring of 1876, when he purchased 124 acres in Sec. 24 of Harrison Township; he is an enterprising farmer, and is rapidly bringing his land under good cultivation. His marriage with Janetta Duncan was celebrated June 11, 1868; she is a native of the Lowlands of Scotland, born Oct. 19, 1844, a daughter of James and Isabella Duncan, who came to America in August of 1855 and located in Champaign Co., Ohio. Dennis and Janetta McCrosky are the parents of four children—James H., Charles S., Mary Belle, and Alvan A. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. McCrosky are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN McINTIRE, farmer; P. O. West Liberty. Was born in Harrison Township, Champaign Co., Dec. 13, 1824, and is a son of John and Jane McIntire. She was a native of Ireland, but came to America with her parents when quite young. They located in Frederick Co., Va. Here John was born, and here also they were married. about 1813, he and his family of six children, with two other families, those of Thomas McIntire and Jacob Dick, came to this State in one wagon. The company consisted of eighteen or nineteen persons and their effects with them. They stopped in Pickaway Co., Ohio, where the family of Mr. Dick remained. The other two families came on to Harrison Township, Champaign Co. The subject of this sketch was bred a farmer, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He also deals in stock to some extent. He has served his township as Assessor and Treasurer. On the 15th of October, 1847, he married Rosanna Zimmerman. To this union one child was given —Minerva Jane, born July 5, 1848, now Mrs. Isaac N. Hite. Mrs. McIntire, born Aug. 25, 1817, is a daughter of Andrew and Rosanna Zimmerman, both natives of Virginia. They came to Ohio in about 1829, and settled in Logan Co., but, in the following year, moved to Champaign Co. and located on the farm where Mr. McIntire resides.

CHARLES A. OFFENBACHER, physician, Spring Hills; born in Jackson Township, Champaign Co., Dec. 8, 1845; is a son of Aaron and Mary Offenbacher. He was a native of Virginia, and was first married to Elizabeth Cave, by whom he had eight children. Two still survive. For his second wife he married Mary Alexander, a

native of Pennsylvania, born July 7, 1817. She now resides in De Graff. He died Jan. 1, 1859. Our subject was raised in the country and worked at farming. He received a good common-school education and commenced teaching when about 18 years of age. He followed teaching six years, and read medicine the greater part of the time. In 1870, he completed a course at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery and received a diploma. He then commenced practicing at Sidney, Shelby Co., but remained only a short time, when he came to Spring Hills, and is a very successful physician. He has been Township Clerk for three years, and is now filling his fourth term. His marriage with Sarah C. Smoot was solemnized Aug. 11, 1870. She was born Sept. 26, 1850. Four children are the fruits of this union—Minnie F., James V., Charles Franklin and William Earl. Mr. and Mrs. Offenbacher are members of the M. E. Church.

ALEXANDER PIATT (deceased). Mr. Piatt was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Aug. 22, 1814. The early part of his life was spent in farming. At about the age of 30 he began the harness trade, which he followed in Spring Hills till the time of his death. In 1848, April 10, he married Aurelia Tennery, a native of Troy, Miami Co., born Jan. 11, 1825. She is a daughter of Zephaniah B. and Sarah (Shyrigh) Tennery, who were early settlers there. Alexander and Aurelia Piatt were the parents of six children, two of whom preceded him to eternity. The other four are still living —Fidelia Ann (now Mrs. J. M. Terrell), Joseph Edwin, Mary Effie and John Charles F. Alexander Piatt departed this life Sept. 10, 1874, having been a member of the Baptist Church for over thirty years. Mrs. Piatt and her children are members of the M. E. Church. Joseph E. carries on harness-making and lives with his mother. He is a patron of this work. Mary E. has been clerking in a store for about three years. She commenced teaching in the spring of 1880. The youngest son is learning the blacksmith trade with Mr. Eleyet, of this place.

JACOB SARVER, retired farmer; P. O. Spring Hills. We are pleased to allot a space in the biographical album of this work to the above-named gentleman. He is a son of Jacob and Nancy A. Sarver; he was born March 16, 1779, and she Nov. 15, 1776. They located in Harrison Township, Champaign Co., in 1808, and entered 160 acres of land, which he took from its wild state to a good degree of cultivation. In addition to this and supporting his family, he, at intervals, made purchases, until he was able to give to each of seven children 160 acres of land. Nine children were the fruits of their marriage, two of whom died in infancy. They were members of the U. B. Church. He departed this life May 20, 1844, and she in January of 1872. Jacob Sarver, the subject of this sketch, was born Nov. 6, 1816. He was raised to agricultural pursuits, always residing on the farm of his nativity. He is one of the men who have watched the development and growth of this country for more than half a century, and who have seen the sturdy oaks yield to the energy of the pioneers. Nor has he been merely an idle spectator in the scene, but was an actor to the extent of his ability. He owns 288 acres of land, most of which is well improved and under good cultivation. He has also shared the honors of his township, having served as Trustee for a number of years. Oct. 29, 1839, he was united in marriage with Barbara Pence, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Pence, who were natives of Virginia, but were very early settlers in this county. June 5, 1820, is the date of her birth. To this union eight children were given, of whom six survive—Samuel C., born Aug. 12, 1841; John T., Oct. 11, 1843; Jacob S., June 2, 1847; David H., June 15, 1849; Isaac J., June 5, 1855, and William E., Nov. 26, 1857.

MARTIN SAYRE, farmer; P. O. West Liberty; was born in Union Township, Champaign Co., Ohio. Oct. 19, 1817; he is a son of Thomas and Isabel (Martin) Sayre, she a native of New Jersey, born in 1783, and he of Pennsylvania, born in 1773. They emigrated to Ohio in 1808, and located on Buck Creek, in the above-named township, where he entered 160 acres of land. In those times, all families were as one; if one had plenty all had plenty. Then, too, a quarter of beef paid for

a quarter of similar kind, regardless of the size of the animal. Wild animals, wild fowl and Indians were numerous, but they, like the dense forests which they inhabited, have long since disappeared. Thomas Sayre was the father of thirteen children; twelve grew to maturity, and five are still living. He died in 1847, and she in 1857. They and several of the children were members of the Presbyterian Church. Martin Sayre has always been a farmer. He is also a stock-dealer, and raises some fine stock. He owns 290 acres of land, with good improvements. Mr. Sayre has been a member of the School Board for seven years and Township Trustee six years. He married Jane McIlvane Feb. 25, 1847. Five children were the result of this marriage; three are still living—Moses M., a prominent attorney of Urbana, and a graduate of Yale College; Lottie, now Mrs. H. Crouch, of New York State, and Belle, who is unmarried, and keeps house for her father. Mrs. Jane Sayre was born in Salem Township of this county Dec. 25, 1824, and departed this life May 5, 1859.

THOMAS SPEECE, farmer; P. O. Spring Hills; is a son of William Speece and a grandson of Peter and Sallie (Princehouse) Speece. They were both Virginians by birth but of German descent. They came to Ohio in 1814 and located in Harrison Township. Thirteen children were the fruits of their marriage, four of whom are still living—William, Jacob, Peter and Levi. William was born in Harrison Township, Champaign Co., Dec. 25, 1814. His education was limited, but, by industry and economy, he has succeeded in laying up sufficient of this world's goods to support himself and wife in declining years and leave an inheritance to his children. He married Elizabeth McIntire, April 3, 1836. She was born Jan. 22, 1816. Ten children were given to this union—Rosanna (deceased), Thomas, Sarah Ann, Semantha, Mary Margaret, William H., Etna J., David S., Sirene E. and Jacob P. Mr. and Mrs. Speece and four of the children are members of the United Brethren Church. Thomas, the subject of this sketch, was born March 8, 1839. He was raised to farm life and has always been engaged in tilling the soil. He also deals in stock. He owns 180 acres of land in this township, forty acres of which was given him by his father. He is an enterprising farmer, and does a thriving business. His marriage with Lydia A. Robinson was celebrated Sept. 6, 1859. Two children are the fruits of this union—William R. and Thomas N. Mrs. Speece was born Dec. 24, 1838, and is a daughter of Rossiter and Mary Robinson. She was a native of Pennsylvania, born July 27, 1816. He was born in this township, Jan. 27, 1817, and died in Indiana, April 17, 1873. Her death occurred Dec. 6, 1875. Had been members of the United Brethren Church for over thirty years. Lydia A. is also identified with the church.

W. H. TERRELL, farmer; the father of the subject of our sketch, William Terrell, was born in Harrison Co., Va., Jan. 23, 1794, and emigrated with his father to Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1810. In 1820, he married Annie Hayes, who was born in New Jersey. By their marriage they had twelve children, seven boys and five girls; eight of them now live. Four served in the Union army; one of them, Hamilton, lost his life at Vicksburg. W. H. Terrell, the subject of our sketch, the youngest son of the family, was born July 31, 1843. In 1861, at the first call for soldiers, he enlisted in the three months' service; was discharged, and re-enlisted in Co. G, 1st O. V. G. Was in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. Was taken prisoner at Stone River, but made his escape. Was wounded and taken prisoner in a battle near Knoxville, Tenn; was taken to Libby, in Richmond, and Belle Isle, where he remained five months; was then removed to Andersonville, Ga., where he remained six months. Was taken to Atlanta to be exchanged; was within our own lines, but yet under rebel guard, as there were only 2,000 included in the agreement of exchange, and his term of service was six months expired. He was sent back to Macon, Ga., where he remained one month; from there he was removed to Millen, Ga., but the uncertainties of Sherman's then future famous "march to the sea" caused the rebels to send the prisoners to Savannah, Ga. Was sent down the Savannah on the boat R. E. Lee, where he was, with 300 others, received on our Government boats and taken to

Annapolis, Md., from which place he returned home on the 7th day of November, 1867. He married Sarah Melhorn; they have by their marriage four children, two boys and two girls—Kate, Von, Dan and Ida. In 1867, he was elected Township Trustee, with seven majority, while the opposite party had a majority of eighty-seven. He is now serving his twelfth term, and his second term as Justice of the Peace. Has been on the School Board for eight years. Was instrumental in creating a new sub-school district. Has some local reputation as a correspondent and country lawyer. His main occupation is farming. He owns a part of the old homestead. Is plain and positive in matters of business as well as all other subjects that he deals with; ask him, and you will quickly learn his views.

JAMES WILSON, farmer; P. O. Crayon; is a son of William and Rebecca Wilson, and a grandson of James and Rebecca Wilson, who emigrated from Ireland in 1794, landing at Philadelphia in the time of the "plague." They located in Greenbrier Co., Va., where they remained till 1807, when they moved to Ohio and settled on the Ward farm, about two and a half miles from Springfield. In the following spring they moved further north, within six miles of Urbana, where the remainder of their lives was spent. William Wilson, the father of our subject, was born Sept. 25, 1780. Shortly before the war of 1812, he moved to Harrison Township, Champaign Co., but on account of difficulty with the Indians, returned to his former residence till 1814, when he entered a quarter-section of land in Sec. 19, and, in the following year, purchased the quarter-section joining him on the east. He cleared up and improved his land, and made it his home till Nov. 11, 1836, when his eyes were closed in death. He had long been a member of the Associate Reform Church (now called the United Presbyterian). Rebecca, his wife, was also a native of Ireland, born June 3, 1787, a daughter of James and Mary Humphreys, who came to America in 1789. She survived till Sept. 27, 1849, and was also a member of the church. Eight children were the fruits of their marriage—Mary, James, Andrew, William, Margaret, Rebecca, John H. (deceased), and Adams. James, the subject of this sketch, was born June 5, 1811. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1839, he located on his present farm of 160 acres. He has been Township Assessor five years, Township Trustee eight years, six years in succession. He married Mary Zimmerman, Oct. 22, 1835; she is a native of Virginia, born Nov. 25, 1814, and came to this State with her parents, Andrew and Rosannah Zimmerman, in 1830. James and Mary Wilson are the parents of seven children, six grew to maturity and are still living—William A., Thomas J., Andrew J., Mary M., James G. and George.

ANDREW WILSON, farmer; P. O. Spring Hills; is a son of William and Rebecca Wilson, and a brother of James Wilson, in whose biography proper mention is made of their ancestry. He was born about six miles south of Urbana, Dec. 3, 1813. He now owns 157 acres of land in Harrison Township, and does a thriving business as a farmer. In 1846, March 12, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Jane Wright, a daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Jane Wright, who came from Virginia in 1837. She was born April 4, 1829. This union has been blessed with ten children—Sarah Jane, Rebecca V., William H., Margaret S., Martha I., Mary Ann, Benjamin W., Harrison A., Ellen E. and Charles F. The latter died in infancy. Mrs. Wilson and two daughters are members of the Presbyterian Church, one daughter of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MILES WILSON, farmer; P. O. Spring Hills; was born in Washington Co., Penn., April 11, 1817, and is a son of Joseph and Eleanor (Fullerton) Wilson, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was born Feb. 24, 1792; and she some time in the year 1796. They came to Ohio in the fall of 1817, and settled amid the forests of Harrison Township, Champaign Co., where he entered 160 acres of land, which he reduced to a state of cultivation. Indians were numerous, but not troublesome. They were the parents of eight children. She died July 30, 1832. He afterward married Amanda Spencer, with whom he had eight children. As the general history of this township

will show, he was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. His decease occurred Aug. 22, 1866. Amanda departed this life Jan. 2, 1862. The subject of this sketch was raised to agricultural pursuits on the farm where he resides. At the age of 21, he left home and worked by the month on farms at different places for about five years, when he rented a farm and began the business for himself. In 1838, he purchased 80 acres of land in Adams Township. This was in a wild state, but, by his indomitable energy, he has brought it under a good state of cultivation with good improvements, when he disposed of it in 1867 and bought the old homestead. He has also made considerable improvement in various ways, but principally in building a house. In 1847, April 6, he married Amanda Taylor, with whom he had two children—Jane V. and Joseph F.; the latter deceased. Amanda was born in 1825, and died June 27, 1850. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His marriage with Elizabeth Remley was solemnized Sept. 2, 1851. April 28, 1826, is the date of her birth. The fruits of their marriage are four children—Sarah Bell, now Mrs. J. Calland; James H., Solomon D. and E. N. Mr. Wilson and family are all members of the Presbyterian Church.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

W. J. ABBOTT, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, Jan. 13, 1836, and is a son of James and Susannah Abbott. He was born in Pennsylvania June 21, 1816, and came to Ohio about 1823. His occupation was farming, which he followed in the above-named county, by renting farms, till 1845, when he moved to Champaign Co., Ohio, and, in 1848, purchased 40 acres of land in Johnson Township. His first marriage occurred in 1835, with Susannah Slusser. She was also a native of Pennsylvania, born Sept. 3, 1816, and died Nov. 17, 1838, the mother of two sons—William J. and John, the latter deceased. In 1840, he married Matilda Veach. She was born in Virginia, Oct. 19, 1822. The fruits of this union were six children, of whom five survive, viz., Sarah C., now the Widow Carmony, of Johnson Township; Jesse and Margaret (twins), residents of this county; Harriet, now the wife of Dr. George Tate, of Shelby Co., and David H., residing near Millerstown, Johnson Township. James Abbott departed this life March 27, 1853. W. J. received a common-school education and also attended the college at Delaware, Ohio, four terms in all. He commenced teaching in 1855, and followed that business about twelve years; a part of this time he carried on farming also. He has served several years as Township Clerk. In 1867, he purchased 79 acres of land in Sec. 2, of Concord Township, and moved on it March 12, 1878. This was a very wet and rather wild piece of land, but, by considerable draining and clearing, he has made it among the best in the vicinity. Although a cripple, he is a man of remarkable energy and perseverance, and one also who commands the respect and confidence of all around him. On the 13th of May, 1858, he married Emily V. Compton, a native of Jefferson Co., Va., born Feb. 5, 1840. She came to Ohio with her mother in 1852; her father died prior to that time. W. J. and Emily V. Abbott are the parents of nine children, seven of whom are yet living—Charles M., John H., Anna M., Minnie A., Emma Maude, Oma J. and Oro.

JOHN J. ARNOLD, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in York Co., Penn., March 1, 1829, and is a son of John and Mary (Jacob) Arnold, both Pennsylvanians by birth, but of German descent. She was born Jan. 6, 1796, and he Nov. 2, 1794. They were the parents of nine children—David, Jacob, Samuel, Philip (deceased), John J., Daniel, Nathan, Isaac and Alfred. John Arnold departed this life Feb. 14, 1857, and his wife June 2, 1868. Our subject came to Ohio in 1850, and stopped in Madison Co., where he remained two years, and then came to Champaign Co. In 1854, he emigrated to Grant Co., Ind., and lived at different places in that State until 1866. On the 26th of July 1862, he enlisted in the service of his country to suppress the

rebellion, as a member of Co. C, 12th Ind. V. I. The first regular engagement in which he participated was at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30, 1862, under Gen. Nelson. The principal engagements following that were at Memphis, Tenn., and on Grant's right wing at Oxford. On the 6th of January, 1863, they fell back to Grand Junction and served as railroad guards. In March they went to Collierville and Germantown on the same duty, and then to Vicksburg, where they remained till July 3, just one day before the fall of that place. They captured Jackson, Miss., July 15, 1863, and, on the 19th, commenced their return march, when they went to Big Black River, Miss., under Sherman. Here our subject was disabled by exposure and overmarching, which resulted in the loss of his speech; he has not spoken above a whisper since Dec. 7, 1863, his vocal organs being totally destroyed. He was honorably discharged March 13, 1865. In 1866, he removed to Champaign Co., and settled on Sec. 22 of Concord Township, where he owns 30 acres of land. Although not in pioneer days, he began here in the woods, in pioneer style; his house floorless and only partially inclosed. His marriage with Rachel E. Miller was celebrated Dec. 22, 1852. She was born Feb. 8, 1831, and is a daughter of Christian Miller; he was a native of Loudoun Co., Va., born Aug. 15, 1789, of German descent. He came to Ohio in 1810, but went back to Virginia and married Elizabeth Heath. She was of English descent, born Jan. 9, 1794. In 1817, he returned with his family and located on 160 acres of land in Sec. 25, of Concord Township, Champaign Co. Fifteen children were the fruits of their marriage, nine girls and six boys; eleven of these survived their infancy, viz., Mary A., Louisa (both deceased), Sarah J., Zachariah (deceased), Melinda, Maria, Edith, Rachel E., James Lawson, Cynthia C. (deceased), and Lydia M. Elizabeth Miller died Sept. 14, 1859, and he Aug. 27, 1865. They and their family were members of the M. E. Church. James L. has been a minister of the Gospel since 1860. John J. and Rachel E. Arnold are the parents of eleven children—James M., Cynthia M. E., Charles F. (deceased), Mary M., Lydia M., John K., Oscar Grant and Edgar Colfax (twins), Mahala E., William M. and Samuel M. Mrs. Arnold and three of the children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Arnold, of the German Baptist Church.

J. M. ARNOLD, farmer; P. O. Urbana; a son of J. J. Arnold; was born Dec. 20, 1853. He was raised on a farm, and has followed various occupations. His principal employment, however, has been farming and sheep shearing. He shears upward of 1,500 annually. In 1878, he leased 22½ acres in Sec. 22, of Concord Township, on which he has erected a house and made other improvements. He has it all inclosed; keeps "bachelor's hall," and farms the place.

MASON ARROWSMITH (deceased). The history of Champaign Co. would be incomplete without a sketch of this old pioneer, who is now "sleeping the sleep of the just." His parents, Ezekiel and Elizabeth Arrowsmith, natives of Virginia, settled in Mason Co., Ky., where they were married in April, 1797. Of this marriage were born the following children: John, Wesley, Sarah, Ann, Mason, Miller, Cassandra, Jane, Samuel and William. In December, 1801, Ezekiel and wife came to Champaign Co., Ohio, where they spent the balance of their days. Here Mason was born, Jan. 16, 1806, and here he grew to manhood, receiving a good education for those early days. He was married, Oct. 25, 1832, to Margaret Rock, the daughter of Felix Rock, one of the early settlers of Concord Township. Two children were the fruits of this union—William R. and Mary. The former enlisted in the 45th O. V. I.; was taken prisoner at Knoxville, Tenn., and died at Andersonville Prison in April, 1864; the latter is the wife of Elijah Hanna, of Mad River Township. Before marriage he had built and operated a saw-mill on the site of the present mills, and was afterward interested in a woolen-mill at the same place. His wife died in 1836, and, May 21, 1840, he was again married, in Shelby Co., Ohio, to Mary Pool, who was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Sept. 17, 1815. She was the daughter of George and Mercy Pool, natives of Virginia, who came to this county at an early day, where they were married and lived for some time afterward, moving to Shelby Co., where they remained until death. Both

were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Arrowsmith has had five children—Holly, who is engaged in farming; Margaret, the wife of Aaron Aten; George P., who now operates the Arrowsmith Mills, and Minerva and Maria, twins, who died in infancy. Immediately after his first marriage, Mason Arrowsmith settled at the place where he died, and lived all his life in sight of his birthplace. His mother was a niece of the noted Simon Kenton, and inherited many of the traits of character for which the Kenton family were distinguished. In 1844, Mr. Arrowsmith erected a flouring-mill, which was operated successfully by him until 1875, when, on account of failing health, he retired from active business, and his son-in-law, Aaron Aten, took charge of it and remodeled it in 1877, making it a very desirable property. It is now operated by George P. Arrowsmith, and is doing a good business and turning out first-class flour. In 1826, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was ever faithful to his early choice. He was always charitable to the poor and afflicted, and generous with his means in building and helping along churches, schools and public institutions of every sort. He was quite successful in life and accumulated a comfortable property, helping all his children generously as far as his means would go. Those who knew Mason Arrowsmith for nearly half a century say that he was a noble, good man, whom every one trusted and revered; a man of upright, spotless honesty; kind to the sick or needy, an obliging neighbor, a firm friend, a watchful father and loving husband. Such was the character of the old pioneer who died April 9, 1880, leaving an unblemished reputation as an inheritance to his descendants, the richest legacy that Providence can bestow on earth. His widow became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1830, and still fondly clings to that faith, and, while mourning the deep loss of her partner through life's joys and sorrows, still patiently awaits the day when she shall join him in "that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens," and hear the welcome "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Mr. Arrowsmith's portrait will be found in this book, having been inserted by his children, who still honor and love his memory, and who believe it to be their duty to show him this last mark of love and respect, in placing him among the leading citizens of a county which he helped to build.

PETER BAKER, farmer; P. O. Crayon. To the above-named gentleman we are pleased to grant a space in the biographical album of this work. He is a son of Peter and Mary Rosanna Baker, both natives of Maryland; she was born March 5, 1779, a daughter of John Ortman, who was brought to this country from Germany, and served two years in the Revolutionary war as cook. Peter Baker was born about 1773, but the exact date is not known. In early life, he learned the milling business, but his principal occupation through life was farming. He married in his native State, and, in 1811, moved to Ohio and lived in Ross Co., near Chillicothe, until 1816, when he moved to Madison Co., where he resided till 1848, when, on the 6th of April, death seized him and called him hence. Thus ended the life of a zealous Christian and consistent member of the M. E. Church. His wife had espoused the cause of Christ at the same time, and their house was for twenty years a place of preaching. She survived till March 4, 1862, residing at the time with her son, Peter, in Champaign Co. She had been identified with the church for over forty years, and was the mother of ten children, eight of whom survived their infancy and grew to maturity—John, Sarah, Samuel, Anna, William, Eli, Eliza and Peter; four of these have since passed away. Peter was born in Madison Co., March 15, 1822, and was raised to agricultural pursuits, which he still follows; he also deals in stock, with sales ranging from $2,000 to $3,000 annually. He is comfortably situated for life on 70 acres of land, after having given to his children $6,000 in land and money. On the 16th of November, 1843, he married Martha Ann Johnson, a daughter of Thomas and Anna Johnson, who settled here in 1822, and were also prominent members of the M. E. Church. Martha Ann was born Aug. 14, 1823. Eight children have been given to this union—Emily J., Ann P., Wilson M., Mary M., Levi J., Edwin M., Thomas A. and Martha R; the last two died in infancy. Mr. Baker and family are all members of the church.

FREDERIC N. BARGER, farmer and gunsmith; P. O. Urbana; is a son of Adam Barger, who settled in Concord Township, Champaign Co., about 1835. He was born Dec. 22, 1784. He married in Virginia, where his wife also died March 9, 1833, at the age of 45; his decease occurred Nov. 23, 1869. The subject of this sketch was born in Rockbridge Co., Va., near the Natural Bridge, Feb. 27, 1813, and came to this State in 1836, and located in Concord Township, one and a half miles west of Concord Chapel. He is a natural-born mechanic, but never served an apprenticeship at any trade; his occupation, principally, after his arrival here, was working at the carpenter trade through the summer, and at blacksmithing through the winter. He has also cleared up and improved a small farm. By the assistance of Valentine Russell, he made nearly all the coffins needed in the neighborhood for about twenty years. For the last ten or twelve years, not being able to do much at the carpenter trade, he has been engaged chiefly at gunsmithing. In this time, he has made 145 new rifles and repaired some over 1,000 pieces of different kinds. He now owns 103 acres of land in this township, which is in a good state of cultivation. He was always fond of sport, and, even now, plays the fiddle for pioneer meetings, and for the closing exercises of schools. Notwithstanding his love for hunting and amusements of different kinds, he never neglects his business in the least. We are safe in saying that very few men have ever been as successful in all their undertakings as he has been. The secret of it is, he went at everything with a determination, and has demonstrated "Where there is a will, there is a way." Let the young remember that there is a time for amusement and a time for work and to do each at the proper time is a duty. Mr. Barger has been Township Trustee thirteen years, and Township Treasurer four years, by election. He is also Township Librarian, and has been for the last fourteen years. He was united in marriage with Sarah Ann Strayer, Nov. 10, 1840; she was born in Berkeley Co., Va., Jan. 11, 1818, and is a daughter of Nicholas Strayer, who came to this State in 1832, and settled in Logan Co. Frederic N. and Sarah A. Barger are the parents of six children; four of these they raised, and they are still living—Maggie, Fannie and John S. (twins), and Jennie.

DANIEL BRUNER, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in Mad River Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, Nov. 30, 1834; he is a son of John and Catharine Bruner, both natives of Virginia; she was born in 1804, and came to this State with her parents in 1817; he was born Sept. 15, 1803, and came to Ohio in 1812, with his parents, Peter and Catharine Bruner, who settled in Clark Co.; for a few years after his marriage, he resided in Champaign Co., but then went to Clark Co., where about forty years of his life were spent; he was the father of eight sons, six of whom survived their infancy, and five are still living, viz., Jacob, Daniel, Lewis, John and Elias. Catharine Bruner died in November of 1857; he survived till November of 1879. Our subject was bred a farmer, and worked on the home farm, in Clark Co., till 1862, when he moved to Champaign Co., where he has since resided; he owns 80 acres in Sec. 16 in Concord Township, but lives on the farm of John R. Wilson, which he farms in connection with his own. On the 23d of February, 1856, he married Margaret Penton, a native of Fairfield Co., born Oct. 23, 1838; by this union they have had nine children—John W., Laura B. (deceased), Ida C., Smith W., Sarah A., Charlotte B., Emma R., Amanda A. and Claude A.

PHILIP COMER, farmer; P. O. Millerstown; is a son of David and Lucy Comer, both natives of Virginia; she was born Feb. 4, 1801, and was of English descent on her mother's side, and Irish on her father's side; he was of German descent, born May 6, 1789, and came to Ohio about 1804, with his father, Philip Comer, who entered a very large tract of land in Johnson Township, Champaign Co.; David remained at home and assisted in the improvement of the farm until 1812; he served in the war, and in time received a land-warrant. Shortly after the war, he married Lucy Moody, with whom he had five children; four grew to years of maturity, but only two—the eldest, Philip, and the youngest, Phœbe—are still living. Lucy Comer de-

parted this life April 16, 1857, and he Jan. 8, 1859. The subject of this sketch was born in Johnson Township Aug. 30, 1820; he was raised on a farm, and did a great deal toward the improvement of his father's farm; he got such an education as the times afforded; at the age of 19, he commenced teaching, but was soon obliged to desist on account of his health; he finally improved in health sufficiently to resume his labors as a pedagogue, and followed that business about fifteen years in all; he also gave instructions in vocal music, by which means he was enabled to have his farm improved. He has held nearly all of the different township offices; was Justice of the Peace about eighteen years, County Commissioner three years, and is Notary Public at the present time. On the 28th of May, 1837, he married Dicy Jenkins; she was born in this township April 28, 1817, and is a daughter of Russell Jenkins, one of the very early settlers of this township; Philip and Dicy Comer were the parents of nine children—Darius, Mary C., David J., Russell S., Sarah A., Patience C., Martha E., Rebecca J. and William J.; five of these are dead; Darius died in the service of his country, in the civil war, and David J. of disease contracted in the service. Dicy Comer died Nov. 16, 1875, a member of the Baptist Church. In 1876, Sept. 28, he married Julia A. Sturm; she was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, Sept. 5, 1842; one child —John D.—is the fruit of their marriage. Mr. Comer and daughter, Mary C., are members of the Baptist Church; his daughter Rebecca J., a member of the M. E. Church; and his wife of the Christian Church.

WALLACE DOWNS, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Oct. 26, 1846, and is a son of William and Catharine Downs, and a grandson of William Downs, a native of New Jersey, who came here at a very early date and located in Urbana, where he carried on blacksmithing for a number of years. William Downs, the father of our subject, was raised on a farm from the time he was about 15 years of age; he has always followed agricultural pursuits, and now owns something over a half-section of land in this county; he is the father of nine children, seven of whom are living. Catharine Downs departed this life June 28, 1875; she was a daughter of Adam Sanders, a native of Pennsylvania, who settled here very early. Wallace Downs has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1874, Sept. 24, he married Tamzon Miller; she was born in Mad River Township of this county Jan. 13, 1850, and is a daughter of Samuel and Ruth Miller. He was born in Virginia Aug. 7, 1808, and departed this life Feb. 11, 1878; his wife is still living; she was born Sept. 20, 1810, and is a daughter of Joseph Hill, who is mentioned in the biography of J. D. Powell.

THOMAS H. FORD, farmer; P. O. Crayon; was born in Urbana Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, Oct. 16, 1833, and, in 1834, removed, with his parents, Thomas and Rebecca Ford, to Allen County, where they remained till 1846, when he returned to Champaign County, and lived at different places in Concord Township, till the time of his death, June 12, 1854. His wife is still living, and resides in Adams Township. She was born Feb. 26, 1801, and is the mother of fifteen children; fourteen survived their infancy, and grew to years of maturity; nine are still living—Joseph, Maria, Christopher, Thomas H., Harrison, Lorinda, Maley, Edith and Rebecca. Our subject was raised a farmer, and has always followed that occupation. He now owns 135 acres of land in Concord Township, which is under good cultivation. On the 28th of October, 1858, he married Polly Ann Hall. She is a native of this county, born Oct. 12, 1835. The fruits of this marriage are seven children—John Harrison, Sallie F. (deceased), Etna, Franklin W., Miriam V., James J. and Nellie.

GEORGE GOSLEE, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born, July 30, 1820, on the head-waters of Makachack Creek, one of the tributaries of Mad River, near the line of this and Logan County. He is a son of Job and Elizabeth (Messic) Goslee, who, in 1826, moved to Harrison Township, Champaign Co., and purchased 100 acres of land. At the time of their location there, there were but few and very small openings in the forest. Their home consisted of a log cabin and small field in the woods. By perseverance and economy, a characteristic of the pioneers, they succeeded in making a

comfortable home, and added 104 acres to the amount first purchased. They were the parents of ten children, who all grew to the age of maturity, except one son (William), who fell from a tree and was killed, at the age of 9 years. The others were—John, George, James, Nathan, Job, Maria, Elizabeth, Margaret and Mary. Four are living in Nodaway Co., Mo., and three in this State. Maria and Elizabeth and their parents are deceased. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and principally in Harrison Township, this county. His advantages of school were limited, but he got such an education as the times afforded. At the age of 22 he started in life for himself, and worked by the month at $9 per month, till he saved enough to buy 80 acres of land in Indiana. This he afterward sold for double what he paid, and then went to Harding Co., Ohio, and purchased 247 acres, which he took from the green and made a comfortable home, with good buildings and 100 acres under cultivation. Since leaving Harding Co., he has resided at different places in Champaign Co., first, in Urbana, and then on the home farm, which he bought after the death of his parents. In 1872, he came to Concord Township, and now owns 186 acres of land. He was united in marriage with Julia Ann Kenton, Aug. 4, 1845. She was born March 25, 1820, and is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Thomas) Kenton. Elizabeth was a granddaughter of Arthur Thomas, who, with his son John, was murdered at the Big Spring, by the Indians, on their return from Hull's surrender. The Kentons came to this State from Kentucky, about 1810. James was a nephew of Gen. Simon Kenton, and was killed Nov, 27, 1862, in felling a tree. Mr. and Mrs. Goslee are living a very quiet and happy life, but have no children to comfort them in declining years.

JOSEPH GROVES, farmer; P. O. Millerstown. Was born in what is now Page Co., Va., Feb. 17, 1821, and came to this county with his mother, Catharine Groves, in 1826. They located in Jackson Township, and remained there till 1837, when he went to learn wagon-making with John Turner, of Mad River Township. He moved to Millerstown in 1838, where Joseph completed his trade in 1841, and then for two years worked at carpentering and cabinet-making. In 1843, he resumed his former trade, which he followed at Millerstown till 1870, when he moved on his farm in Sec. 33, of Concord Township, and has since been engaged at various kinds of work, clearing, building, and working some at his trade. He was Postmaster at Millerstown about twenty years, was Treasurer of Johnson Township several terms, has been Trustee of Concord Township three or four years, and was elected Justice of the Peace last spring for his third term. In August of 1845, he married Polly Houser, by whom he had two children—Lydia A. (now Mrs. John Hits, of Indiana), is the surviving one. Polly Groves departed this life March 11, 1848. In 1850, March 24, he married Mary Strickler, born March 7, 1828, a native of this county, who was raised in Allen Co., Ohio. Joseph and Mary Groves are the parents of four children, three of whom are still living—Rebecca J. (now Mrs. W. F. Kizer), Laura M. E. and Minerva C.

ANDREW HANNA (deceased); he was born in Nicholas Co., Va., June 5, 1817. He came to this State in 1837, and worked by the month at different places in Champaign Co., first for Rev. Haller. In 1840, May 28, he married Rachel Harbor, a native of this county, born July 31, 1824. She is a daughter of William Harbor, an early settler of Concord Township, who entered the land on which they lived, and which Mr. Hanna owned at the time of his death. They were the parents of three children—Alice A., born Sept. 26, 1841 (now Mrs. Nathan Hinkle, of Illinois), William H., Sept. 26, 1848, and Penninah, Oct. 18, 1850. The latter died in infancy. Andrew Hanna departed this life May 20, 1873. He was a member of the M. E. Church, which he joined in his 19th year. His wife also has been identified with the church since 1843.

JOSEPH HARBOR, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in Concord Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, Sept. 8, 1842, and is a son of Hardin and Sarah (Newcomb) Harbor. She is a native of New York, born Nov. 9, 1816, and was brought to Ohio by her parents in the following year. They located at Yellow Springs, Clark Co., Ohio,

where they remained two years, when they removed to Adams Township, Champaign Co. Hardin Harbor was born in Concord Township of the last-named county Feb. 7, 1813, and is a son of Jesse Harbor, who is known to have raised the largest family in this township, and one of the largest, if not the largest, in the county. Hardin received 80 acres of land from his parents. This he improved, and on it spent the remainder of his days, departing this life Sept. 15, 1862. He was the father of two children—Harvey and Joseph. The latter survives, and resides on the farm of his nativity, which he now owns. He also owns 40 acres in a separate tract, and does a thriving business. His farm is well improved and under good cultivation. He served in the civil war. Was a member of Co. B, 134th O. N. G., and was Sergeant the entire time. In 1865, March 2, he married Sarah E. Davis, a daughter of James and Leah Davis, both natives of this State. Sarah E. was born March 23, 1845. This union has been blessed with two children—Minneola M. and Oro C. Mrs. Harbor has been a member of the M. E. Church for the last fifteen years.

THOMAS J. B. HOUGH, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in Concord Township, Champaign Co., Nov. 15, 1834, and is a son of Joseph and Rachel (Russell) Hough, both natives of Loudoun Co., Va. She was born Dec. 13, 1800, and he April 11, 1798. They came to Ohio about 1830, and settled in the above-named place, where they entered 60 acres of land. This they improved, and afterward added 20 acres to it. They were the parents of seven children—William R., deceased; Mary J., Matilda A., now the widow of O. P. Russell; Lydia C., now Mrs. Robert Russell; Sarah E., now Mrs. A. Taylor; Thomas J. B., and John H. M., deceased. Joseph Hough departed this life March 28, 1875, and she May 6, 1878. Our subject was bred a farmer, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns 55 acres of land in this township, but resides on a rented farm, which he cultivates in connection with his own. On the 24th of February, 1861, he married Jane Neer, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Neer, who came from Virginia in 1834, and located in Concord Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, where their last days were spent. They were the parents of twelve children. Nine grew to years of maturity, viz., James, Elizabeth, Ann, Jesse, Sarah, Samuel, Hannah, Joseph and Jane. The last three and Elizabeth are the only ones living at present. Jane was born March 31, 1836. Seven children are the fruits of their marriage, six of whom survived their infancy and are still living—Samuel J., William N., Mary A., Amanda L., James D. and Sarah M. Mr. and Mrs. Hough are members of the M. E. Church.

SHERMAN HUSTON, lumber dealer, Urbana; was born in Richland Co., Ohio, Oct. 16, 1840. He is a son of William and Letitia (Robinson) Huston, both natives of Pennsylvania. She was born Sept. 5, 1814, and he May 2, 1812. He came to Ohio with his parents, William and Elizabeth (Jemison) Huston, in 1825. They located in Richland Co., where he grew up and married. He followed various occupations, but worked principally in flouring and saw mills. In 1863, he and his family moved to Urbana, where he carried on coopering for several years. In 1868, he and son, Sherman purchased the Ward & Loudenback saw-mill, in Concord Township, which they ran till the time of his death. His wife, Letitia, died Oct. 6, 1867, and was the mother of eleven children, eight of whom survived their infancy, viz., William S., Cynthia A., Sherman, John J. (deceased), Franklin, Hamilton, Mary E. and George W. He then, in 1869, married Mrs. Hester A. Heath, with whom he had two children—Viola and Eugene. William Huston departed this life May 6, 1880. The subject of this sketch has been engaged in milling most of his life, except three years that were spent in the civil war. He was a member of Co. E, 102d O. V. I.; was captured while on Sherman's raid, before the fall of Atlanta, and imprisoned at Cahaba, Ala., then at Andersonville, where he remained five months, till the close of the war. He now owns the undivided half of the above-named saw-mill, also one-half of 99 acres of land. He has been a member of the Board of Education for the last three years, and has been Township Trustee two terms. On the 2d of November, 1865, he married Letitia Andrews, a

native of Richland Co., Ohio, born July 26, 1847. She is a daughter of Thomas B. and Marila Andrews, who are residents of the county just mentioned. She is a native of Vermont, born Aug. 10, 1810, and he of Ohio, born May 7, 1807. Sherman and Letitia Huston are the parents of seven children—Thomas D., Marila A., Charles H., Letitia C., Lovina A., Harriet I. and Ida E.

DAVID F. JOHNSON, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in Concord Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, Nov. 27, 1843, and is a son of Levi and Elizabeth Johnson. He was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, July 20, 1819, and left an orphan at the age of 10 or 11 years. He started in life under very embarrassing circumstances, being in debt for a necessary wedding outfit. But by energy and frugality, he has succeeded in obtaining a sufficient amount of this world's goods to sustain himself and family, and leave an inheritance for his children. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in January of 1838, was licensed to exhort in 1841, and as local minister in 1861. His marriage with Elizabeth Russell was solemnized Jan. 19, 1843. She was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, July 22, 1822, and is a daughter of Robert Russell, who is mentioned in the sketch of Valentine Russell. On the 19th of October, 1844, they started for Iowa, taking what personal effects they then possessed with them in their wagon. They arrived at Muscatine Nov. 6, 1844. Becoming dissatisfied, they moved back, arriving on the 29th of June, 1845. Elizabeth Johnson departed this life June 16, 1846, the mother of two children, the younger followed her in August of the same year. David F. is the survivor. On the 23d of February, 1847, Levi Johnson married Ellen Leach, residing at the time in the vicinity of Quincy, Logan Co., Ohio. She was born March 1, 1826. The fruits of this marriage were five children, four of whom are living—Ellen Naomi Etna, Thomas K., Cyrena E. M. and Sarah Avarilla A. Our subject was brought up on a farm, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, except about three years spent in the civil war. He enlisted July 30, 1862, in Co. H, 45th O. V. I., and was mustered into service August 19, at Camp Chase. Was in every battle in which his regiment was engaged. He was with Sherman through his campaign, except his march to the sea; was in many hard-fought battles, and made many hair-breadth escapes, one of the most miraculous of which we will record: In the early part of the history of the war, when Col. McCluke was invading Kentucky, he was one of the number who drove him back. Having been in their saddles for nearly forty-eight hours when McCluke crossed the Cumberland River, they were much fatigued and very hungry. A company of four, Lieut. H. Grier, Lieut. B. R. Miller, Solomon G. Brecount and David F. Johnson, proposed to ford the river and hunt something to eat. After considerable of a search, they got a very good supper at a farmhouse among the hills, and after supper started back to camp. It was then well on toward midnight and very dark; doubly so, on account of the deep gorges and high cliffs peculiar to that country. Being very sleepy and tired, he gave his horse the rein and let him select his own course, but presently his little black pony went on a fly over a precipice into the gorge below. He landed probably fifteen feet beyond where the pony did, among some decayed logs, which made a very soft landing. Neither his horse nor himself was seriously injured, but the remainder of the night was consumed in getting righted up. His comrades estimated the distance he fell at from fifty to seventy-five feet, but he thinks it was between thirty-five and fifty. On the 18th of November, the first day of the investment of Knoxville, he fired 365 shots by actual count. He served till the close of the war, and received an honorable discharge. In 1866, October 9, he married Mary A. Neer, a daughter of James and Penninah Neer, born March 18, 1846. They have never been blessed with children of their own, but are raising two orphans. Mr. Johnson and wife are also members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES T. KITE, farmer; P. O. Millerstown; is a son of John and Lydia (Taylor) Kite, both natives of this county. The exact date of her birth is not known. Her decease occurred July 1, 1868. He was born Dec. 20, 1815. His father, Emanuel Kite, came from Virginia when a boy, with his father, Adam Kite, who located in

Champaign Co. John received 120 acres of land from his father, which he took from a wild state, cleared up and principally improved. He also purchased 30 acres in Johnson Township, besides some town property. He is the father of three children—James T., the only survivor, was born June 1, 1836. He was raised to agricultural pursuits, and is still engaged in that business, and owns 40 acres of the homestead, besides 120 acres in a separate tract. He was elected Justice of the Peace of Concord Township, in 1871, and served a term of three years, but refused the second term. He accepted the office of Township Treasurer, which he filled to the satisfaction of the people, and with credit to himself. He has been a member of the Myrtle Tree Baptist Church for twenty years; has served that body as Deacon for several years, and still holds that position. In July of 1879, the church gave him license to use his talent in exhorting or preaching, and he is now in the work of the ministry, and has many warm friends, both in the church and out of it. He aims to live with "Malice toward none and charity for all." He married Mary C. Comer, March 14, 1858. She is a daughter of Philip Comer, whose biography appears in this work; Feb. 1, 1840, is the date of her birth. James T. and Mary C. Kite are the parents of nine children—Emma J., born June 12, 1859; Francis W., May 31, 1861; Clement V., Aug. 7, 1863; Allie B., Jan. 29, 1866; Charlie A., May 9, 1868, and died Oct. 30, 1872; Lillia V., May 31, 1870; Ettie A., Aug. 24, 1873; Vinnie A., May 10, 1877, and James R., July 19, 1879. Mrs. Kite and the two oldest children are also members of the Myrtle Tree Church.

DANIEL KIZER, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in Virginia Dec. 25, 1811; is a son of Joseph and Catharine (Comer) Kizer. She was born Oct. 19, 1783, between the two branches of the Hawksbill Creek, and he, on the banks of the Shenandoah River, opposite the mouth of the Hawksbill, Sept. 5, 1777. Their marriage was celebrated at the place of their nativity July 25, 1809. Philip Comer, her father, emigrated to Ohio in 1810, and settled in Johnson Township, Champaign Co. In the following year Mr. Kizer came out to visit his father-in-law, and also to see the country. He made choice of a quarter-section of $4-land, and rode to Washington on horseback to enter it, and in the fall of 1812 moved his family. Their mode of travel was much in contrast with ours of the present. They came through in a wagon, a journey of six weeks. She was to ride on horseback and carry her son, 9 months old, but the horse died on the second or third day, and, as the wagon was heavily loaded, she was frequently obliged to walk while her babe was carried in the wagon. Upon their arrival at the above-mentioned place, he commenced opening a home in the dense forest. On this farm they spent the remainder of their days, and are there interred. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom grew to the age of maturity. She died March 6, 1858, and he Feb. 15, 1866. Our subject was brought up on a farm; and followed farming until about 27 years of age, when he engaged in teaching, which he followed about ten years in all. In about 1835, he and a brother purchased a farm of 147 acres, and paid for it by farming in the summer and teaching in the winter. Some years after, he sold his interest in the farm, and in 1855 bought 200 acres in Concord Township, where he resided about thirteen years, and then moved to his present residence. On the 18th of February, 1845, he married Mary Barger, a native of Concord Township, born Oct. 10, 1820. The fruits of this marriage are seven children, of whom the following are living, viz., George N., born Dec. 25, 1847, William F., Nov. 9, 1849; Joseph J., Feb. 20, 1855; Samuel P., May 9, 1857, and Cora E., April 2, 1866. Mr. Kizer and wife and one child are members of the M. E. Church.

PHILIP KIZER, farmer; P. O. Urbana; is a brother of Daniel Kizer, in whose sketch proper mention is made of their parents. Philip was born in Johnson Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, Sept. 5, 1815. He was raised to agricultural pursuits, and is still engaged in tilling the soil. He has been a member of the School Board for a number of years, and Township Trustee for about twelve years. Besides the aid he has given his children, he owns 288½ acres of land. In 1838 (September 20), he was united in marriage with Phebe Dagger; she is a native of this township, born

May 30, 1819. To this union nine children have been given—John J., James A., Elizabeth, Ann C., Matilda J. (deceased), Sarah E., Mary E., Amanda C. and George W. Mr. Kizer and family are members of the M. E. Church.

W. F. KIZER, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in Johnson Township, Champaign Co., Nov. 9, 1849, and is a son of Daniel Kizer, who is also a patron of this work. He was raised on a farm, and received a good common-school education. He is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and promises to be a man of usefulness. He has served his township three years as Constable, and, last spring, was elected Trustee of the township. Owing mainly to an asthmatic affection, he remains at home most of his time. He has never been out of the State but once, never had but one car-ride, never drank a glass of whisky and only a part of a glass of beer. On the 15th of June, 1879, he married Rebecca J. Groves, a daughter of Joseph Groves, whose biography appears in this volume; she was born May 19, 1852. By this union they have one child—Mary Odessa, born April 17, 1880. Mr. Kiser is a member of the M. E. Church, and his wife of the Missionary Baptist Church.

THOMAS R. LONG, farmer; P. O. Millerstown; is a son of Benjamin and Nancy Long, both natives of Pennsylvania. She was born March 12, 1784, and he Aug. 10, 1780. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation there till 1836, when he came to Ohio and purchased 60 acres of land in Sec. 34 of Concord Township, Champaign Co. At this time already he was an old man, and did but little toward the improvement of his farm, but worked at the trade for a livelihood. He was the father of fourteen children; eleven of these grew to maturity—Harriet, born May 5, 1803; David, May 16, 1805; William, May 14, 1807; Mary, Dec. 15, 1809; Eliza J., Dec. 10, 1814; Lewis James, Feb. 11, 1817; Adolphus, April 11, 1819; Nancy R., May 8, 1821; Caroline, April 29, 1823; Isabella S., June 8, 1825, and Thomas R., Jan. 18, 1828. Benjamin Long departed this life Nov. 22, 1858. His wife survived till July 25, 1865. Our subject did a great part toward clearing up his father's farm, as his older brothers had gone to do for themselves. He now owns the old homestead and 233 acres besides; has his farm in good repair and does a fine business. His marriage with Sarah Ann McCrosky was solemnized April 3, 1856. She was born Oct. 4, 1835. By this union they had five children—Jennetta C., William M., Benjamin F., James B. and John A. Sarah Ann Long died July 21, 1868, a member of the U. B. Church. On the 25th of November, 1869, he married Lydia McCrosky; she was born Jan. 14, 1843. Thomas R. and Lydia Long are the parents of three children—Clement A., Emma E. and an infant daughter. Mr. Long and wife and oldest daughter are members of the U. B. Church.

S. N. LONGFELLOW, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in Concord Township, Champaign Co., June 5, 1834, and is a son of Joseph and Martha (Hull) Longfellow; she was a native of Virginia, born Jan. 4, 1796, and, in an early day, came to this State with her parents, who settled near Chillicothe. She married Joseph Crow, with whom she had five children—Ezekiel H., Susanna B. (both deceased), James, Thomas D. and Nathaniel. Joseph Longfellow was born in Delaware Nov. 9, 1766. He came to Ohio in May of 1805, and entered 160 acres of land in Sec. 15, of Concord Township, Champaign Co. This he improved, and on it spent the remainder of his life. He voted at every Presidential election in the United States up to Lincoln's second election; first for Washington and last for Lincoln. His first marriage was with Miss Tracy Merida, who died in the short space of six months. About seven years later, he married Mary Fowler, with whom he had thirteen children, eleven of these survived their infancy, viz., John, Joseph, Anna, Elizabeth, Thomas, Tillman, Mary, Sallie, Margaret, Perry and Rebecca. The first six mentioned and Perry are deceased. Mrs. Mary Longfellow died in 1822, and, in 1826, he married Mrs. Martha Crow. Six children are the fruits of this union, five are still living—Lemuel V., Nathan M., David S., Silas Nelson and Amos M. Martha Longfellow departed this life Aug. 2, 1864; and he Dec. 11, 1875. Our subject owns 6[illegible] acres of the homestead, and is engaged in

agricultural pursuits. He also gives instruction in vocal music. In 1857, June 4, he married Minerva A. Russell, a daughter of Valentine Russell. She was born May 27, 1839. The fruits of this marriage are four children—Joseph V., Mary E., Margaret W. and Victor O. Mr. and Mrs. Longfellow and two oldest children are members of M. E. Church.

EMANUEL LOUDENBACK, farmer; P. O. Westville; was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., on the Shenandoah River, Jan. 29, 1817. He is a son of David Loudenback, who came to this State in the fall of 1817 by means of wagons, a very tiresome and gloomy journey of four weeks, as it rained every day except the first. They located in Concord Township, Champaign Co., where they purchased 320 acres of land, which they improved and afterward bought 35 acres more. Here they spent the remainder of their lives; and here also our subject was raised. He was accustomed to the hardships of the early settlers, and received but a limited education. He owns 198 acres of the home farm, and lives in pioneer style. His father-in-law had taken a lease of his father, David Loudenback, and erected a log house, which they have removed and now occupy. The marriage of Emanuel Loudenback and Anna McCoy, was solemnized June 5, 1841; she is a native of Greenbrier Co., Va., born May 10, 1811, and came with her parents to this State in 1836. The fruits of this union are seven children, five of whom survived their infancy—Susan, born Jan. 18, 1842; Sarah E., Oct. 21, 1843; Mary F., June 27, 1847; George R., March 4, 1849; John L., Feb. 12, 1851. Sarah and Mary are deceased, and were each the mother of one child.

MARTIN LOUDENBACK, farmer; P. O. Westville; was born on the farm where he resides Jan. 18, 1827. He is a son of David Loudenback, who is mentioned in the sketch of Emanuel Loudenback. He has until quite recently owned 85 acres of the homestead farm. On the 31st of May, 1880, he sold his land to his brother, David, but will remain on the farm some time. June 4, 1850, he married Malinda McCoy, a daughter of John McCoy. She was born in Virginia in 1821, and died Nov. 13, 1869; the mother of six children, three of whom preceded her. The survivors are Josephine, born May 8, 1855; Hamilton L., July 4, 1860; and Franklin, Aug. 31, 1864. On the 13th of July, 1870, he married Mary J. Toomire; she was born in Urbana Aug. 18, 1844, a daughter of William and Rebecca Toomire, both natives of Virginia. She was born Aug. 19, 1817; and he Aug. 25, 1814. Martin and Mary J. Loudenback are the parents of five children. Of these four are still living, viz., Sallie A., born March 16, 1873; Charles T., May 5, 1875; Claude M., Dec. 5, 1876; and Susan R., Feb. 2, 1878.

PERRY LOUDENBACK, farmer; P. O. Westville; is a son of Reuben and Mary Loudenback. He was born in Mad River Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, June 6, 1837, and was raised on a farm on Nettle Creek, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He also engages in stock-raising, and buys and sells. In 1864, he purchased 81 acres of land in Concord Township, and located on it the following March. This was a very wild piece of land, but, by his indomitable energy, he has made a very comfortable home, with good buildings, and has his farm under excellent cultivation. On the 17th of July, 1860, he married Elizabeth J. Zimmerman, who was born in Mad River Township July 24, 1843. She is a daughter of George and Sarah Zimmerman, and a grand-daughter of George and Barbara Zimmerman, who were very early settlers here. Barbara is still living on Nettle Creek, and is in her 97th year. She was a very stout and hardy woman. She assisted her husband in clearing up the farm, and used to chop her side of a tree sooner than he could cut his side. She has also swung the sledge in the smithy for her husband, and has helped to make swords for the war of 1812. George and Sarah Zimmerman are still living, as well as all of their children—Elizabeth J., Clarissa A., Sylvester B., John W. and Hampo Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Loudenback are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are the parents of one child, Antrum Wait, born May 16, 1862.

L. C. LOUDENBACK, farmer; P. O. Urbana; born Sept. 15, 1843; is a son of Allen and Elizabeth (Kiblinger) Loudenback, and a grandson of Daniel and Mary (Pence) Loudenback, both natives of Virginia, who were very early settlers in this county, and did much toward its improvement. He died in 1875, at the age of 90. His wife is still living, and resides with her son Allen. Nov. 25, 1791, is the date of her birth. Allen and Elizabeth Loudenback are the parents of nine children—Daniel, deceased; Martha, wife of A. Coffman, resides south of Urbana; Lewis C. Abraham, living in Mad River Township; Jonas, deceased; Sarah, now Mrs. J. Brubaker, of Logan Co.; Mary, now Mrs. William Snyder, of Logan Co.; William and Elizabeth. She is now Mrs. E. Waid, also of Logan Co. L. C. is an enterprising farmer of Concord Township, where he owns 160 acres of land. His farm is in a high state of cultivation and is well improved. He is engaged somewhat in raising hogs, and also keeps a good amount of other stock about him. Feb. 22, 1866, he married Sarah Nighsander. She was born in Mad River Township Nov. 4, 1843. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and she of the M. E. Church.

S. J. McCULLOUGH, farmer; P. O. Urbana; is a son of James and Frances C. McCullough. James was a grandson of John McCulloch, a Scotch Presbyterian, who emigrated to Ireland in 1740, and located in the district of Ulster; then removed, in 1760, with his family, to Cumberland Co., Penn., where he entered a very large tract of land, and where many of his descendants remained to cultivate the land entered by their paternal ancestor. They had many adventures with the Indians and experienced all the dangers and hardships incident to frontier life. The name was originally spelled McCulloch, and is still so spelled by several branches of the family. The reason for changing to McCullough by other branches has never been satisfactorily explained. James McCullough died in October of 1850, at the age of 48; his wife is still living, resides in Pennsylvania, and is 62 years of age. Samuel J. took an active part in suppressing the rebellion, serving over three years in the army. He assisted in raising a company for the three-months service, of which he was elected First Lieutenant. This company afterward enlisted for three years, and formed a part of the 77th Penn. V. I. At this juncture, there was an opportunity presented to enlist in the cavalry service, by the volunteering of the "Big Spring Adamantine Guards," of Cumberland Co., Penn., and, having a desire to be a cavalryman, he enlisted in that company. It was one of the oldest military organizations in the State, having been organized in 1809, and was present at the battle of Baltimore, in the war of 1812. He also volunteered for Mexico, but was not accepted. James McCullough was Captain of this company for a number of years; was first commissioned Second Lieutenant by Gov. Wolf, of Pennsylvania, in 1833. Samuel J. was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the same company by Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, in 1863. He has in his possession, both his and his father's commissions, the latter antedating the former by thirty years. On the 15th of August, 1861, the company, numbering 110 men, started for Washington, D. C., where they were mustered into service. S. J. McCullough was appointed to a sergeantship, the only vacant office in the company. They were attached to what was known as "Young's Kentucky Cavalry." Col. Young was dismissed from the service, and Col. W. W. Averill assumed the command of the regiment, which was thenceforth known as the 3d Penn. V. C., and the "Adamantine Guards" as Co. H. Their first winter was spent south of the Potomac, scouting, and occasionally skirmishing. In one of these skirmishes, our subject commanded an advance guard of six men, losing two men wounded, and two horses killed. In March, of 1862, they sailed for the Peninsula with McClellan, and took part in most of the battles of that memorable campaign. With Berdan's Sharpshooters, they led the advance from Fortress Monroe, Great Bethel and Howard's Mills; arriving at Yorktown, they took part in the siege. Again, the 3d Penn. took the advance to Williamsburg, near which town a serious engagement took place, which was terminated by the darkness of night, but was resumed next day. They then moved to Chickahominy, where Samuel J. McCullough was made Sergeant Major of the 3d Penn. by Col.

Averill. From this time forward, he was with his regiment, participating in the battles of Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale and Malvern Hill. Here, by McClellan, his regiment was assigned the honorable duty of covering the retreat from Malvern Hill. They took part in the second battle of Malvern Hill, and, on the 10th of August, covered the retreat from Harrison's Landing to Yorktown, where they embarked on board the steamship Virginia, for Washington, and were next engaged, under McClellan, at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. In the latter they took a very active part, and were on the extreme right, under Hooker, two of his company being orderlies to Gen. Hooker, when he was wounded. On the 17th of October, they had a severe engagement at Shepherdstown, Va., and were subsequently engaged at Ashly's Gap, Piedmont, Markham Station, Gaines' Cross Roads, etc. Here Col. Averill was made Brigadier General, and Col. John B. McIntosh assumed command of the regiment. Among the other engagements, were those at Rappahannock Station, Kelley's Ford, Rapidan Station, Culpeper, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg; under Gen. Grant, at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and the siege of Petersburg. Owing to Early's advance on Washington, although their term had expired, they were again mounted and sent into the valley, where they lost a number of men. The 3d Penn. entered the service with 1,200 men, and was mustered out with 310. Out of 109 of their number who were imprisoned at Andersonville, 101 died there. Samuel J. is now leading a farmer's life in Concord Township, Champaign Co., where he owns 80 acres of land, with excellent improvements, which are the result of his own industry. In 1869, Dec. 7, he married Sarah E. Arrowsmith. She was born Dec. 10, 1841, a grand-niece of Gen. Simon Kenton, of pioneer fame. Four children are the fruits of their marriage—Mary E., born March 10, 1871; Anna B., Jan. 26, 1874; Frances C., March 6, 1876, and Amanda J., June 6, 1878.

THOMAS S. McFARLAND, farmer; P. O. Urbana; is a son of Robert and Eunice McFarland; he was born in Rockbridge Co., Va., near the Natural Bridge, March 7, 1783; his parents moved to Tennessee in 1796, and for ten years he lived at different places in that State and in Kentucky. In October, 1806, he, in company with Martin Hitt and Joseph Diltz, made an excursion on horseback to Champaign Co., Ohio, where he located in the following year. When he arrived in this county, his goods were unloaded in the woods beside an oak log, and, after paying his teamster, he had 50 cents in money to start with. He rented farms at different places in the county till 1811, when he purchased 80 acres of land in Sec. 14 of Concord Township, which he cleared and improved. He was Township Clerk from 1819 to 1831; was Assessor for a number of years, and was also a local minister in the M. E. Church for upward of fifty years. He was the founder of Concord Chapel. His marriage with Deborah Gray was celebrated Dec. 27, 1804. She died Oct. 12, 1814, the mother of five children, two of whom are living—William H., living east of Urbana, and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Nichols, of Illinois. On Dec. 3, 1814, he married Elizabeth Kenton, a grand-niece of Gen. Simon Kenton, by whom he had three children, viz., Deborah, now Mrs. Kenton, residing in Kansas; Frances, now Mrs. Conroy, of Shelby Co., Ohio, and Rebecca Gibbs, of St. Paris. Elizabeth McFarland departed this life Jan. 8, 1821. On the 23d of August of the same year he was united in marriage with Eunice Dorsey, a native of Maryland, born Feb. 3, 1797. By this union they had eleven children. Eight are still living—Sarah J. Huston, of De Graff, Ohio; John M., of this township; Robert W., of the Ohio State University at Columbus; Cynthia A. Gibbs, of St. Paris, Ohio; Thomas S., James R., of Goshen, N. Y.; Mary C. Pence, of this township, and Benjamin S., living in Kansas. Prof. R. W. McFarland is a natural-born mathematician, and is a thorough scholar. Robert McFarland departed this life December 28, 1863; his wife survived till Sept. 17, 1869. The subject of this sketch was born July 14, 1832. He was raised a farmer's boy, and received a common-school education. His chief occupation has been tilling the soil. He now owns the old home farm and 16 acres besides, making 96 acres in all. He has been public auctioneer for nineteen years,

counselor for eighteen years, and has been Secretary of the Champaign and Logan Co. Pioneer Association for the last six years. Has been a newspaper contributor for twenty-eight years, and is President of the Editors' and Reporters' Association of this county. He has also been very successful as a detective. In 1856, Sept. 30, he married Ursula H. Evans, of Kentucky, born Dec. 23, 1829. She died Dec. 14, 1864, the mother of one child—Evans White, who met his death April 20, 1871, by a horse falling on him. Thomas S. McFarland and Catharine Evans were married March 20, 1866. She is also a native of Virginia, a sister to Ursula H., born Oct. 13, 1834. The fruits of this marriage are four children—Hattie B., Rebecca J., Sallie De Voe and Thomas D. C.

JAMES NEER (deceased). Mr. Neer was born in Virginia March 31, 1813, and came to Ohio in 1833. He married Penninah Harbor Sept. 15, 1836. She was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, May 23, 1813, and is a daughter of William Harbor, one of the early settlers of this (Concord) township. He entered several tracts of land, one of which (160 acres) he gave to his daughter. The only improvement on the land was a small deadening, but by hard work and economy they cleared and improved it. Nine children are the fruits of their marriage—William A., born Dec. 6, 1837; Sarah A. V., May 25, 1839; Ann R. E., March 13, 1841; Samuel Jesse, June 14, 1844; Mary A., March 18, 1846; Minerva J., Oct. 18, 1847; Ruth H. and Martha M. (twins), Dec. 13, 1849, and James R., who died in infancy. William A., enlisted in Co. G, 66th O. V. I., but on his way to the scenes of conflict was killed by the cars at Bellaire, Jan. 18, 1862. James Neer departed this life July 13, 1852. His wife is still living, but since Nov. 1, 1879, has been confined to her bed most of the time, and has been an intense sufferer. She and her daughters are members of the M. E. Church. Samuel J., the only son living, resides with his mother and conducts the farm for her.

JOHN P. NEER, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Urbana; was born April 27, 1842, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret S. Neer. She is a daughter of David and Florence Monroe, born in Harrison Township, of this county, Nov. 27, 1819. Joseph Neer was born in Loudoun Co., Va., Aug. 7, 1804. He came to Ohio about 1826, and, about 1831, purchased Sec. 16, of Concord Township, Champaign Co., but soon sold all but 260 acres in the northeast corner, which he improved, and afterward bought back all but 90½ acres in the southwest corner of the section. He never experienced the inconvenience of moving. Part of the house which he erected is still standing. His marriage was solemnized Nov. 10, 1835, the fruits of which were six sons and six daughters—David C. was born Dec. 28, 1836, and lives in Allen Co., Kan.; Ann F., wife of J. W. Ellis, near Humboldt, Kan., was born Oct. 12, 1838; Eliza M., wife of J. V. Offenbacher, was born Aug. 28, 1840, and died in Southern Colorado Oct. 6, 1875; Martha J., born March 1, 1844, and died Sept. 16, 1870; Nathan A., Dec. 31, 1845, and resides near Los Angeles, Cal.; Sallie C., wife of L. T. Clemens, of La Fayette, Ind., was born June 16, 1848; Joseph F., March 29, 1850, and lives on the home farm; Mary F., living in Urbana with her mother, was born March 25, 1852; Samuel J., Feb. 8, 1855, now living with J. P.; Elizabeth A., born June 25, 1857, and died Aug. 25 of the same year; James M., Nov. 24, 1858, and is farming the homestead; David C. is the only one of the boys that is married; Joseph Neer departed this life Jan. 26, 1869. The subject of this sketch was raised to agricultural pursuits, and has always followed farming, except about three years that were spent in the civil war. He enlisted July 30, 1862, and was mustered out June 19, 1865. He served as private a short time only, when from Corporal he was promoted to different offices. For the last year and a half he served as Orderly Sergeant, but was mustered out as First Lieutenant, which was merely a complimentary commission. He was a member of Co. H, 45th O. V. I. At Dutton Hill they were first engaged. He was in the East Tennessee campaign in 1863; was besieged at Knoxville; was in the Georgia campaign in 1864; engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro. When Sherman started to the sea, they came back and fought Hood at Franklin, under Thomas and Schofield. He was shot through the left lung at Knox-

ville, which disabled him for a time. With that exception, or when on detached duty, he was never absent from his regiment during the whole of his service. Since the war, he has been farming and dealing in stock. He owns 346 acres of land.

JOHN M. NILES, farmer; P. O. Millerstown; is a son of Ezra and Louisa Niles. She was born in Londoun Co., Va., Dec. 27, 1801, and came to this State with her parents, John and Rebecca (Morgan) Miller, in 1806. He was born March 20, 1798, and came to Ohio, at a very early date, with his parents, Cyrus and Mary Niles. They came down the Ohio River, on a flatboat to Cincinnati, which was then only a small village, and located on Mill Creek, in Hamilton Co., where they lived for some time on rented farms. Ezra was raised on a farm, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits, principally, all his life. He never learned a trade of any kind, but he helped to construct the first steamboat that was built at Louisville. From Hamilton Co. he moved to Miami Co. and purchased 20 acres of land, which he afterward sold and entered 80 acres in Champaign Co.. where he spent the remainder of his life. He was the father of seven children—Sarah A., born Aug. 14, 1822 (deceased); John M., April 13, 1824; Thomas J., July 20, 1830 (deceased); Amanda M., born Oct. 24, 1833 (deceased); Rebecca J. (deceased); Lewis S. April 9, 1839, and Llewellyn, Jan. 9, 1843. Ezra Niles departed this life Aug. 19, 1871; his wife is still living and resides with her youngest son on the old homestead. Our subject worked at home on the farm until 21 years of age, when he was employed at various kinds of work, but principally at farming. He never served an apprenticeship at any trade, but is handy with tools and does his own carpenter work. He married Amanda Jane Miller Dec. 2, 1852. She was born Oct. 10, 1833, a daughter of Samuel Miller, who is mentioned in the biography of Wallace Downs. In 1853, they moved to Indiana, thence to Kansas in 1857, and in the same year, back to Missouri, where they remained but a short time, when they went to Texas with a view of locating there, but finally came back to Champaign Co., in 1859. In 1864, they returned to Missouri to take possession of the farm they had sold, but had failed to receive the full payment. They repaired the farm, which had been made desolate by the war, and sold again in 1866, and bought 20 acres in Concord Township, Champaign Co., to which he has since added, in the same township, 122 acres, and 190 in Salem Township, besides a house and lot in Millerstown.

GABRIEL NORMAN, farmer; P. O. Millerstown; is a son of Christian and Mary M. (Zimmerman) Norman. She was a native of Maryland, but moved to Virginia, where she lived at the time of her marriage. He was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., where he learned wagon-making, which he followed there till 1805, when he emigrated to Ohio. He purchased 160 acres of land in Concord Township, and, after erecting a cabin, he located in the following year. His cabin was constructed in the pioneer style, with wooden chimneys, puncheon floors and door of boards riven in clapboard style. After his farm was pretty well cleared up, and there was a demand for wagons, he resumed his trade, which he followed at the time of his death. In course of time, his hut was exchanged for a hewed-log house, and it, in turn, for a fine brick that yet stands on the old farm. He had, also, at intervals, purchased land, till he owned 800 acres in this State and 440 acres in Indiana, 1,240 acres in all; 720 acres of this he had deeded to his children. He was drafted in the war of 1812, but furnished a substitute. They were the parents of nine children. One daughter, about 4 years old, fell into a trough of water and was drowned. The eight grew to years of maturity. Christian Norman departed this life Sept. 12, 1851, at the age of 72. His wife survived till July 8, 1854. The subject of this sketch was born in Concord Township, Champaign Co., June 6, 1814. He was raised on a farm and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns 243 acres of land in the above-named township, 80 acres of the home farm. On the 24th of November, 1839, he married Rebecca Brubaker. She is a daughter of Samuel and Barbara (Comer) Brubaker both natives of Virginia, who were early settlers here. Rebecca Brubaker was born July 12, 1821. Gabriel and Rebecca Norman are the parents of six children. The living are John C.,

born Jan. 22, 1843; Samuel B., June 4, 1847; Mary E., May 10, 1844, and L. Monroe, April 21, 1856.

STEPHEN J. PACKER, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in Midway, Clark Co., Ohio, Oct. 7, 1833; his parents, Moses and Sarah Packer, came from Pennsylvania about 1830, and located in the above-named county, where they remained till 1838, when they moved to Mad River Township, Champaign Co. Moses Packer departed this life July 17, 1843; his wife is still living, and is now Mrs. Michael Nichols, of Concord Township, Champaign Co. The subject of this sketch worked by the month on farms at different places till 21 years of age, when he rented a farm and commenced farming for himself. He is an industrious, enterprising man. His only fortune to begin with was health and energy. In about 1864, he purchased 80 acres of land in Sec. 2 of Concord Township, and, since that time, at intervals, has made purchases, till at present he owns 194 acres, all improved, except about 12 acres. He engages in stock-raising sufficient to consume the produce of his lands. Has served as Township Trustee two terms. In 1854, March 2, he married Mary Miller, daughter of Samuel Miller, who is mentioned in the sketch of Wallace Downs; Nov. 10, 1835, is the date of her birth. The fruits of their marriage are four children; of these three are living, viz.: Joram D., born Feb. 4, 1855; Mary Corinna, born Dec. 6, 1864; Stephen Leroy, born Feb. 6, 1872.

JAMES DUNLAP POWELL. The grandfather of this gentleman was Abraham Powell, who was born in Virginia Oct. 20, 1754; served with credit in the Revolutionary war, and was married in his native State in August, 1780, to Ann Smith, who was also a native of Virginia, born Sept. 12, 1762; of this union, twelve children were born, Elijah, the father of James D., being the fifth in the family. He was born in Virginia, Aug. 20, 1789, and, his parents moving to Kentucky when he was a child, he there grew to manhood, and, in 1812, came with them to Champaign Co., Ohio, settling one mile west of Urbana, where his father died Jan. 3, 1817, and his mother Sept. 19, 1845. Here, in Champaign Co., Elijah was married, Jan. 27, 1818, to Mary Dunlap, the daughter of the Rev. James and Emily (Johnson) Dunlap, natives of the "Old Dominion," where her father was born July 10, 1773, and her mother Oct. 15, 1777. In youth they had moved to Kentucky, where they were married Aug. 29, 1794, and there Mrs. Mary Powell was born Oct. 26, 1800. In 1812, Rev. James Dunlap and family came to Champaign Co., Ohio, and few men were better known in the early pioneer days than this old preacher of the Gospel, who was laid away at rest Feb. 28, 1866. His wife died at Jacksonville, Ill., whither she had gone on a visit. To Elijah and Mary Powell were born eleven children, only three of whom are living, viz.: James D., Jeptha and Edward. The subject of this sketch was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, March 3, 1819, and grew up under the parental roof, attending school a few terms. He had the same disadvantages to fight against that were then the common lot of every poor pioneer family, and few men were so fortunate as he in overcoming the difficulties attending the poor man. He was married Sept. 9, 1845, on the farm he now lives on, to Miss Minerva Hill, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Purcell) Hill, natives of Virginia. Her father was first married in Kentucky, to Mary Oliver, to whom were born eight children. In 1802, they came to Champaign Co., Ohio, settling on the farm where Mr. Powell now resides, and there his wife died. Some time after his wife's death he returned to Kentucky on a visit, where he was married to Mary Purcell, daughter of George and Margaret Purcell, natives of that State. Of this union five children were the fruits. Mrs. Powell being the third in the family. She was born in this county Aug. 26, 1822, and has had six children, as follows: Mary (deceased), Amanda J., Emma E., Elijah H., Sallie A. and Annie M. Mrs. Powell's parents died on the old farm, her father in September, 1861, and her mother July 3, 1869—dying as they had lived, firm adherents of the M. E. Church. Joseph Hill was the first white settler of what is now Concord Township; served in the war of 1812, and, although a poor man when he settled in the woods of Concord Township, he accumulated a comfortable estate. Mr. Powell's father professed the Baptist faith, and was a soldier in the war of

1812, dying in this county June 11, 1866. His mother resides with her son Edward, at the old homestead, where she went a happy bride, more than sixty-two years ago. She also belongs to the Baptist Church, and, considering that she is in her 81st year, is enjoying fair health, while the lingering sunset of life casts its shadows o'er a happy old age. James D. Powell is what we might justly style a self-made man, for the reason that he began life at the foot of the ladder, and is now the owner of over 800 acres of land, and is considered one of the leading farmers of the county. This success is the result of hard, determined industry in his younger days, and then saving his earnings and investing them judiciously. In all his labors, his wife stood ever ready to lend a helping hand and cheer him in his efforts. He has now one of the finest homes in Concord Township, and there every one will find a warm, genuine greeting of hospitality, without cold formality on the one hand, or utter neglect on the other. Mrs. Powell is a courteous, refined lady, who knows how to make her home a pleasant one, and in her presence there is no constraint. She is a member of the M. E. Church, but Mr. Powell belongs to no denomination, and is politically attached to the Republican party. He is a man of temperate habits, and is in favor of temperance laws. In his business affairs he is a close dealer, but no man is more honest or upright in every transaction. He is a good conversationalist and a well-informed gentleman, pleasant and affable at all times, and highly respected by all good citizens.

VALENTINE RUSSELL, farmer and carpenter; P.O. Urbana; was born in Virginia, May 24, 1814, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Miller) Russell, both natives of Loudoun Co., Va. She was born May 1, 1788, and he Nov. 18, 1783. They migrated to Ohio in 1818, and soon after located in Concord Township, Champaign Co. He entered 160 acres of land, and his father-in-law, Valentine Miller, entered 160 acres, and gave it to him, making a half-section. He cleared and improved the last-named quarter and also a small part of the other. He departed this life March 28, 1873. His wife is still living on the old farm, and is a pensioner of the war of 1812, in which her husband served. She is the oldest of a family of ten children, all of whom lived to be over 60 years of age, except one, who died at the age of 50. The subject of this biography was raised on a farm until 15 years old, when he went to learn the carpenter trade, which he followed principally for forty years. In 1865, he purchased 160 acres of land in Sec. 9, of Concord Township, where he has since resided, and managed the farm in connection with his work at the trade. He has been Township Trustee two terms and Township Treasurer five years. On the 26th of July, 1836, he married Margaret Hill, a daughter of Joseph Hill, of whom mention is made in the biography of J. D. Powell. She was born in Concord Township, Champaign Co., July 6, 1818. They had nine children, of whom six are living—Robert H., Minerva A., Elizabeth J., James E., John F. and Albert Willie. Mr. Russell and family, except the youngest child, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT RUSSELL, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Feb. 17, 1818. He is a son of Robert and Mary Russell, who are mentioned in the sketch of Valentine Russell. He has been a farmer all his life, and was raised principally on the farm where he resides. This has been his home since about 1 year old, except eighteen months that were spent in Iowa. Besides the homestead farm, he owns the old Christian Miller farm of 150 acres, and does a thriving business. On the 24th of October, 1848, he married Mary Sweet, by whom he had one child—Mary M., born Sept. 9, 1849. Mrs. Mary Russell departed this life May 23, 1854, in the 28th year of her age. In 1862, August 28, he married Lydia C. Hough, a native of Loudoun Co., Va., born Oct. 15, 1828. She came to this State with her parents about 1830. Robert and Lydia C. Russell are the parents of one child—Clinton E., born July 10, 1867. Mr. Russell and family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH SNYDER, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in Greene Co., Ohio, May 30, 1826, and is a son of Valentine and Catharine (Martz) Snyder, both natives of Rockingham Co., Va. He was born Dec. 21, 1793, and she April 21, 1795. They

came to Ohio and located in Greene Co., where they remained till 1836, when they moved to Johnson Township, Champaign Co., where he still resides and owns 199 acres of land. His wife died Dec. 4, 1838, a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. They were the parents of eight children—Isaac, George W., Mary (now Mrs. Presly Jenkins), Joseph, John, Delilah (now Mrs. Levi Bodey), Simon, and Catharine (now Mrs. Peter Bodey). They are all living, and the youngest past 44 years old. The subject of this sketch is a farmer, and owns 160 acres of land in Sec. 21, of Concord Township. He assisted in suppressing the rebellion; was a member of Co. B, 134th O. N. G. In 1855, Oct. 18, he married Deborah Harbor, a daughter of Jesse Harbor. She was born Nov. 9, 1838; they are the parents of eight children—Elizabeth C. (deceased), Sarah J. (now Mrs. Elmer E. Bowers), Mary V., Joseph, Franklin, William H., Rosa A., John W. and Jesse Hayes.

PRESLY TALBOTT, farmer; P. O. Urbana; is a son of Sampson and Mary Talbott. He was born in Virginia Nov. 22, 1767, and was subsequently the husband of four wives; his first, Cassandra Jarbo, was a sister of the wife of Simon Kenton. She was the mother of one child, William S. (deceased). Jane Kenton was his second wife. They were the parents of six children—Harvy, born in Kentucky, April 7, 1799; Sallie, May 1, 1801; Celia, born in Champaign Co., Aug. 27, 1804; Benjamin, Aug. 12, 1806; D'Movil and Samuel (twins), May 30, 1810. Some time after the death of Jane Talbott, he married her sister, Mary Kenton, by which union they had two children—Presly, born in Concord Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, Aug 8, 1813, and Elizabeth, Feb. 5, 1815. Mary Talbott died Oct 12, 1815, and he married Mrs. Anna Fitch. One child was the fruit of their marriage; Jane, born Nov 2, 1817. Sampson Talbott died Jan. 5, 1846. The subject of this sketch was bred a farmer's boy, and has spent nearly sixty-seven years on the place of his nativity. He now owns 160 acres of the home farm, and has a very desirable home, with a considerable amount of good stock about him. On the 27th of October, 1842, he married Mary A. Markley. She was born in Madison Co., Ohio, July 20, 1822. They have four children—Mary R., William M., Emma F. and Laura C. Mary A. Talbott departed this life March 16, 1861. She was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church; her husband and one daughter are also in connection with the same.

OLIVER TAYLOR. Among the solid, enterprising men of Champaign Co., Oliver Taylor stands deservedly high. His father, John V. Taylor, a native of Virginia of Scotch descent, came to this county about 1804, where he was soon after married to Miss Jane Vance, the sister of ex-Gov. Vance. By this union, eight children were born to them, Oliver being the sixth in the family, and the youngest son. John V. Taylor was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving in the company of Capt. Joseph Vance, who afterward became Governor of Ohio. At the close of that conflict, he settled down again on a farm and followed stock-dealing extensively, driving cattle East across the Alleghanies. He was one of the Commissioners of Champaign Co. for about fifteen years, and was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, to which denomination his wife also belonged, and both died in this county—he Jan. 28, 1858, aged 73, and she Jan. 29, 1869, in her 81st year. The subject of this sketch was born in Champaign Co. Dec. 7, 1818, and here he grew to manhood, following the daily routine of a farmer's son, and attending, during the winter seasons, the primitive log schoolhouse, where he obtained a limited education. He was married, in this county, April 13, 1848, to Miss Catharine Caraway, daughter of John and Jemima Caraway, who were early pioneers of the county. John Caraway was born in Greenbrier Co., Va., and moved to this county about 1802, settling in the southeast part of Urbana Township, where his wife, the mother of Mrs. Taylor, died, Sept. 30, 1823. About 1825, he moved to Concord Township, where he remained until his death, Jan. 22, 1860. He was a man of wonderful energy and indomitable will power, who, coming to this county penniless, accumulated a handsome fortune, the legitimate result of industry and economical habits. Mrs. Taylor was born in this county Nov. 9, 1819, and had three children, viz., John

C., deceased; Duncan V., deceased; and Charles Oliver Taylor, who resides with his father on the old homestead. Mrs. Taylor died Oct. 7, 1873, a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, of which denomination she had been a life-long adherent. Mr. Taylor also belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and, politically, he is an ardent Republican. He has been a farmer all his life, and has been dealing in fine blooded stock for the past thirty years. He was one of the charter members of the Citizens' National Bank of Urbana, Ohio, was one of the Directors from its organization, and, Feb. 19, 1874, was elected President of that institution, which position of trust and confidence he still occupies. Mr. Taylor is a man of modest pretensions, kind, pleasant and social at all times, straightforward and upright in every relation of life, and is, without doubt, one of Champaign's representative citizens.

ARCHIBALD TAYLOR, farmer; P. O. Crayon; was born in Argyleshire, in the highlands of Scotland, March 9, 1822. His parents, Donald and Mary Taylor, with their family of three children, emigrated to this country in the summer of 1822. They came by ship to Quebec, and from there to Lower Sandusky by schooner and steamboat. From Sandusky they came through in wagons to Champaign Co., where they remained eight years, and then moved to Clark Co. They remained in Clark Co. three years, and then returned to Champaign Co. Donald and Mary Taylor were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are still living, viz.: John, of Urbana; Mary, now the widow McEachran, in Indiana; Archibald; Douglass, living in Iowa; Margaret, now Mrs. C. Journell, of this township; Jane, now Mrs. A. Himes, of Indiana; and Flora A., now Mrs. Hiram Heath, of Iowa. Donald Taylor departed this life Feb. 27, 1841, at the age of 48. His widow is still living and resides in Iowa. She was born May 15, 1796. Our subject was brought up on a farm, and still follows agricultural pursuits. He also raises and buys stock sufficient to consume the produce of his farm. For the last fifteen years he has resided on Sec. 29, of Concord Township, where he owns 147 acres of land. He has served his township as Trustee several terms. In 1859, Sept. 28, he married Sarah E. Hough. She is a native of this county, born May 15, 1832. The fruits of this union are six children—Mary S. and Daniel H. are the only survivors.

ADAM PRINCE VANCE,* farmer and painter; P. O. Urbana. We propose to ourself to challenge the attention of those whom it may concern to the records of one of the most ancient and distinguished families in European genealogy, namely, that of Vance, as it is spelled in Ireland, Vans in Scotland, and, anciently, Vaux in Scotland and England, and De Vaux in France. (The Latin name is De Vallibus.) On the continent of Europe, the De Vaux family have been Dukes of Andrea; Princes of Joinville, Taranta and Altamara; Sovereign Counts of Orange and Provence, and Kings of Vienne and Arles, as well as Lords De Vaux in Normandy. In 1066, three brothers, Hubert, Rundolph and Robert, the sons of Harold De Vaux, Lord of Vaux in Normandy, accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and there their descendants became Lords De Vaux of Pentney and Brevor, in Norfolk, of Gilliesland, in Cumberland, and of Harrowden, in Northamptonshire. A branch of the English family of Vaux, or Vallibus, settled in the south of Scotland, and became progenitors of several respectable families of that name. It is found in Scotch history that the ancient surname of Vans, in later charters called De Vallibus, is the same with the name of Vaux in England, and is one of the first surnames that appeared there after the conquest. Hubert De Vaux, the eldest of the three brothers who accompanied the Conqueror into England in 1066, married Gracia, of what family is unknown, and left two sons, Robert and Rundolph. From Rundolph there is a certainty of the first Scotch settler being descended. We might trace the name back to the days of Alaric, one of the monarchs of the Western Goths, in the year 500 of the Christian era. This would be carrying the history of the family back pretty far. For myself, I shall be satisfied with the date of the conquest of the English by the Normans, 1066. This

*Written by himself.

seems to be very authentic. Rev. John Vance, or Vans, A. M., was a Puritan clergyman and a refugee from persecution in Scotland. He emigrated to Ireland in 1617. He was appointed Rector of Kilmacrenan, Donegal, and Diocese of Raphor. Here he labored for forty-five years. He was the father of the numerous Vances now to be found in Ireland and America. Of the Vance family in Ireland was David, my father's great-grandfather, who came to this country and married Sarah Colville. He resided in Loudoun Co., Va. He had two sons, David, my father's grandfather, and Joseph Colville, and three daughters, Ann, Mattie and Jane. David married Sarah Quimby. The fruits of this marriage were six sons—David, Daniel, Ephraim, John, Elisha and Elijah, and three daughters—Elizabeth, Sarah and Jane. My grandfather, whose name was John, married Sarah Perkins; had three sons and one daughter. From the early history of Washington Co., Penn., among the early settlers there, were David and Joseph Colville Vance. From there they went to Barron Co., Ky., where my father, David Colville Vance, was born Sept. 16, 1805. Father, when quite a small boy, grandfather and great-grandfather, left Kentucky and came to Ohio and settled in the eastern part of Clark Co. The first of the Vance family in Champaign Co. was Joseph C. Vance, in 1805, brother of my great-grandfather and father of ex-Gov. Vance, who was Governor of Ohio from 1836–38, and Congressman from 1821–35 and 1843–47. From Clark Co., grandfather came to Champaign Co. and settled in Concord Township, known as the Marcus Clark farm. When father was about 14 years old, he was apprenticed to John Wiant, of Mad River Township, for seven years, to learn the tanning trade. Soon after reaching his majority, he married Miss Nancy Prince, Oct. 12, 1826. Mother was born in Boyle Co., Ky., Nov. 29, 1808. From this marriage they had four sons—Adam P., John, David C. and William, and three daughters—Sarah, Elizabeth and Mary. Sarah and William died when quite young. The rest are living, and have families of their own. The writer of this sketch was born Aug. 5, 1827. Occupation, school-teacher some twenty years; a ruralist at present. Married, Oct. 3, 1854, Miss Dorcas Malin; she died Sept. 30, 1855; married again, Oct. 3, 1876, Miss Eliza Jane Russell; have a son living from first marriage; a daughter and son by the last marriage. Father died Oct. 5, 1876. Brothers John and David Colville are ministers of the M. E. Church, Cincinnati Conference. The former has been in the ministry over twenty-six years, and the latter over sixteen years.

JOHN D. WILSON, farmer; P. O. Spring Hills; is a son of John and Maia R. Wilson. She was a native of Kentucky, born Sept. 10, 1801, and is a daughter of William Dickey, a minister of the Presbyterian Church. John Wilson was born in Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 26, 1793. He came to Ohio in about 1817, and, in the following year, located on Sec. 29, of Concord Township, Champaign Co., where he entered 160 acres of land. He married Peggy Runyan, Aug. 27, 1819. She was a daughter of Judge Runyan, one of the early settlers of this county. The fruits of this marriage were two children—Elias, born Feb. 26, 1820 (deceased), Elisha, born July 17, 1822. Peggy Wilson departed this life Oct. 1, 1823. On May 5, 1825, he married Maia R. Dickey, with whom he had five children; three grew to years of maturity—Margaret, born July 7, 1827 (deceased); Rebecca, April 3, 1832, and John D., June 28. 1835. Maia R. Wilson died Feb. 10, 1871. He survived until Oct. 26, 1872. The subject of this sketch was born and raised on the farm where he resides. Farming has always been his business, and for the last twenty-five years he has also been a stock-dealer. He owns 220 acres of land, which is in a high state of cultivation, with excellent improvements. In 1856, May 20, he married Sarah Forry, a native of Logan Co., born Oct. 17, 1837. By this union they had five children; four are still living—Emma C., Forry, Walter S. and Maia J. Mr. Wilson and wife and two eldest children are members of the Presbyterian Church.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

JOHN T. ADAMS, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in this county Feb. 29, 1832. Is a son of Thomas and Mary (Long) Adams—he probably a native of Virginia and she of Kentucky—becoming citizens of Ohio when very young and residents of this county at a very day, being numbered among its early settlers. After his marriage, he lived a few years in this county, then went to Allen Co., where he lived till his death. He was killed in the fall of 1836 by a falling tree, while he, with several others, were cutting out a new road through a piece of timber land. His wife died in January, 1873. They were the parents of five children; two now survive—John T. and James. Our subject being only about 4 or 5 years of age when his father died, the mother had the care of her children, whom she raised till John was 15 years of age, when she married Benjamin P. Gaines, of Clark Co., Ohio. Our subject then lived with his step-father until 22 years of age. In 1855, he went to Allen Co. Was married March 2, 1867, to Miss Violetta, daughter of Joseph and Celia Russell, he a native of Virginia and she of this county. As the issue they have one child—Charles. Mr. Adams resided in Allen Co. until 1874, then returned to Champaign Co., where he has since resided. He has always followed farming as an occupation, and is now located on the William Long, Sr., farm, on Sec 2. Politically, Mr. Adams is a Republican.

JAMES BLACK, farmer; P. O. West Liberty; born Feb. 8, 1798; a native of Kentucky; is a son of Alexander and Jane (Crocket) Black, natives of Virginia. He emigrated to Kentucky in a very early day; was one of the pioneers of that State, and took quite a part in the defense of the settlers against the hostile Indians, who were at that time very troublesome. He married in Kentucky; in 1809, removed to Ohio, and located in Salem Township, Champaign Co., where he arrived May 12. The settlers were "few and far between," and with difficulty they obtained help enough to raise their log cabins; but, by the assistance of friendly Indians, they succeeded. He was with Gen. Wayne in his march against the Indians, and, in the battle of the Maumee, fought Aug. 20, 1794, he was wounded. A treaty of peace was finally concluded in 1796. He was also in the war of 1812, and held a commission as Captain. He experienced the many trials and hardships of pioneer life, and bore his share in the conflicts with the Indians and in the war of 1812. After peace was declared, he once more entered upon the work upon his farm, and here remained in peace the balance of his life. He died in June, 1854, nearly 90 years of age. His wife, who died in August, 1849, was 80 years of age. They had eight children, all now deceased but our subject, who was the third child of his father's family. He was married, March 6, 1832, to Miss Caroline, daughter of John and Susan (Douglass) Culbertson, natives of Pennsylvania. They have had eight children; six now survive—Lucy A., Alexander C., Caroline, John R., Elizabeth and James W. Mr. Black has always followed farming, and since his marriage has never resided outside of Salem Township, but has always lived within two miles of the old home place, and has been a resident of his present place twenty-four years. He has never held nor sought office, but is a quiet, unassuming man, attending closely to his business; a kind husband and father, a good neighbor and generally respected by all who know him.

STEPHEN F. CONREY, retired minister; P. O. King's Creek; born in Butler Co., Ohio, Aug. 28, 1815; son of Jonathan and Mary (Ford) Conrey, he a native of New York, and she of Maryland, the ancestry being from Ireland. Jonathan became a resident of Kentucky about 1798, and of Ohio about 1809, where he lived and died. He was first married in Kentucky Oct. 6, 1789, to Nancy Downing, by whom he had nine children, all now deceased; his wife died Jan. 16, 1809. He was married to his second wife, Mrs. Mary Parish, May 4, 1809; they had seven children, three now living —Stephen F., Mary and Jacob. The father died Oct. 16, 1841; the mother died

Aug. 28, 1851. Our subject was raised to farm labor, received a good common school education, with some additional advantages of the academy. Became a member of the Methodist Church at 18 years of age. Feeling a call to the ministry, he commenced to preach at 20 years of age, and has been faithfully engaged in ministerial duties for forty-one years, in various parts of the State. During this long ministerial work, he has been permitted to extend the hand of fellowship to hundreds of converted souls, and bid them Godspeed in their journey heavenward. He has had a long and faithful life, and has worn out his physical strength in behalf of the Church and the salvation of souls. His health failing, he was made a Superannuate in 1877. In speaking of the proceedings of the Conference after the above action, the *Christian Advocate* contained the following touching his great life-work: "At the Saturday morning session, Stephen F. Conrey, after a successful and beloved ministry of forty-one years, was placed on the list of Superannuates. The blessings and prayers of thousands will accompany him." In 1877, he bought the farm upon which he now lives, and located upon the same in 1878, where he now lives, retired from active labor, his farm being carried on by his son. He has 70 acres of excellent land, good buildings and improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence. Mr. Conrey was married, May 22, 1839, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Mary Hunsaker, natives of Pennsylvania. They had two children, one now surviving—Wilbur F.

AMOS N. COUCHMAN, farmer and tile-manufacturer, Urbana; a native of this county, born Feb. 26, 1843; is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Neer) Couchman, natives of Virginia, who were early settlers of this county, locating first on the Dugan Prairie, thence about two miles south of West Liberty, where he lived some eight or ten years; thence removed into Harrison Township, where he resided till his death, in the spring of 1863. His wife still lives on the home place. They had seven children—Jacob, Amos N., Amanda, James, Nancy, Lewis and Emma. Mr. Couchman was twice married; by his first wife he had five children—Mary, Henry, Rebecca, Sarah and Rachel. His last wife, Elizabeth, was first married to Mr. Demory, by whom she had four children—John, Sarah, Susan and Matilda (deceased). Mr. Couchman followed farming as the main business of his life, and was a very active Christian worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church; a class leader and a leading man in the church. He was one who had the confidence of the community, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Our subject remained with his father till his death. He was married April 18, 1870, to Miss Fidelia, daughter of William and Anna (Lewis) Rose. They had four children—Wilbur (deceased), Vernon, Clyde and Emma. Mr. Couchman located in Harrison Township, and followed farming till May, 1876, when he located at his present place of residence. He has a good farm, but is giving his main attention to the manufacture of tile. He has the only steam-power crusher for preparing the clay, in the county, which performs the work much more thoroughly and rapidly, and without doubt, makes better tile than can be made by horse-power, and we have no doubt that he will take the lead in this branch of business in the county. Mr. Couchman and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is occupying the same positions in the church which his father filled so long and faithfully.

SAMUEL COWGILL, farmer; P. O. King's Creek; born in this county July 31, 1831; is a son of Henry and Anna Cowgill. Our subject lived at home with his parents till April 5, 1860, when he was united in marriage with Miss Carrie E., daughter of Joshua and Eliza Buffington, natives of Pennsylvania, but who became quite early settlers of Champaign Co. His wife died June 2, 1863. He was again married April 6, 1865, to Mary E., daughter of Haines and Ann Linville. They had one child, dying in infancy. Mr. Cowgill after his first marriage, emigrated West, and located in Kansas, where he lived some four years, but, on account of the ill health of his wife, returned to Ohio in the fall of 1862. After his second marriage he located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided. The farm consists of 200 acres of land, mostly in cultivation and pasturage, with good improvements. He also owns 500 acres of land in

Kansas, and has always followed agricultural pursuits, giving considerable attention to raising and dealing in stock. Politically, Mr. Cowgill is a Republican, though not a seeker of office, yet the people have placed their confidence in him, and he has held some offices of the township; is at present Township Trustee, serving on his fourth year. He and family belong to the Society of Friends, to whose faith he has been warmly attached.

THOMAS A. COWGILL, farmer; P. O. Kennard; was born on the farm where he now resides July 21, 1840, and is a son of Henry and Anna (Marmon) Cowgill. He is a native of Ohio and she of North Carolina. The paternal grandfather, Thomas, was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to the then Northwest Territory and located in what is now Ohio about 1800. He became a resident of Champaign Co. in 1817. The maternal grandfather, Martin Marmon, became an early settler of Logan Co., taking an active part in the organization of that county, and for many years in its civil administration. Henry Cowgill followed agricultural pursuits during his life, and was among the most prominent and successful farmers of this county, acquiring a large amount of real estate and a good competency of this world's goods. He was not a man who sought or desired office, preferring a quiet farmer's life and the enjoyment of his home and family. He, however, served in some of the minor offices of his neighborhood and township; was Township Treasurer some thirty-three years. He was the father of nine children—Angeline, Eliza, Electa, Sarah, Samuel, Susan, Martha, Thomas A. and Cynthia. He died Sept. 12, 1869. His wife is still living with our subject on the old home place, aged 75 years, enjoying good health physically and mentally, and has been a continued resident here for fifty-four years. Our subject lived with his father and engaged in agricultural pursuits until his manhood, enjoying merely the advantages of a common-school education. Under the manual labor upon the farm, he grew up to maturity, physically and intellectually strong, and possessing a natural strength of mind and great force and energy of character. Notwithstanding the limited advantages for acquiring an education, he became a more than ordinarily accomplished gentleman, and is really "a self-made man." In early manhood, the war period dawned upon our country, and he, catching the martial spirit, enlisted with many of his companions in the defense of his country, and was made Captain of Co. E, 95th O. V. I., with which he served in the Army of the Mississippi, participating in many of the sanguinary encounters in which that corps was engaged with the enemy. Being mustered out of the service upon the restoration of peace, he returned to his home and the quiet pursuits of his farm, engaging extensively in stock-raising, to which he has given his main attention to the present time. Mr. Cowgill has given some attention to the study of law, but has never been admitted to the bar, his other employments being enough to render his life an active and busy one. He has filled many minor offices of the township, and was elected as a Republican to the House of Representatives in 1875, serving with credit to himself in the 62d General Assembly. He was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. His acquaintance with the practical part of that science rendered him the right man in the right place. He was re-elected to the General Assembly in 1877, and again in 1879, being the first person ever elected to represent the county for three consecutive terms. He was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives at the organization of the General Assembly Jan. 4, 1880, which position he now holds. Mr. Cowgill is possessed of a well-proportioned, manly frame, and has a commanding appearance; is a social gentleman, easy of approach, and possessing great ease and affableness of manner. He has formed, during his residence at the capital, friendships that will endure for life.

JACOB DAELHOUSEN, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in Pennsylvania, Nov. 11, 1825; is a son of Daniel and Barbara (North) Daelhousen, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Henry D., was a native of Germany, emigrating to this country shortly after the Revolutionary war, during Adams' administration. The grandmother, Catharine, was a native of Pennsylvania. Daniel was born, lived and died

upon the old homestead farm in Pennsylvania; he died Feb. 4, 1880; his wife died some five or six years previous to his death. They were parents of eleven children; eight now survive—Jacob, Andrew, David, Elizabeth, William, Sarah, Daniel and John Allen. Our subject remained at home until his majority; he then worked on various farms for wages, for several years, and was married May 18, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catharine Weaver, natives of Pennsylvania. They were parents of seven children, five now living—Rosanna, Elizabeth, Margaret, Catharine and Samuel H. Mr. Daelhousen and wife have had three children, two now living—John Warren and Laura Belle. Mr. Daelhousen left Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio, locating in Clark Co. in 1847. He has always followed the honorable occupation of farming, and has lived since the above date in Clark and Champaign Cos. He bought and located upon his present farm in 1872, where he has since resided. He owns 93 acres of good land, mostly in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements, making a very pleasant home and residence, situated about three and one-half miles from Urbana. He has, by his own labor and industry, made a success of life, and is now possessed of a good property and home, with all necessary comforts and conveniences. He and wife are members of the German Reformed Church.

MARTIN M. DICKINSON, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Urbana; born in Logan Co., Ohio, Feb. 20, 1820; is a son of Thomas and Maria (Lowe) Dickinson; he is a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Virginia. They emigrated from Virginia, and located in Logan Co., in 1812, where they resided till their death. She died in October, 1870, and he in May, 1879. They were the parents of fourteen children; ten now survive—Eliza, Robert, Nelson, Margaret, Hannah, Martin, Duncan M., Joshua, Lewis and Samuel. As early pioneers of that county, they experienced the hardships of those days; he was engaged in the war of 1812, and drew a pension. About two or three years after locating, his log cabin was burnt, with everything they possessed, which in that day was a great calamity. To replace his household goods, he journeyed to Virginia and obtained a feather-bed and other goods, which he brought through on horseback, and then started anew in life again. These troubles "tried their souls;" but, being a man of energy and industry, he made progress and became possessed of a good home and a large estate before his death. Our subject, at 16 years of age, went to Zanesfield and learned the blacksmith trade, which business he followed with success for twenty years, accumulating several thousand dollars. Then he turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, following this business in Logan Co. about seven years, finally locating in Champaign Co., where he has continued the same business. In business Mr. Dickinson has been very successful, and now owns seven to eight hundred acres of land. He has built a fine residence on his farm on Sec. 8, in Salem Township, where he has fine improvements and a beautiful home; has never held or sought office, but has given his attention strictly to business; being a man of energy and quick perceptions, he has been successful and accumulated a large competency. He was united in marriage Nov. 6, 1842, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Robert and Mary Rea, natives of Virginia. They have six children, five living—Semantha, Louisa, Adelia, Rea and Cora.

JAMES DUNCAN, farmer; P. O. Urbana; born in Scotland, in February, 1818. Is a son of James and Elsbet Duncan, who lived and died in Scotland. They were parents of ten children, four now living—John, James, Ebenezer and Elsbet. Mr. Duncan emigrated to America in 1854, and located in Champaign Co., where he has since resided, and always followed farming as an occupation. He has cultivated several different farms in the county, and is now living upon the farm of John Gordon, where he has resided for eight years. He was married in Scotland, Dec. 1, 1843, to Isabel, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Lumsden) Stewart, natives of Scotland. She was born Sept. 1, 1818. Her mother, Margaret Lumsden, then 75 years of age, came across the ocean with them to this country and lived here ten years, dying at the ripe old age of 85 years. Mr. Duncan and wife have had nine children, all living, six born in Scotland—Janet, Charles, James, John, Alexandrina and Alexander; three born in

this county—Margaret Elsbet, Isabel Jane and David Ebenezer. Mr. Duncan, after his marriage, lived in Scotland about eleven years, then came to America, and located in this county. He worked by the month for James A. McLain, with whom he continued ten years; then he rented a farm, and has since continued on rented farms to this date. Mr. Duncan has never held nor sought office, but has devoted himself exclusively to farm labor, and the raising and educating of his interesting family of children, all of whom have lived to grow to maturity and can now be a great help and blessing to their parents in their old age. Mr. Duncan and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, having been such for forty-six years. They have also had the pleasure to see all their children become members of the same church.

JOSEPH K. FUNK, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 22, 1815. Is a son of Daniel and Frances (Kenaga) Funk, natives of Pennsylvania; also the grandparents were natives of the same State. Daniel and wife became residents of Ohio, locating in Salem Township, this county, about 1837, where they resided on their farm until 1875, then retired from the farm and located in Urbana, where they spent the remainder of their lives. He died April 14, 1879; his wife died April 21, 1857. After the death of his wife, he was married again to Mrs. Harriet Reed; she is still living and resides in Urbana. As the issue of his first marriage they had three children; two now survive—Elizabeth Ann (now Mrs. Byers) and Joseph K. Our subject was raised on the farm, remaining with his father until of age. He was married Dec. 1, 1840, to Miss Maria, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Hunter, of Virginia. They had eight children, four now living—Mary Frances, Emma Annette, Charles E. and Effie May. Mr. Funk, after his marriage, located upon the farm where he now lives, and has here made a continued residence of forty-four years. He has a fine farm of 280 acres, with good buildings and improvements, and everything in order, constituting a pleasant home and residence. His wife died March 13, 1874. Mr. Funk is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; politically, he is a Republican.

JACOB S. FUNK, farmer; P. O. West Liberty, Logan Co. Born Feb. 1, 1815; is a native of Maryland; son of Joel and Elizabeth (Kanaga) Funk; he is a native of York Co., Penn., and she of Lancaster County. They became residents of Champaign Co., Salem Township, in 1829, and always remained here and followed the occupation of a farmer till his death, which occurred Jan. 5, 1864; his wife died March 22, 1877. Of eight children, four now survive—Jacob S., Emily A., Caroline E. and Aaron B. Mr. Funk was born June 16, 1790, hence at his death was about 74 years of age. He was raised under pious parents of the Dunkard persuasion, and, although somewhat wild in his youth, and a lover of fun, yet he was kind and thoughtful in his nature, and, under the careful teaching of his parents, early became religiously inclined. In 1811, he joined the M. E. Church, in which he continued a most ardent worker during his entire life, filling the most important positions in the church, being a very earnest and successful class-leader, and an energetic Sabbath-school worker; in his death the people lost a faithful and kind neighbor, and the church one of its most devoted and earnest workers. His wife was a true helpmeet and companion through life, and a most devoted Christian woman, having joined the church at the early age of 13 years; hence at her death had been a Christian worker for threescore and ten years. Such was the work and Christian example of these faithful pioneers. Our subject was married, June 13, 1844, to Miss Sarah G., daughter of James and Martha (Turner) Long, he a native of Kentucky, and she of Pennsylvania, her grandfather, Jonathan Long, being one of the early settlers, whose history will enter largely into the history of this county. Mr. Funk and wife, by their union, have had five children—Leander W. (an attorney, now in the Treasury Department at Washington, where he has been for fourteen years), Theodore K. (a graduate of Delaware in a classical course, and now practicing law in Portsmouth, Ohio), Rovilla A. (also educated in a scientific course at Delaware), Eugene T. (a graduate of Commercial College at Cincinnati), and James L. (a

graduate of the high school at Urbana). Mr. Funk has followed agricultural pursuits through his life; has been a very successful farmer, and an earnest Christian man in the M. E. Church, following the footsteps of his honored and faithful father. The work he has done for his children is a noble one, giving them all a thorough education to prepare them well for honorable and useful positions in life, and thus far they have taken high positions and are doing well. Politically, Mr. Funk is an earnest and stanch Republican, and usually a delegate to most of their conventions.

JOHN R. GARARD, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Urbana; born in Virginia Feb. 19, 1824; is a son of John and Elizabeth (Robinson) Garard, natives of Virginia. The grandfather and two or three generations of their ancestors are all natives of Virginia, the ancestors being very early settlers of that State, their line of descent being from France. The father lived and died in Virginia, but the wife, after his death, came to this county and resided with her daughter, where she died April 8, 1877. They were parents of eight children; six now survive—Thomas, John R., Ruth E., Simmons, Sarah E. and Susan Jane. Our subject left Virginia and located in Greene Co. in the fall of 1845; then in the spring of 1846 removed to this county and resided till 1854. He went to Wisconsin and lived there two and a half years, then returned to Champaign Co. and located near Kennard, residing there till April, 1864. He bought and located, where he now lives, sixteen years ago. Has 250 acres of excellent land, all under fine cultivation, with good buildings and improvements, constituting a very beautiful home and residence. He was married, June 15, 1848, to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of John and Rebecca Osborn, natives of Kentucky. They have nine children, all living—Rebecca, Mattie, Adeline, Irvin, Ora, Sarah Elizabeth, Sidney, Fannie and Frank (twins). In 1845, when Mr. Garard came to this county, he was possessed of a horse, saddle and bridle, and a suit of clothes. Now he is worth many thousand dollars, all made and accumulated by his own labor, industry and good management. He has the entire confidence of the community in which he lives; has held the office of Township Trustee for several years, and has been asked to run for many of the offices of his township and county, but refuses, preferring to quietly attend to his own business and enjoy the pleasures of his home and family. His life is an example of unselfishness, uprightness and prosperity.

BENJAMIN W. GEHMAN, farmer and minister; P. O. King's Creek. Among the prominent farmers and citizens of Salem Township, we here record the name of Benjamin W. Gehman, who was born in Berks Co., Penn., Jan. 9, 1820; is a son of Benjamin and Magdaline (Weaver) Gehman, natives of Lancaster Co., Penn. The grandfather, Benjamin Gehman, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1741, and, when about 9 years of age, or in 1750, came to America, locating in Lancaster Co., Penn., where he resided till his death. Benjamin, the father of our subject, was raised to farm labor, remaining with his father till he grew to maturity; in 1809, was married to Magdaline Weaver, and, in 1813, located in Berks Co., having bought a farm which, in its geographical position, lay in three counties—Lancaster, Chester and Berks—the residence being in the latter county. The house was built in 1774, and occupied as a kind of block-house and fortification during the wars and Indian troubles. The stone walls were three feet thick; very small windows, and doors made of two thicknesses of inch oak plank, and barred and bolted together in such manner as to constitute them almost impregnable from without; and in this house our subject was born and passed his childhood days, till about 14 years of age, when his father sold the homestead part of the farm, reserving that portion located in Lancaster Co., where he erected buildings and spent the remainder of his life, in the quiet enjoyment of the comforts and conveniences which his own labor and industry had acquired; and, in honor to him, we may add, that when he bought this farm, which was during the war troubles of 1812, many of his friends and neighbors predicted he could never pay for it, but his energy, industry and good management were sufficient for the occasion and he went safely through, and his last days were passed in comfort and plenty. They were parents of

nine children, six daughters and three sons, of whom seven now survive—Frances, now Mrs. Mast, living in Pennsylvania; Nancy, now Mrs. Mast, of Iowa; Magdaline, now Mrs. Zook, of Olney, Ill.; Catharine, now Mrs. Frescoln, of McLean Co., Ill.; Isaac, unmarried; Benjamin W., and Joseph, who is married, and residing in Indiana; two daughters deceased—Elizabeth, who married William Walton, had a large family, thirteen children, eleven now living. Mr. Walton died in 1846, and his wife about two years later; and Mary, who married Josiah F. Kanaga, who lives in Kansas, and who had six children, now living—she died about six years ago. Our subject was raised to farm labor, obtaining but a limited education under the few facilities presented to him in that early day. There being no railroads in that day, transportations were all made by teams, and our subject, before 11 years of age, was employed as a teamster and followed this business till 18 years of age; was then presented with a horse by his father. About this time, a call was made from the United States Government for a company to start from Iowa to explore and lay out an overland route to Oregon, and Mr. Gehman concluded to join the company, and started for Iowa, riding the entire distance on horseback, but after his arrival the matter fell through, for want of a sufficient number of men to make it safe to proceed with the undertaking. Mr. Gehman then traveled through several of the Western States on a tour of observation, making the entire tour of 4,000 miles on horseback, and returned to Pennsylvania to his father, where he remained until 22 years of a age.

In August, 1842, was married to Elizabeth Morris and started for the West, the objective point being Iowa, but on arriving in Champaign Co., at Mr. Zook's, his brother-in-law, his wife was taken very sick, and a consultation of physicians was held, and her life nearly despaired of, but she finally recovered. In the meantime, by the influence of his friends, he was induced to purchase and locate upon the place where he now resides. This farm of 200 acres he purchased of Rev. George W. Walker, a noted itinerant of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that day, paying $11 per acre; here Mr. Gehman has resided ever since, a period of thirty-seven years. To this possession he has at various times added, by purchase, till now he owns over 500 acres of some of the best land of Champaign Co. Mr. Gehman has lived a life of great activity, and his industry and labor have been rewarded by an abundant success, and, in all his business relations with the community, he has maintained the strictest integrity, and, probably, none stand in higher esteem or possessing the respect of the entire community than he. Religiously, Mr. Gehman's life is full of interest and usefulness. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church Jan. 18, 1836; was licensed to exhort, in August, 1840, in Morgantown, Penn.; and licensed as a preacher in 1848, and ordained in 1856, at Ripley, Ohio, by Bishop Ames, since which time he has continued constantly in the work and service of his master. He has experienced much joy and comfort in his great Christian work; has been the means of building and organizing two churches—one at Kennard, called "Forbus Chapel," and the "Local Preacher's Chapel," three and a half miles northeast of Urbana—besides great work done in other places. During his ministry, he has had the pleasure to extend the hand of fellowship to over two hundred persons. One remarkable incident in his work worthy of record here, was the conversion of Mrs. Higbee from the Roman Catholic faith to Protestantism. At the funeral of her first-born child, Mr. Gehman preached from the text: "It cannot come to me, but I can go to it." From this day her mind became awakened and she was converted, and has since been a very active and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

We will now close the imperfect sketch of Mr. Gehman's eventful and useful life, desiring that he may at the last great day receive his crown, with "many stars of rejoicing." Mr. Gehman and wife have four children—Ella M., Anna M., Benjamin Franklin and William M.; Ella and Franklin now reside in Kansas. Mrs. Gehman died Jan. 31, 1876. She was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, with great moral and Christian worth. On May 23, 1878, he was married to Helena Brown, a sister of Dr. J. C. Brown, of Urbana. She is a native of Champaign Co., and was born Jan. 1 1836.

WILLIAM B. GEST, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Mingo: born in Greene Co., Ohio, Oct. 28, 1825; is a son of Jeremiah and Pamelia Gest, natives of New Jersey, who were early settlers of Ohio, locating in Greene Co. about 1815. He spent his life here, and was engaged in the mercantile trade for many years, and also in the milling business. In the latter part of his life he retired to his farm near Bellbrook, where he died in March, 1879. His wife is still living at Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Gest was a very prominent and active business man; carried on an extensive trade, and, although in the panic of 1837, he felt the pressure and suffered some from its effects, yet his tact and energy carried him safely through, and he was very successful through life and accumulated a large amount of property. They were parents of seven children, four of whom now survive—Sarah Ann, Mary Jane, William B. and Truman B. Joseph G., a deceased son, was a thoroughly educated man, a lawyer by profession, and became a very prominent man in Greene Co., representing that county in the State Legislature for four years. He was one of the originators and organizers of the State Board of Agriculture, and was its Secretary for many years. Our subject became a resident of Champaign Co. in the fall of 1848, locating upon a piece of land adjoining his present farm on the south, residing there nineteen years. Then bought the farm upon which he now resides, built a fine farm residence, and has a beautiful place, with good improvements. The two farms embrace 200 acres of land. He was married, Nov. 9, 1848, to Miss Matilda, daughter of Abner and Matilda Park, natives of New Jersey. They have had five children; four now survive—Sarah Augusta, Laura Florence, Truman B. and Isabel. Mr. Gest has never held or sought office, preferring a business life; he has, in former years, dealt extensively in grain, but is now giving his main attention to farming and raising and dealing in stock.

JOHN GORDON, capitalist, Urbana; born in Ireland Nov. 1, 1798; is a son of John and Jane (Hall) Gordon, natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. They were parents of seven children, two of whom survive—John and Lillie, now Mrs. John Campbell, of County Tyrone, Ireland. Mr. Gordon emigrated to America in 1819, then 21 years of age, and located in Chester Co., Penn., where he was married, March 16, 1826, to Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel McCaughey. Mr. Gordon was a cotton manufacturer by trade, and followed that business in Chester Co. several years; then entered upon the mercantile trade at Churchtown, Lancaster Co., which he followed twenty-three years; he lived in Chester Co. for three years, then sold out and located in Champaign Co., Ohio, on the farm where he has since resided. When Mr. Gordon came to America he was a poor man. By diligent work at his trade, he acquired means enough to commence in his mercantile career. In this business he accumulated money rapidly, being a shrewd buyer, and, by watching his opportunities, he was able to buy goods low and sell at a great profit. During the many years he was in trade, he amassed quite a fortune. At this time there came into circulation "shin-plaster" money of uncertain value, and Mr. Gordon very wisely concluded to sell out and quit business, which he did; and, in 1847, came West and bought the farm where he now lives. He has 240 acres of land, 200 acres of which are in cultivation, with good improvements, being one of the best farms in Salem Township, and a beautiful home and residence. His wife died June 2, 1854. On Nov. 13, 1855, he married Mrs. Margaret Jane Withrow, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Park) McClellan. We have here the history of one whose life has been one of very remarkable success and prosperity, and is a striking example of what can be accomplished by industry and a thorough devotion to business, with shrewd, good management.

PHILIP W. GUNCKEL, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, May 20, 1828; is a son of Philip and Mary E. (Locke) Gunckel. he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Maryland, the ancestry being originally from Germany. Philip was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., and emigrated to Ohio with his father, the late Judge Philip Gunckel, in 1804, locating in Germantown, Montgomery Co., then a small settlement. Judge Gunckel built a mill on Twin Creek, and established a store in the

village, the mercantile trade being carried on under the firm name of Philip Gunckel & Son. Philip remained in the store as clerk for several years. In 1812, he entered the United States service, enlisting in the company of his brother, Capt. Michael Gunckel; he was chosen Orderly Sergeant, and the company was ordered to Ft. Greenville, and, although not brought into active service against the Indians, yet they saw some rough service on the frontier. After his term of service expired, he resumed his place in the store, where he continued till he started in business for himself. He was married in 1819; issue, thirteen children, nine now survive—William F., Mary Ann, Catharine, Philip W., Elizabeth, Jane, Ella, Charles and Louisa. The mother died March 25, 1876, in the 75th year of her age; the father died some four or five years previous. He was noted for his genial nature and his hospitality. In early days, his house was a welcome home for Methodist preachers, he and wife being members of that denomination. Our subject, at 17 years of age, left home to learn the cabinet-making business, which he followed about five years; then followed the photographing business three years. Was married, Oct. 6, 1853, to Mary Ann, daughter of Dr. Caleb H. and Mary Ann Jones, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Kentucky; issue, eight children, of whom five now survive—Frank C., Harry W., Addie M., Ida Jane and Pearl L. Mr. Gunckel, after his marriage, followed the mercantile trade in Middleton, Butler Co., Ohio, for six years, doing a very prosperous business; but, on account of failing health, he sold out, and bought and located upon the place where he now resides, where he has engaged in the more healthy business of farming pursuits. He has 90 acres of fine land, in good cultivation, with excellent buildings and improvements, and is beautifully located on an elevation, where he has a fine view of the surrounding country. His farm is located two and one-half miles northeast of Urbana. Mr. Gunckel is a champion of free trade and sailors' rights, and, politically, has been claimed by both parties. But, however he may vote from time to time, he claims the privilege to talk and write upon every political question independently, and is often found giving some of the principles of each party the "go by," aiming to brush away the cobwebs of fiction wherever he finds them. Mr. Gunckel, though in early life engaged in mercantile trade, has been a practical farmer for twenty years, and, while practical, he is also theoretical, having studied and become conversant with it as a science, for to rightly understand farming requires scientific knowledge. Mr. Gunckel, possessing largely of this knowledge, has tried to impart it to the agricultural community through the avenues of the various agricultural socities and through his contributions to agricultural and county papers, he having been a regular and extensive contributor to such papers for many years. He was a member of the Champaign County Agricultural Society two years, and was a delegate from this county to the S. W. Agricultural Society, held first at London, Madison Co., and next at Urbana. Mr. Gunckel is a very sociable gentleman, of pleasing address and manners, an agreeable neighbor and a good citizen.

WILLIAM HALLER, farmer; P. O. King's Creek; was born in Mason Co., Ky., Aug. 5, 1801; is a son of John and Mary (Allen) Haller—he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Virginia; they removed to Kentucky when quite young, and there became acquainted and married; they had six children, our subject being the only surviving child; the mother died in Kentucky Jan. 10, 1810. In October, 1812, the father, with his children, removed to Champaign Co., and, locating in Urbana; followed his trade—that of a blacksmith—till March, 1814, when he located upon a farm in Mad River Township. In the same year, he was married to Mrs. Mary Weaver, daughter of Archibald McKinley, a native of Kentucky, by whom he had seven children, five supposed to be living—Julian, Mary, Lucinda, Milton and Raper. Mr. Haller carried on blacksmithing in connection with farming during his life; he died in the summer of 1836, aged 64 years. Our subject was brought up to the same trade as his father, and was married, March 31, 1825, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Kenton) Arrowsmith, he a native of Maryland, and she of Virginia, and a niece of Simon Kenton, of pioneer fame; by this union they had three children, two now living—John

and Benjamin; Mrs. Haller died Aug. 3, 1835. Mr. Haller married, for his second wife, June 15, 1836, Jane Arrowsmith, a sister of his first wife; they had two children —Sarah Ann and Lavinia; his second wife died Aug. 24, 1851. His third wife, Myrtilla W., daughter of Aquilla and Susanna Bishop, he married Jan. 18, 1855; they had one child—William A. Mr. Haller resided in Mad River Township till 1851, then bought 200 acres of land in Urbana Township and lived there eleven years, and finally removed to Salem Township, his present locality. Mr. Haller's life has been one of labor, industry and usefulness, and has been crowned with success; he acquired a good competency; has given his children a good start in life, and has an ample sufficiency left for himself. He has been a free supporter of schools and churches, and an active Christian man, having been, for some sixty years, a local preacher in the M. E. Church; he was converted at the age of 9 years, before leaving Kentucky, and, after his emigration to Ohio, at the age of 13 years, he joined the M. E. Church, under the labors of Rev. Robert W. Finley; at 19 years of age, he was licensed as an exhorter, and, three years later, as a minister. He is now 79 years of age, enjoying good health, and without an ache or pain in his body; his remarkable health he claims to be due to his careful and temperate habits, having never allowed himself to get wet by exposure to rain; has never used intoxicating liquors or tobacco in any form, and never uttered an oath in his life. His record is one of remarkably exemplary habits, and is a worthy example to all future generations, and we feel that its record here will be of value long after he has passed from works to rewards.

ABRAHAM HERR, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Sept. 21, 1830; is a son of Abraham and Fanny (Rush) Herr, natives of Pennsylvania; they removed to Ohio in April, 1840, locating in Clark Co., and, in the fall of the same year, he bought and located upon the farm adjoining the one where our subject resides; here they lived and died; he died in February, 1863; his wife died in September, 1877; they had seven children grow up to maturity—Jacob, Abraham, Fanny, David, Elizabeth, Barbara and Benjamin; the latter is now deceased, dying with typhoid fever in the army, on Black River, Mississippi. Mr. Herr was a plain, quiet farmer, never holding or seeking office, but diligent and industrious, attending strictly to his own affairs, a good neighbor, and honored and respected by all who knew him. Our subject, brought up at home to farm labor, was married, March 18, 1852, to Nancy Maria, daughter of Harvey Bates; they had seven children, four now living—Nancy Jane, Charles E., Alma B. and Emma G. Mr. Herr located about four miles north of his present location, on a farm of his father's; he lived there four years, and then on another rented farm, near Lippincott's Station, where he stayed four years; he then bought and located upon his present excellent farm, owning, in all, 315 acres of land, the home place embracing 156 acres, with good buildings and improvements—constituting a beautiful home and farmer's residence. Mr. Herr has held the office of Township Trustee more than twenty years; is a popular man in his township, and, like his father before him, is highly respected. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, having been such since 1853.

MARK HIGBEE, farmer; P. O. Urbana; born in New Jersey Sept. 28, 1828; is a son of William and Hannah (Horn) Higbee, also natives of New Jersey. They became residents of this county about 1848, where he lived till his death. He died Aug. 8, 1877, aged 82 years. His wife is still living on the home place, aged 78 years. They were parents of twelve children. Nine now survive—John, Sarah Ann, Samuel, Mark, James, David, Hannahrett, Mary Elizabeth and Charles Henry. Our subject remained with his father till his marriage, March 7, 1852, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of David and Nora (Dwyer) Coleman, natives of Western Europe. By this marriage, they have had seven children. Five now survive—Nora, John W., Edmund E., Welford V. and David Franklin. After their marriage, they located upon the farm where they now live and have since resided. They own 191 acres of land in good cultivation, with fine buildings and improvements, constituting a beautiful home and residence. He and his

wife are members of the M. E. Church, he having been a member for fifteen years and she for twenty-four years.

JACOB HOOLEY, farmer; P. O. Kennard; born in Pennsylvania May 30, 1817; is a son of David and Catharine (Kaufman) Hooley, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandparents were also of Pennsylvania, but their ancestry were from Germany. David and wife resided in Pennsylvania till their death. They were farmers by occupation, and had seven children. Five now survive—Jacob, Mattie, John, Mary and David K. They were members of the Omish Mennonite Church during life. He died in 1828, aged 37. She died in 1876, aged 86 years. Our subject was only 11 years of age when his father died, and the care of the family devolved upon the mother, who kept the home place and raised her children. Jacob, the eldest son, at 15 years of age, took the principal management of the farm, and so continued till 23 years of age. On Feb. 20, 1840, he was married to Martha, daughter of David and Fanny Kaufman, natives of Pennsylvania. They had ten children, six of whom are now living—Levi, David K., Christopher, Samuel, Francis and Jonas. After their marriage, Mr. Hooley remained on the home place with his mother five years. In the spring of 1845, they emigrated to Ohio, locating in Salem Township, Champaign Co. They purchased a farm of 60 acres, which was a part of the Nathaniel Hunter tract of land. This he held three years. Sold it, and bought the Samples farm. This consisted of 147 acres, and, by his own labor and industry, he has, from time to time, added more land by purchase, until he owned 671 acres of land, mostly in good cultivation, with excellent improvements. He has been a very industrious man, and, by economy and good management, has prospered and accumulated a competency. Has given his children a good start in life. He has a fine home and residence, and is very comfortably fixed to spend the remainder of his days in peace and plenty. They are also members of the Omish Mennonite Church.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER, farmer; P. O. West Liberty, Logan Co.; born on the farm, "Forest Home," where he now resides, Nov. 1, 1825; is the son of John and Jane P. (Humphrey) Hunter. He is a native of Virginia, and she of Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Nathaniel, was a native of England or the north part of Ireland. The grandmother, Hester Ann (Porter), a native of North Ireland; emigrated to America near the close of the eighteenth century, settling in the State of Virginia. In 1811, they came to Ohio, bringing four sons and four daughters, and located in Madison Co., where they remained till 1814, when they removed to Champaign Co., having previously, or about 1812, bought a large tract of land embracing the same land upon which the grandson, Nathaniel, our subject, now lives. Here they located and spent the remainder of their life; being among the early pioneers and enduring the many hardships to which they were subject. John, the father of our subject, spent his whole life in this vicinity, and was identified with much of the early history of this settlement, helping build and organize the churches and schools of that early day. He was married in 1822; they had six children, three now survive—Nathaniel C., Washington C. and William H. The latter, during the war, raised a company of men and entered the 12th O. V. C.; was promoted to Major and served through the war. Soon after he went South and entered upon the work of raising cotton; he was very unsuccessful, losing all his property. He was elected Sheriff of the county, then Clerk of Court and Representative to the Legislature, and is now United States Commissioner at Montgomery, Ala. Washington C. is now in Michigan, an extensive fruit-grower. Mr. John Hunter was a man who gave but limited attention to political matters; was, however, a prominent man among the people, and held many offices of the township with fidelity and trust. He was a great and active worker in the M. E. Church, filling most of the important positions in the church up to the time of his death. He died Feb. 28, 1878; his wife died July 15, 1877. Our subject was married May 17, 1849, to Miss Helen M., daughter of Graham and Hannah (Cochran) Purdy, natives of Vermont. They had three children —John G., Albert L. and William P. Mr. Hunter first located upon the farm where

he now lives, remaining here about three years; then went to West Liberty, Logan Co., and entered upon the mercantile business, in which he continued about six years, doing a very successful trade. During this time he was a partner in building the first steam saw-mill and the first foundry ever in West Liberty; then he returned to his farm, "Forest Home," where he has since resided. He has a beautiful home, well improved, and is a successful farmer; has several other pieces of land, owning in all 385 acres of land. His wife died April 30, 1880, after a loved companionship of nearly thirty-one years. Mr. Hunter, though a very prominent man and farmer, never desired office, and, though sometimes forced to accept some township offices, yet generally avoids them as much as possible; but, like his father, he is a very active and prominent man in the M. E. Church, holding all the important positions therein, not for popularity, but from his love for and zeal in the Christian work. He is an earnest Sabbath-school worker, being a prominent pioneer organizer of Sabbath-schools throughout this section. He has also been an active supporter of free schools, and a great worker in promoting education. We can safely say that when Mr. Hunter's course of life is run, the community and the church will lose an ardent friend, an honored and faithful worker.

CHRISTIAN KAUFMAN, farmer; P. O. West Liberty, Logan Co.; born in Pennsylvania Nov. 27, 1821; son of David and Fanny (Yoder) Kaufman, natives of Pennsylvania; the grandparents were also natives of Pennsylvania. David and wife became residents of Champaign Co. in the fall of 1845, locating upon the farm where Christian now lives, and where he has resided ever since, having made a residence of thirty-five years. His wife died June 7, 1861. They had seven children, six now survive—Joseph, Martha, Christian, David, Jonathan and Solomon. Mr. Kaufman, when quite young, became identified with the Omish Mennonite Church, to whose faith and doctrines he has closely adhered all his life, being a substantial member of that denomination, and one of the organizers of their church in Salem Township. He is now 88 years of age, and is yet quite spry and active, enjoying good health. Our subject lived with his father till 22 years of age. He was married Jan. 7, 1844, to Mary, daughter of David and Catharine (King) Hooley, natives of Pennsylvania. They had twelve children, ten now survive—Catharine, Fannie, John, Melinda, David, Emma, Lizzie, Levi, Christian and Selina. In March, 1844, after their marriage, they emigrated to Ohio in a two-horse wagon, and located at West Liberty, Logan Co., after a tedious journey of seventeen days. They resided there two years, then bought a farm six miles northwest of West Liberty, where they lived till Feb. 15, 1859, when they located upon the farm where they now live and have since resided. In the home place, he has 76 acres of fine land in good cultivation with excellent improvements. He also owns 20 acres of timber two miles south, and a fine improved farm of 90 acres in Logan Co. Mr. Kaufman and family are members of the same church to which his father belongs, and is, like his father, firm in their faith and doctrines.

JAMES KENTON, farmer; P. O. Urbana; born in Champaign Co. Sept. 13, 1818; he is a son of William and Sarah (Covington) Kenton. He is a native of Maryland, and she probably of Kentucky, the paternal ancestry, as far as known, being natives of Maryland. William was left without a father when very young. His mother married again, and they became residents of Ohio, settling in Clark Co. among the early pioneers. He was a distant connection of Simon Kenton, of early pioneer fame, and what little education he obtained was through Simon's help. He spent his life in Clark, Champaign and Logan Cos., the greater portion in the latter county; there he died near West Liberty in 1840; his wife died several year previous, about 1824. They had four children, two now survive—James and Edward. Our subject left his home when only 10 years of age and commenced to seek his own way through life; he worked by the month here and there, as he could find opportunity; was for a time at a hotel, attending the stable; then in a grocery and saloon, where he remained till 15 years of age. He went into a dry goods store as clerk and remained till about 27 years of age; his father receiving all his earnings, except enough to clothe him, till 18 years of age, when he

bought of his father the balance of his time till his majority, paying his father $80 for the same. Up to this date, he had received very little education; after this date, he obtained three months' schooling, and then devoted himself to business. At 27 years of age, he entered upon the mercantile trade on his own account in Zanesfield, Logan Co., where he continued till 1858, then located in Urbana and opened trade in partnership with Oliver T. Cundiff, and thus continued till after the close of the war, when the firm was changed to Kenton & Rock. In about two years, Mr. Kenton sold out and came to his present location on the farm where he has resided most of the time since. During this career of business, Mr. Kenton, with no capital to commence with, has worked his own way, and by industry, economy and good management, accumulated a competency, and is now well situated to enjoy the balance of his life comfortably. He was married Sept. 25, 1844, to Bridget Jane, daughter of John and Jane (Vance) Taylor. They had five children, two now survive—Joseph T. and Oliver C. Mr. Kenton was Commissioner in Logan Co., and Postmaster in Zanesfield for several years; has been Township Trustee of this township one term. He is an example of industry and success, worthy of imitation by all young men. He has never since his marriage passed one day in idleness, but always finds something to do, something to give his attention to, which shall tell for the promotion of some worthy work or object of life. And thus has he won the confidence and respect of all who know him, and made his success in life.

EDWARD F. LEMEN, farmer; P. O. Urbana; born in this county Nov. 20, 1840; is a son of Thornton and Sarah (Hendricks) Lemen. He is a native of Virginia, and she of Kentucky. The paternal ancestry came from Ireland, and the maternal ancestry from Scotland. Thornton Lemen came to this county with his parents when about 6 years of age; was raised and brought up, lived and died, here in this county, being among the early settlers, locating probably about 1812. They had eight children, six now survive—John, Joseph, Caroline, Edward F., Orlando and Cyrus B. Our subject was with his father till 20 years of age; this brought him to the war period of our country, and he enlisted in the 66th O. V. I.; served about sixteen months, and was discharged and returned home, being disabled for military duty, by a wound from an accidental shot. He was married Dec. 31, 1868, to Miss Mary Frances, daughter of Joseph K. and Maria Funk. By this union they have had two children—Bertha May (deceased) and Charles Orlando. Mr. Lemen first located in Harrison Township, where he resided till the spring of 1879, when he came to his present location. He has 21 acres of excellent land, with good buildings and improvements. He was Trustee of Harrison Township four years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife of the Methodist. Politically, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM C. LONG, farmer; P. O. Urbana; born Jan. 17, 1834, on the farm where he now resides; is a son of James and Susannah (Cheney) Long, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Virginia, the grandfather also being a native of Pennsylvania, but removing to Kentucky when his son James was about 1 year old, where they lived about nine years. They went to Champaign Co. about 1805, locating on the northeast quarter of Sec. 2, now owned by John Garard, constituting him one of the early pioneers of this county. He resided on this farm a few years, then located upon the farm where our subject now lives. He was married Feb. 23, 1826, and had seven children; five now survive—Martha, Jonathan, William C., Temperance and Eliza. Mr. Long was first married to Martha Turner, by whom he had two children—Sarah and Mary (twins), Mary deceased. His first wife died about 1820. Mr. Long did a large amount of pioneer work in clearing up the farm, erecting buildings and making a home right from the wilderness. He never held or sought office to any extent, but was an energetic, hard-working pioneer farmer. He remained on this farm till his death, which occurred Sept. 17, 1862. His wife is still living with our subject upon the home place, and is now 77 years of age. She and her husband were active Methodists. Our subject has always resided upon the old home place. They have 500 acres of excellent land, of which 225 acres are in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements.

Mr. Long is Township Trustee, which office he has held for six years. Politically, he is a stanch Republican.

JOHN MAST, retired farmer; P. O. Urbana; born in Pennsylvania Oct. 29, 1793; is a son of Jacob and Barbara (Kenaga) Mast, natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather was a native of Switzerland, coming to America when about 10 years of age. He lived and died in Pennsylvania. Jacob and Barbara also lived and died in Pennsylvania, and were parents of seven children; three now survive—John, Isaac and Leah. Our subject, living with his father till his majority, was raised to farm labors, and married, Dec. 4, 1823, to Elizabeth, daughter of Eli and Mary Trego, natives of Pennsylvania. They had nine children; seven now survive—Phineas P., Miriam, Ann, Elizabeth, Joseph K., John Emery and Ephraim M. After their marriage, they resided in Pennsylvania about seven years, then went to Ohio, locating on the farm where he has since resided, having now made a residence here of half a century. When Mr. Mast came to this county, he had but little capital, but bought a quarter-section of land at $10 per acre, and went in debt to quite an extent for his land, farm implements and stock to begin farming. This was in the days when wheat, by hauling it over the mud roads to Dayton, would bring 33 cents per bushel. It took hard labor and close economy to get along, but he faithfully labored, and brought his land into good cultivation. The country improved, grain and produce brought better prices, and Mr. Mast prospered. He purchased more land, and his wealth increased till he became owner of 320 acres of land as good as can be found. His children grew to maturity, and he has apportioned to them the most of his land, reserving 65 acres for himself. He erected a fine, comfortable house, and is now residing there, retired from active labor to spend the balance of his life in quiet and rest. His children are all settled in life and doing well. The eldest son, P. P. Mast, of the firm of P. P. Mast & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, has built up an extensive business in the manufacture of agricultural implements, being known all over the country, and their machines and implements sold in nearly every State in the Union and many parts of Europe. This family is one of the early settlers of this county, and one whose life and labors stand prominent in the history and improvements of the county. Mr. Mast has been a popular man and a good neighbor; a kind of peacemaker, having been the means of compromising many difficulties between neighbors, and has always taken an active interest in churches and schools. He was School Director for forty-three years, a Class-leader in the M. E. Church fifty-four years, and Steward and Trustee for forty-eight years. His life has been one of labor and usefulness, and, when his labors are ended, the church and people will lose a faithful man.

JOSEPH K. MAST, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in this township and county March 30, 1834. Is a son of John and Elizabeth Mast. Mr. Mast has always remained upon the home place. He was married, Nov. 13, 1856, to Miss Catharine, daughter of John and Mary Eichholtz, natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers of this county. Mr. Eichholtz is a prominent and extensive farmer. Mr. Mast and wife are parents of ten children; eight now survive—Charles H., Joseph Frank, Emma, Altha, Lizzie, Cicero, Clara and Ivy. Mr. Mast owns a fine farm of ninety-six acres, in good cultivation, upon which he has erected a fine house, costing $6,500. It is elegantly finished, and contains steam apparatus for heating the whole house. The surroundings are all well improved, constituting a very beautiful home and residence. Mr. Mast is not a holder or seeker of office, but devotes himself exclusively to his farm business. He and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-six years; politically, he has been a Democrat.

J. EMERY MAST, farmer; P. O. King's Creek; was born in this township and county. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Trego) Mast, natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject remained with his father until his majority, when he was married, April 13, 1869, to Minerva J., daughter of Arnold and Sophia Stonebraker, natives of Maryland, settling in Ohio in 1832, and in Champaign Co. in 1840.

They were parents of three children—William T., Charles R. and Minerva Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Mast have had seven children; five now survive—Ellis Heber, Maria May, Lulu Grace, John Arnold and Clarence; the deceased were Willie E. and an infant without name. Mr. Mast, after his marriage, located upon his present farm, having bought seventy-eight acres from his father. He erected good buildings, and has excellent improvements and a very pleasant home, situated half a mile from the village of Kingston. Mr. Mast, although comparatively a young man, has a very fine situation and a good start in life. He has never held or sought office, preferring to quietly attend to his own business affairs and family, which he considers of more importance than office-seeking. Politically, he is a Democrat; religiously, a Methodist.

SIMON E. MORGAN, farmer, one and a half miles east of Kingston; P. O. King's Creek. The earlier family records having been lost or passed into the hands of other branches of the Morgan family, the first tangible record we have is that of Edward Morgan, who was born Dec. 16, 1736, in Wales. His mother's name was Lloyd. He emigrated to America (date unknown), and settled in Berkeley Co., Va.. In 1762, he married Susannah Taylor. The date of his death is unknown, but he was probably living at the time of the Revolutionary war, as his youngest child was born in August, 1775. He was a member of the Society of Friends, whose principles would forbid his taking an active part in that contest, and many of his descendants still adhere to those principles, opposed to war and slavery. Though living in the midst of slavery, neither he nor any of his family ever held property rights in a human being. He was the father of Elizabeth, Joseph, Mary, Mordecai, Rachel and Alsie. Of these, John was born Dec. 15, 1764. In 1780, when about 16 years of age, he left his home and settled in Ohio Co., near Wheeling, Va., where he passed through all the dangers and hardships of pioneer life. In 1789, he married Sarah Ewing, who was born May 9, 1769. He served for a time as Captain of a company of militia, but saw little service. He served eight consecutive years in the Virginia State Legislature, and was elected for the ninth. His seat was contested, and late in the session decided in his favor. The journey having to be made on horseback from Wheeling to Richmond in midwinter, he remained at home. By his marriage, they had ten children—Ruth, John M., Edward Lloyd, Maskell E., George V., Rachel, Susannah, Sarah A., Elizabeth G. and Lelina J. In 1813, by the representations of John Taylor, who had, some years previously, settled on King's Creek, in Salem Township, he determined to emigrate to Ohio, and in the fall of that year his son, Edward L., was sent out to examine the country, with instructions, if he thought proper, to locate a farm as the future home of the family. He was well pleased with the country, but found most of the best lands already entered. He finally selected fractional Sec. 3, Township 5, Range 12, and started for Cincinnati to make entry. On the way, he fell in with two travelers also bound for Cincinnati, and, in conversation, he ascertained one of them intended to enter the same tract. At night, they put up at the same inn, and, while his comrades were asleep, he quietly mounted his horse and pushed on night and day till he reached Cincinnati, and secured the papers entitling him to the land, and, as he stepped out of the office, met the two men, who, having become apprised of his departure at the inn, gave chase, arriving as above stated. Edward returned to Virginia and spent the winter. In the spring of 1814, he and his brother, M. E., came out to Ohio and raised a crop of corn in preparation for the coming of the family. These trips were made on horseback, fording every stream between the Ohio and King's Creek. About the 10th of September, John Morgan and family started for their new home in Ohio. A single wagon conveyed the family and effects, and one spare horse, upon which the women rode alternately. They were much delayed by high waters, and ran many risks in fording swollen streams. They arrived here Oct. 1, 1814, and settled temporarily a half-mile east of Kingston, in a house on the banks of King's Creek, near the present railroad bridge. Resided here two years, thence to their house previously erected upon their own land. This house stood on the hill south of the south branch of the creek, and about half a mile east of the residence of M. Stewart. This house was destroyed by

fire many years since. About seven years later, he built a house at the south side of the section, and moved into it, where he resided till his death, July 16, 1833. During his residence in this township, he served in various township offices. Was Justice of the Peace for many years. In this capacity, he used his great influence to discourage and prevent litigation, and many differences among neighbors, threatening long and vexatious lawsuits and bitterness of feeling, were, by his advice and efforts, amicably adjusted. His son, Edward Lloyd Morgan, was born Feb. 10, 1794, and came to Ohio, as above related. He married Susan Earsom, whose father had, in 1824, removed from Hampshire Co., Va., and settled on the northeast edge of Dugan Prairie, near the stone quarry. Soon after, Mr. Morgan moved to a log house which occupied the present site of the house erected by his son Simon E. in 1874, and here he resided during the remainder of his long and useful life. He died Feb. 23, 1875, aged 81 years, his wife having died Oct. 9, 1850. Without attempting an extended eulogy on his character, it may be proper to say that, among all the early settlers in this township, no one took a more active interest in the affairs of the township and county or excelled him in unselfish efforts to promote the best interests of his community, and perhaps no one held the confidence, respect and esteem of his fellow-pioneers to so great an extent as he. He was mainly a self-educated man. After coming to Ohio, he engaged in teaching school, his first being taught in a schoolhouse just west of the warehouse east of Kingston. This was about 1815 or 1816. He also did a great deal of surveying, with which science he was familiar, serving as County Surveyor for twelve years. In 1824, he was elected Representative to the Legislature, and again in 1832 and 1837. Served several years as Township Clerk, his first term being in 1817; also as Treasurer, and, later in life, many years as Justice, in which office he adopted the policy of his father, endeavoring to secure a peaceable and equitable adjustment of cases brought before him. It is said that his acceptance of the office was mainly that he might discourage litigation. His motto was "on earth peace, good will to men." He became a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 8, A., F. & A. M., early in its existence, and served as Master, and was always proud of his connection with that society. At the organization of King's Creek Lodge, No. 389, in 1866, he became its first Worshipful Master, continuing as such, by the united consent of his brethren, until, on account of age and infirmity, he asked to be relieved of its labors. Was also a member of Urbana Chapter, No. 34, R. A. M., but, being advanced in years, took no active part in its work. His life was an exemplification of the great principles he taught as a Mason—temperance, prudence, justice, etc., faith, hope and charity, the greatest of which is charity—all in the broad sense and meaning which Masonry attaches to them. Of a family of eight children (five sons and three daughters), only two survived him—Maskell E. and Simon E. The latter, the third child, was born Jan. 29, 1832. Though the primeval pioneer days were past before his birth, yet he has a distinct recollection of many hardships and deprivations of even those later days. He assisted in clearing and breaking up the greater part of the farm where he now lives. On Sept. 17, 1863, he married Martha A. Cowgill, born April 2, 1837, daughter of Henry and Anna (Marmon) Cowgill. Two years later, they located at their present place of residence. From the fall of 1852 to the fall of 1865, he was engaged principally in teaching in the common and graded schools of the county. He has always taken a leading interest in the educational affairs of his township. Was for many years a member of the Township Board of Education, and served several years as Township Clerk. In the spring of 1868, he was appointed Township Treasurer on the retirement of Henry Cowgill, who had held the office for more than thirty years, which office he still holds, having been elected each successive year. He has never sought nor asked for any office, believing that no office can confer honor on the possessor if obtained by self-seeking or otherwise than as a free gift of his constituents. Politically, Mr. Morgan has always been a Republican since the organization of that party. Is alive to the agricultural interests of the country, and zealous in the advocacy of all measures to promote the interests and welfare of the farming community. Has represented his township on the Board of Managers of the County Agricultural Society

several years. Took a leading part in the organization of the Ohio Swine Breeders' Association, and has been for many years a contributor to one or the other of the leading agricultural journals of the country. He, as his father was, is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and proud of his connection with it. Received the Blue Lodge degrees in Harmony Lodge, No. 8, in 1857, and the Chapter Degrees in Urbana Chapter, No. 34, the same year, and, later, the degrees of Royal and Select Master in the Council at Springfield. Has served one or the other of the Masonic bodies in official capacity continuously, except one year, since the fall of 1857. In the fall of 1865, was elected High Priest of Urbana Chapter, and served two terms. On Oct. 13, 1866, was anointed the "Holy Order of High Priesthood" at Toledo, Ohio, by Grand H. P. George, Rex. Is now a member and Secretary of King's Creek Lodge, No. 389, which office he has held a greater part of the time since its organization, in 1866. Of his six children, but one is now living—Arthur L., born Sept. 19, 1867.

EDWARD M. MORGAN, farmer; P. O. King's Creek; born on the farm where he now resides, June 19, 1839; is a son of George V. and Christenia (Earsom) Morgan, natives of Virginia. George V. became a resident of Champaign Co. about 1814, locating on the farm where Edward now lives, being a part of the section originally entered by the grandfather, as described in the sketch of Simon Morgan, in this work. Here he spent his life. He was married May 15, 1831, and had four children, one only, our subject, now surviving. Mr. Morgan, being one of the early pioneers and a prominent man, took an active part in the organization and administration of the affairs of his township and county. He died Feb. 5, 1849; his wife died Feb. 5, 1863. Our subject was only 10 years of age at the time of his father's death, but remained with his mother on the home farm till he grew to maturity. He was married, Aug. 28, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Catharine Walters, natives of Virginia. They have had two children—Charles Forest, living, and Albert Hugh, deceased. Mr. Morgan has always resided upon the homestead place, where he has 120 acres of excellent land, with fine buildings and improvements, constituting a beautiful home and farmer's residence. This place has now been in possession of the Morgan family for sixty-six years. Mr. Morgan is P. M. of King's Creek Lodge of A., F. & A. M., and a member of Urbana Chapter, No. 39, R. A. M., and Rapier Commandery No. 19, K. T. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is now a candidate for County Commissioner, and is spoken of in the following commendable manner by the *Champaign Democrat:* "There is no better man in Champaign County than E. M. Morgan. A man of good judgment, strict integrity, capable for any position where decision of character is required, he would make a first-class Commissioner. We know we speak the mind of every individual who knows him when we say that the affairs of the county would be carefully and judiciously looked after, in the election of Mr. Morgan as a member of the Board of Commissioners."

ABEL NORTH, farmer; P. O. Kennard; born in Champaign Co., July 26, 1832; is a son of Lyman and Lucy (Cowle) North, natives of Connecticut. The paternal grandfather, Abel, is supposed to have been from England; both he and the maternal grandfather were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Lyman came West to Ohio and located at Cincinnati in 1815, and worked at his trade—that of a cabinet and furniture maker—one year. He returned to Connecticut, and, with his family, came back to Ohio and located in Greene Co. He entered the employ of Read & Watson, and superintended their manufactory one year. In 1817, he moved into Champaign Co., and bought and located upon the farm upon which our subject was born. He opened his farm right from the woods, lived in his log cabin four years, and then erected a brick house, which is still standing on the farm and in quite good condition. He lived, and died on this farm Dec. 21, 1860; his wife died Aug. 25, 1876. They had twelve children; eight now survive—Sallie W., John, Lucy Ann, William, Orrin, Abel, Mary Jane and Edward. Mr. North, in connection with opening out his farm and making a home, carried on his trade, manufacturing most of the furniture used in that day in

the several counties near him, and made most of the coffins for the dead. The coffin which inclosed the remains of Simon Kenton, of pioneer fame, was made by Mr. North. He continued his trade some twenty years. As an early pioneer, he saw many hardships, but prospered well and became the owner of some 300 acres of land and was very comfortably situated at the time of his death. Our subject, who had remained with his father till maturity, was married, Aug. 24, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham and Fanny Herr, by whom he has had ten children; seven now living—Mary Frances, Lucy Jane, Adelaide, Charles L., Cora Barbara, William Franklin and Birdie Muzett. After his marriage he rented the farm upon which he now lives, also some adjoining land, and went to farming in earnest; he has continued farming all his life, and, in connection, has dealt extensively in stock. His life and labors have been crowned with success; he owns 340 acres of excellent land, constituting three different farms, and has erected good buildings on his home place, with fine improvements, having a beautiful home and residence. He has never held or sought office, preferring to attend strictly to his own business. He is a man highly honored and respected by all who know him. He is a strong Baptist in faith, and has been an active member of the church for nearly thirty years.

A. B. PEARCE, M. D., physician, King's Creek; born in this county Oct. 8, 1836; is a son of Harvey and Beulah (Barrett) Pearce, natives of Champaign Co., he being the first white child born in Urbana; born in 1802. The paternal grandfather was a native of Virginia, the maternal grandfather of Kentucky. Harvey and wife were parents of eight children; five now survive—Henry C., Lucas E., Abner B., John W. and Richard S. Our subject remained with his father, occupied at farm labor till he arrived at maturity, receiving his principal education at the schools of Urbana. In the winter of 1856, he taught his first school; then in the summer attended school and prosecuted his studies. This course he continued for five or six years, teaching school winters, and prosecuting his studies through the summer, during which time he had decided to take as his profession, the practice of medicine, and consequently shaped his course of study accordingly, devoting considerable time to the reading of medicine while teaching. In the winters of 1861 and 1862, he attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; then took a course at the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, in the winters of 1862 and 1863, graduating in the spring of 1863; then located in practice with his brother, in Mutual, Union Township, till 1864, when he enlisted in the 100 days' service, filling the position of Assistant Surgeon in the 134th O. V. I. At the expiration of his term of service, he returned and located in Kingston, and there carried on the practice of medicine and surgery, where he has continued to the present time. The Doctor has built up a good practice, and has during his stay here enjoyed the confidence of the people, and received in return a good remuneration. As he is thoroughly qualified by a preparatory course of study and practice in the army, especially in the branch of surgery, there is no reason why he should not be successful and enjoy the confidence of the public. He was married Sept. 17, 1867, to Miss Ella, daughter of Jacob H. and Elizabeth Shepherd. They have had four children; three now survive—Carrie Effie, Minnie May and Mattie Leila.

JOHN F. RETTBERG, general merchant, King's Creek; born in the State of Brunswick, Germany, Feb. 25, 1833; is a son of J. Frederick and Angelina Rettberg, who lived and died in Germany. They were parents of five children, three now living—Ernest, Hannah and John F.; two deceased—Henry and William E. The latter came to America in 1859, and at the beginning of the rebellion in 1861, enlisted in the defense of our country in the 1st O. V. Light Artillery, Battery M; was in Rosecrans' army of the Cumberland, and was killed at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, his life being thus early sacrificed for the country so recently adopted by him, and in which he had not yet become naturalized. He was certainly a strong example of self-sacrifice for patriotism and love of law and liberty. His remains now rest in the Oakdale Cemetery at Urbana; his brother, his only relative in this country, procured

his remains and had them properly interred in this beautiful resting-place for the dead. Our subject emigrated to America in the summer of 1854, and located at Urbana, and engaged in gardening for Col. John H. James, with whom he remained most of the time for two years. Then was employed as salesman in F. Houston & Co.'s grocery, where he continued about eighteen months. He opened a store on his own account in Powhatan, Urbana Township, and carried on trade some sixteen months, but finally located in Kingston, at his present place of business, and has been in trade here now for more than twenty years. When Mr. Rettberg landed in Urbana, he was possessed of a $5 gold piece; this was his capital. Now he has a large stock of goods, and a fine property, owning his store building, and a handsome dwelling house; also some city property in Olney, Ill. Mr. Rettberg has accumulated this property by his own industry and close attention to business; has built up and established a good trade, and by the improving times and financial condition of our country, his business improves. He has always dealt honestly with the people, which has won their confidence and given him a popularity among his customers. In 1878, Mr. Rettberg was elected Township Clerk, which position he still holds. He was united in marriage, Feb. 17, 1859, to Miss Sarah W., daughter of William and Margaret Wharton, natives of Maryland. As the issue of this union, they have had five children, three now living—Mary B., Laura and Anna; deceased—Edward and Ralston.

JAMES SIMPSON, farmer; P. O. Urbana; born in Pennsylvania April 20, 1808; is a son of David and Mary (Anderson) Simpson, natives of Ireland. David came to America in 1792, resided in Pennsylvania till about 1800, and returned to Ireland. He was back and forth across the ocean some seven or eight times engaged in trade, shipping merchandise from one country to the other, by which he accumulated quite an amount of money. Some of his trips proved disastrous, and he lost money to some extent. He finally located in Chester Co., Penn., then in Lancaster Co., where he lived till his death, Dec. 8, 1850; his wife died Aug. 31, 1870. They were parents of five children; two now survive—James and John. Our subject, James Simpson, remained mostly with his father till May, 1846, when he became a resident of Champaign Co., and located upon the farm where he now lives. He was married in November, 1845, to Miss Esther, daughter of David and Nancy (Hunter) Robison, natives of Pennsylvania. They had eight children, five now living—Jane, Esther, Eliza, John and Samuel. Their ancestry were also natives of Ireland. Mr. Simpson has a fine farm of 60 acres, with good buildings and improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and have been such some forty-seven years; the ancestors for three or four generations, all were adherents of the same faith and church.

JAMES C. SMITH, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Urbana; born in Franklin Co., Penn., Jan. 4, 1813; is a son of James and Sarah (Donavan) Smith, natives of Pennsylvania; the paternal grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania; the maternal grandfather of Ireland. The father and family became residents of Ohio, locating one mile west of Urbana, in 1813, he having previously, in 1811, been here and entered land. He now commenced to make a farm and a home, where he spent the remainder of his life; he died in 1842; his wife died in 1848. They had a family of seven children, all being born in Pennsylvania; four now survive—Matilda, Frances Jane, Joseph W. and James C. Mr. Smith was a man of more than ordinary ability, and one who had the confidence of the people. He was Township Trustee many years, and was elected Associate Judge soon after locating here, which position he held many years. Our subject remained upon the home place with his father till his death, after which he kept the home farm, where he resided till 1875, when he located upon his present place, where he has since resided. He was married in April, 1835, to Miss Jane Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Thompson. They had seven children; three now survive—Sarah Elizabeth, Emma Adessa and Merrill. His wife died in December, 1846. Sept. 19, 1849, he married Nancy K. Thompson, a sister of his first wife. Mr. Smith

has 310 acres of good land, constituting a most beautiful stock farm, and he is giving especial attention to the buying and selling of stock. Mr. Smith, like his father, has the confidence of the public, but endeavors to avoid public office; has, however, been Township Trustee several years. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, he having been such for fifty years, and she for thirty years. He was Trustee of the church for forty years, and member of the Sessions thirty-eight years.

JACOB SNYDER, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in the State of New York Jan. 17, 1811; is a son of John and Elizabeth Snyder, natives of New York. The grandfather came from Germany when only a youth; the grandmother was a native of New York. John and Elizabeth resided in New York till their death; he died Feb. 14, 1848; she died in October, 1864; they were parents of four children—Mary, Jacob, Irenia and John. Mr. Snyder lived with his father till 30 years of age, and was married, Jan. 22, 1834, to Miss Catharine, a daughter of John and Hannah Cronkhite, natives of New York, the grandfather being a native of England, but came to this country when a child; Mr. and Mrs. Cronkhite were parents of one child—Catharine. Mr. Snyder and wife have had twelve children; six now survive—Orlando, John W., David N., Mary, De Witt C. and Edward C. After their marriage, they resided in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., till the fall of 1856, when they removed to Ohio and located in this township and county, and lived on a rented farm about one and a half years, then bought and located upon the farm where they now reside. They have 60 acres of good land, all in cultivation but 8 acres, and have good buildings and improvements. Two of their sons, John and David, went forth to battle for the defense of their country during the war of the rebellion, serving till honorably discharged. Mr. Snyder has never held or sought office, but has quietly and diligently followed his farm pursuits

MATTHEW STEWART, farmer; P. O. King's Creek; was born in this township and county Aug. 28, 1804; is a son of Matthew and Elizabeth Stewart—he a native of Ireland, emigrating to America when about 12 years of age; she was a native of Pennsylvania. The father landed in America about 1771, and became a settler of Champaign Co. in 1802, locating on the Dugan Prairie; in the spring of 1805, he located upon the farm where our subject now lives; here he resided till his death, May 5, 1850, his wife having died March 15, 1830. Mr. Stewart was one of the early pioneers of this county, settling here in the wilderness, among the Indians and wild beasts, witnessing and enduring all the dangers and hardships of a pioneer's life; they were parents of eleven children, ten growing up to maturity; three now survive—Eliza, Matthew and Eleanor. Our subject remained with his father till his death. He was married, March 21, 1830, to Miss Lucinda, daughter of John and Hannah Martin; they had nine children; eight now survive—Sarah, Samuel, William, Elizabeth, Hannah, Thomas, Charles and Eliza. Mr. Stewart resides upon the old home place, where he was raised from an infant of 6 months old; here he has a fine farm of 173 acres, with good improvements; he also owns other real estate to the amount of 347 acres, making the entire estate 520 acres; this has all been accumulated by his father and himself, from their own labor and industry. Mr. Stewart has ever been a leading and prominent man in this township; has been Township Trustee for many years, and a Justice of the Peace fifteen years. He lost his wife by death Nov. 5, 1879.

WILLIAM L. STOKES, farmer; P. O. Mingo; was born on the farm where he now resides Nov. 10, 1846; is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Thomas) Stokes—he a native of Virginia, born in 1806, and she a native of this county. Samuel emigrated from Virginia and located in this county about 1829; after his marriage, he lived about two years near Cabletown, then located upon the farm where William now resides; here he lived till his death, Nov. 21, 1879; his wife died about 1850; they were parents of seven children; three now survive—John, Mary and William. Mr. Stokes married, for his second wife, Jane Baker, who is still living, residing now in North Lewisburg, this county. Our subject was with his father till his death, and still remains upon the old home place, which has now been in possession of the Stokes family nearly half a

century. Mr. Stokes was married, Jan. 1, 1869, to Miss Margaret, daughter of William and Elizabeth Petty, who were natives of this county; they had six children—Fanny, Laura, Samuel, Mary, Sallie and Andrew Jackson. They have a fine farm of 85 acres, with good buildings and improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence.

ARNOLD T. STONEBRAKER, miller; P. O. King's Creek; born in Maryland March 6, 1811, is a son of John and Mary (Kellinberger) Stonebraker; he was born in Maryland, and she in Pennsylvania, the grandfathers being natives of Germany. John and Mary were parents of six children, all deceased but our subject. The parents spent their lives in Virginia and Maryland; he was a miller by trade, which he followed many years; also carried on farming a number of years in connection with milling. His wife died in Virginia about 1826; he died in Maryland Dec. 6, 1854, nearly 76 years of age. Our subject lived with his father until 22 years of age, becoming thoroughly acquainted with his father's trade. He emigrated to Ohio, and located in Wayne Co., at Wooster, Dec. 8, 1832, and followed his trade two years; then went back to Maryland and lived two years; removed to Pickaway Co., Ohio, residing there till 1840, and finally went to Champaign Co., where he has since resided. He followed milling till 1865, when, his health failing, he retired from business, and lived in Miami and Montgomery Cos. two years, then located in Kingston, this township, where he has since resided. Politically, he is a Democrat. Religiously, he is of the Catholic faith.

RICHARD C. TALBOTT, farmer; P. O. Urbana; born in Greene Co., Ohio, Sept. 30, 1818; is a son of Josiah G. and Ann (Forsythe) Talbott; he a native of Kentucky, and she of Michigan, the paternal grandfather being from Maryland. Josiah and his brother Richard were officers in the regular army during the war of 1812, and soon after the war Josiah became a resident of Greene Co., Ohio, locating at Xenia, where he followed the hat manufacturing business some seven or eight years. Thence, went to Urbana in 1823, where he followed the same line of business till his death, about 1858; his wife died Aug. 3, 1875. They were parents of ten children; six now survive—Richard G., Elizabeth, Amanda, Sarah, Josiah and Mary. Our subject was with his father till 1845; he learned the same trade and business as his father, and, after his arrival at manhood, he became manager of the business, and so continued till the above date. He was married, May 21, 1845, to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of David and Mary Vance, he a native of Kentucky, and she of Pennsylvania. They had four children—three survive—Gertrude, James M. (deceased), Clara V. and Richard D. After his marriage, he continued his business in Urbana till January, 1850, when he removed to New York City and united himself with a firm in the wholesale hat, cap and fur trade, where they did business for twenty-two years; the firm name was Jennings, Read & Co., then Read, Bro. & Co., and, lastly, T. B. Read & Co. They did a very large and extensive business, their shipments reaching nearly every State in the Union and Mexico. They accumulated quite a competency. In 1864, they went out of business, and Mr. Talbott bought and located upon a farm of 200 acres, situated two miles northeast of Urbana, where he now resides. The Talbott family have a record of great prominence among the business and official men of the county. Decatur, the oldest brother of our subject, was Recorder of the county for sixteen years; was also Treasurer one term.

THOMAS TAYLOR (deceased); born in Virginia March 16, 1804; is a son of John and Catharine Taylor, natives of Virginia. They emigrated to Ohio and located in Union Township in 1804. In the spring of 1805, they removed to the place where his widow still resides, being among the early settlers of Salem Township. He bought the land from a Mr. Wood, who is supposed to have purchased it direct from the Government. Here they made their improvements, and lived and died. He died in 1825, his wife having died several years previous. They were parents of eleven children, all now deceased, except one, Blanchard, living in Iowa. Thomas Taylor, the subject of

this sketch, was only an infant 6 weeks old when brought to this county, consequently, he was raised and brought up, lived and died upon the old homestead farm. He was married, May 16, 1825, to Lucy, daughter of Job and Deborah Chamberlin, natives of Connecticut; Lucy was born in New York State July 29, 1804, the parents emigrating to New York State; thence to Indiana; thence to Ohio, and were among the first settlers of Findlay, Ohio, the town not then being even laid out; here they lived and died. Mr. Taylor and wife were the parents of nine children; eight now survive—Julian, Sarah J., Mary E., Rohanna C., Lucy E., Thomas Irvin, Daniel O., Sarepta L. and Job (deceased); all are married and settled in life, except Lucy, who is at home with her mother. Mr. Taylor gave his entire attention to farming and dealing in stock; never held or sought office, but was devoted to the interests of his business and family. He died Sept. 10, 1868. Mrs. Taylor, now 76 years of age, resides upon the old home place, which is carried on by a son and grandson. They have a fine farm of 200 acres, in excellent cultivation, with good buildings and improvements. The place has now been in the family of the Taylors for three-quarters of a century. Mrs. Taylor has been a member of the Baptist Church for twenty years.

WILLIAM V. TAYLOR, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in Harrison Township, Champaign Co., Aug. 12, 1839. Is a son of Joseph C. V. and Lucinda J. (Vanmeter) Taylor, natives of this county. The paternal and maternal grandparents were natives of Virginia. John, the grandfather, was one of the early pioneer settlers, and lived and died in this county. Joseph C. V. followed farming as an occupation, and spent his entire life in this county; he died in June, 1867. His wife is still living in this township, aged 64 years. They had six children, and all are living—William V., Henry V., John, James R., Jennie B. and Jacob S. Our subject remained on the farm with his father till his majority. During the war of the rebellion, in 1862, he enlisted in the 66th O. V. I., and served about three years, being wounded and discharged for disability. We need only to remark that it is well known to all readers of history that this regiment and army corps did much hard fighting, passing through many severely contested battles, sacrificing many lives. Mr. Taylor was married, June 5, 1872, to Miss Jane M., daughter of James C. and Jane Mary Smith. They had two children—Merrill S. and Fred (deceased). His wife died April 23, 1879. After his marriage, Mr. Taylor located in Urbana, where he lived about four years, during which time he was serving as County Treasurer; he was also Sheriff of the county from 1864 to 1868. At the expiration of his term as Treasurer, he located upon his farm, where he has since resided. He has 170 acres of fine land in good cultivation and pasturage, with good buildings and improvements.

JOSEPHUS THOMAS, farmer; P. O. Mingo; was born in this township Oct. 15, 1825. Is a son of John and Anna (Morris) Thomas. He was born in Maryland June 7, 1779, and she in Ohio Jan. 17, 1784. Josephus remained with his father until his majority, and was married Sept. 30, 1851, to Miss Jane J., daughter of William and Sarah Downs, natives of Pennsylvania, who were among the early settlers of this county, locating at Urbana about 1812. He was a Captain of the militia and drilled them for the war; was drafted, but procured a substitute. They were parents of twelve children; seven now survive—Eliza, Rachel, Huldah, Margaret, William, Jane and John. Mr. Downs was a blacksmith by trade and a most excellent mechanic; he built the first foundry, the first manufactory of plows, and the first manufactory of wagons and carriages ever erected in Urbana. He had a partner whose name was Perry; they carried on an extensive and prosperous business in that early day. Mr. Downs, being celebrated as an ingenious mechanic, received work from far and near from various parts of the State. He died June 10, 1852, 72 years of age. His wife died July 9, 1870, aged 86 years. Mr. Thomas and wife are parents of five children, four now living—Sarah V., Eugenia, Laura G. and Fannie. Mr. Thomas has always followed farming as an occupation although a carpenter by trade, and planned and framed his own buildings on the place. He bought and located upon a part of the old farm of

his father's, where he has always resided, to the present time. He owns seventy-nine acres of excellent land, with good buildings and improvements, constituting a fine home and residence.

IVAN B. THOMAS, farmer and grain-dealer; P. O. Kennard; was born on the farm where he now resides Jan. 30, 1832, and is a son of John and Mary Thomas; he a native of Maryland, and she of Pennsylvania. John emigrated to the Northwestern Territory, locating in what is now Ross Co., Ohio, about 1800, residing there till about 1809; then removed to this county upon the farm where Ivan now lives; there he lived, and died in 1851. His wife is still living on the old home place, now 81 years of age. They were parents of five children; two now survive—Ivan B. and F. Marion. Mr. John Thomas was first married to Anna Morris, of Southern Ohio, by whom he had thirteen children; four now survive—Ezekiel, Volney, William and Josephus. When he located here, he bought 360 acres of land from the original purchaser, with only a log cabin upon it with very little improvements, witnessing and experiencing many dangers and hardships of pioneer life, the Indians being their neighbors and wild beasts thick and plentiful. He was largely engaged in the frontier troubles with the Indians during the war of 1812; was a Colonel of the militia, and a prominent, active man in all public affairs of that day, holding many of the offices of the township. He was Justice of the Peace for thirty-three years, being a very energetic and useful man, and foremost among the most prominent of the early pioneers of the county. Our subject was with his father till his death, and was married, in February, 1875, to Miss Lucretia Burnett. They had three children—Edwin B., Robert P. and Mary B. Mr. Thomas has always remained upon the old home place. He and brother are now owners of 610 acres of land, and are also largely engaged in buying and shipping grain and stock, shipping last year 40,000 bushels of grain. Mr. Thomas, like his father, has been a prominent man in his community; was a commissioned officer in the militia; has been Township Trustee many years, and Justice of the Peace for nine years. The Thomas family have now lived upon this homestead place nearly three-quarters of a century.

JOHN K. THOMPSON, farmer; P. O. Urbana; born in Pennsylvania Dec. 25, 1818; is a son of John and Elizabeth (King) Thompson, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she a native of Ireland. This family are descendants of the old stock of Thompsons, who, when Scotland, Ireland and England were all brought under one government, would not submit to the British rule, and, rather than yield to it, left the country and sought a refuge in America. John and family became residents of Champaign Co. in 1819; bought land here and followed farming in this county during the remainder of his life. They were parents of eight children, seven now survive—Clarissa, Nancy, James K., John K., Thomas K., Samuel A. and Sarah Elizabeth; the first, third, sixth and seventh all now reside in Illinois; the balance reside in Champaign Co. Mr. Thompson held the office of Justice of the Peace for many years, and was a man of decided principles and character, having the general confidence of the community. He died in 1872 or 1873; his wife died in May, 1866. Our subject remained with his father upon the home place till his death. He was married, Jan. 24, 1855, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of John and Catharine King; he a native of Ireland, and she of Maryland. Mr. Thompson has always remained upon the homestead place, and has followed farming and dealing in stock. He owns 133 acres of land, mostly in cultivation, with good improvements.

THOMAS K. THOMPSON, farmer; P. O. Urbana; is a native of this county, born July 30, 1821; is a son of John and Elizabeth (King) Thompson; he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Ireland, her parents emigrating to America when she was 12 years of age, the paternal ancestry being originally from Scotland. John became a resident of Ohio, locating in this county, in Salem Township, in 1819, where he lived till his death; he died in 1872 or 1873; she died May, 1866. They had eight children; seven now survive—Clarissa, Nancy K., James K., John K., Thomas K., Samuel A. and Sarah Elizabeth; the deceased was Jane Mary. Mr. Thompson was a very

quiet and unassuming man, but had the entire confidence of the people. He was Township Clerk for many years, and Justice of the Peace for many years; he was always interested in all public improvements and the prosperity of schools and education. Our subject made his home with his father till his marriage, which event was celebrated in January, 1853. He married Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of Benjamin and Maria Johnson, natives of Virginia. They have had seven children; five now survive—Benjamin, John C., Edna, Sherman and Lorena. Mr. Thompson, after his marriage, located upon the place where he now resides, which his father took right in the woods in its wild state, when the deer were thick and plentiful; here he has lived to the present time, and now has a fine farm of 160 acres in good cultivation, with fine new buildings erected, constituting a pleasant home and residence; he also owns another farm of 111 acres, and 240 acres in Illinois. Mr. Thompson has always been a "home" man, as indicated by his life-long residence upon the same place. He has never sought office, but has been School Director and Land Appraiser; has always followed and given his undivided attention to his farm interests.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

PETER BLACK, farmer; P. O. Cable; born in Champaign Co., May 14, 1828. Is a son of Peter and Mary (Hughes) Black, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandfather Black was also a native of Pennsylvania. The grandparents, Hughes, were natives of Sweden. The Hughes family were among the early pioneers of this county. Peter and Mary were residents of Wayne Township the greater part of their lives. He died March, 1833; she died June 4, 1876, aged 80 years. They were parents of seven children; four now survive—Sarah, Hannah, Peter and Lydia. Our subject was five years of age when his father died, but the mother kept her family together and raised them to maturity. At 22 years of age, Mr. Black made a trip to Iowa to visit some relatives, remaining there through the winter, and March 9, 1851, married Miss Catharine, daughter of Samuel and Lucretia Felgan, natives of Pennsylvania. After his marriage, he returned with his wife and located upon the home place, where they lived several years, then went to Iowa and lived there about eighteen months, but returned to Champaign Co., and bought and located upon the farm where they now live and have resided twenty-three years. He has 400 acres of good land in fine cultivation, and excellent buildings and improvements, constituting a good home and residence. They have had nine children; eight now survive—Samuel F., Isaac F., Henry T., Granville, Mary Lucretia, Emma, Charles B. and Cora.

GEORGE B. BLACK, farmer; P. O. Mingo; born in this county July 13, 1844; is a son of Isaac H. and Elizabeth Black. He was born in this county, and she in Virginia. The grandparents were natives of Pennsylvania, and were among the earliest settlers of this county, locating here in the dense forests with Indians and wild beasts all around them; here they lived and died. Isaac was a resident of this county till his death, March 15, 1877. They were parents of thirteen children; six now survive—George B., Caroline E., Myra J., Jessie M., Flora B. and Sherman G. George B. was brought up on the farm and always remained at home, till the war of the rebellion. In July, 1862, he responded to his country's call and enlisted in the 66th O. V. I., and served his three years, received his discharge and returned home, having been in many hard-fought battles at Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Cedar Mountain, etc., and escaped without a wound. His brother, Peter M., was also in the war, enlisting in July, 1863, in the 12th Ohio Cavalry, Co. C. He was in the service about one year, when, in the fight with Morgan and his forces at Mt. Sterling, Ky., he was mortally wounded, and died July 25, 1864. George B. was married Dec. 25, 1872, to Miss Emma, daughter of Richard and Phœbe Stokes, natives of Virginia, and located in

this county in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Black have three children—Ada Florence, Oscar Eugene and Bertha Elizabeth. After his marriage, he located upon the farm of 57 acres, where he now lives and has good buildings and improvements, making a pleasant home. They are members of the P. M. Church.

HENRY C. BREEDLOVE, farmer; P. O. Mingo; born in Ross Co., Ohio, March 2, 1838; is a son of William and Margaret (Mitchell) Breedlove, natives of Virginia, and parents of twelve children; six only now living—James, William, Henry C., Elizabeth (now Mrs. Barr), David and Margaret (now Mrs. Brinon). One son, John, emigrated to California, and has not been heard from for over five years. Mr. Breedlove, being left an orphan by the death of his parents when only 9 years of age, was without a home, and lived here and there as he could get opportunity, till of age; he was, however, with his uncle a portion of the time, whose house he considered his home. On April 28, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary J., daughter of Thomas and Mary A. Stone, by which union they have two children—Effie S. and Thomas E. They first located on a rented farm in Salem Township, and lived two years; thence on two farms successively in Wayne Township, for three years; then bought and located upon the farm where he now is, and has since resided. He has 95 acres of excellent land, with good buildings, finely situated, on the north side of the Mingo Valley, of which he has a splendid view from his residence, constituting a beautiful home. Also owns 62 acres of good land in Union Co., Ohio. Mr. Breedlove has been a School Director for twelve years, and Township Trustee for three years. Mrs. Breedlove has been a member of the M. E. Church since twelve years of age, and Mr. Breedlove is now a probationary member. Their oldest daughter, Effie, is also connected with the same church.

EDWIN J. BROWN, farmer; P. O. Mingo; born in Virginia Sept. 14, 1829; is a son of Joel and Mary (Jolliffe) Brown; he was born in Virginia Jan. 30, 1794, and she Nov. 30, 1801. The grandfather, William Brown, was also a native of Virginia, the ancestry being originally of English descent. Joel and Mary emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in 1830, and located in this county upon the same farm on which Edwin now resides. Here he lived till the death of his wife, which occurred Jan. 15, 1874, since which he has lived with his children, being now in his 87th year. They were parents of eight children, three only now living—Cecelia, now Mrs. Hunt; Virginia, now Mrs. Carroll, living in Hartford City, Ind., and Edwin J. Our subject has always remained on the home place, and was united in marriage Sept. 2, 1852, with Miss Lydia Ann, daughter of Joseph and Ann Fell; he was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 25, 1793, and she Aug. 24, 1795. The result of this union was four children, two now living—Marshall R. and Robert Emmett. Mr. Brown lost his wife by death June 11, 1866. His second marriage was celebrated September, 1869, when he was united with Mrs. Catharine Hewlings, daughter of Josiah Garwood. They had one child—Franklin. His third marriage took place June 22, 1870, with Miss Theresa, born Nov. 18, 1846, a daughter of Andrew and Syrena Moffett; he being a native of Ireland, and she of Ohio, who were parents of two children—Theresa and Jacob H.; with his third wife, he has had two children, viz., Oscar E. (deceased) and Charles Melvin. Mr. Brown has a fine farm of 300 acres, which has now been in possession of the Brown family for half a century.

PATRICK A. CALLAHAN, druggist, Mingo; born in Logan Co., Ohio, Sept. 14, 1845; is a son of William and Jane (McDonald) Callahan; he was a native of Virginia, the paternal and maternal ancestry being from Ireland. William came with his parents from Virginia when about 6 years of age, and they located in Champaign Co., where his father lived and died. William followed agricultural pursuits most of his life. Soon after his marriage, in 1836, he removed to Logan Co., where he still resides, engaged in farming. They are parents of nine children, eight now living—James M., Ebenezer, Patrick A., Sarah (now Mrs. Higgins), Louisa (now Mrs. Tapp), and Rosa Ann (now Mrs. Robinson). Mr. Callahan, our subject, remained with his

father till about 26 years of age, engaged in agriculture and milling business, his father having carried on the milling business in connection with farming. Dec. 31, 1870, he was married to Miss Amanda, daughter of Henry and Edith Baldwin, natives of Madison Co., Ohio; they were parents of five children—Jane (now Mrs. Harriman), Amanda M., Louisa (now Mrs. Merritt), Francis and John. Mr. and Mrs. Callahan have four children—Lillian Leanna, Blanchie, Edith Jane and Percival. After Mr. Callahan's marriage, he followed the milling business in Union Co. for six years; thence went to Chicago in the butchering business for nearly two years; removed to Union Co., Ohio, and engaged in the lumber trade till December, 1879, when he located in Mingo, in the drug trade, at his present location. Mr. Callahan has the only drug store in the town, is having a very good trade, and, although recently located, will, by close attention to business and by his affable manners and careful conducting of the business, without doubt merit and obtain the patronage of the town and community.

THOMAS COWGILL, physician; P. O. Kennard. Soon after the emigration of William Penn to America, Ralph, Isaac and Henry Cowgill, brothers, came from Wales, their native country, and settled near Philadelphia, Penn. About the same time, four brothers, named Antrim, emigrated from Ireland and settled near the same place. One of these Antrim brothers soon became dissatisfied with the new country and returned to Ireland, and, in course of time, received the title of Lord Antrim. He died in Ireland, leaving an estate worth over $30,000,000, which, according to history, remains to this day in the Bank of England waiting for orders from the rightful heirs. From these two sets of brothers descended the subject of this notice. Thomas Cowgill, the father of our subject, was born in Frederick Co., Va., July 27, 1777, and died in Champaign Co., Ohio, Sept. 14, 1846. His wife was born in Stafford Co., Va., Sept. 16, 1780, and died in Champaign Co., Ohio, June 18, 1868. They raised to maturity eleven children, namely, Ann, Henry, Susannah, Daniel, Sarah, Thomas, Joseph, Levi, Lydia, John and Eli, of whom Ann, Henry, Susannah, Sarah, Joseph and Levi are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. C. were members of the Society of Friends during their whole life. The members of both families have generally been members of said society, or held to that faith since the settlement of their ancestors in America. The paternal grandmother of our subject was an eminent minister in the Society of Friends, and was related to Gen. George Washington. The Washington family frequently visited her at her home in Virginia, about one hundred years ago, claiming relationship with her. They also attended her meetings frequently. The parents of our subject were married in 1799, in Virginia, and in 1801 became residents of the Northwest Territory, locating in what is now Columbiana Co., Ohio. In the fall of 1817, they moved with their family to Champaign Co. Thomas, Jr., was then in his 6th year, and has resided here ever since, a period of sixty-three years. He spent several years in helping to clear the forest and make his father's farm, and has borne a full share of the hardships, trials and privations incident to settling a new country. Now, in his 69th year, he feels that he has lived a long life. He has enjoyed good health and the confidence of his fellow-men. He has been Surveyor of his adopted county, and has been a practicing physician for thirty-five years. His chief and best recommendation is that he has been a member of the Society of Friends during his entire life, and has never wavered from the true doctrine of that church. He recognizes the goodness of Divine Providence in directing his steps.

EZRA L. DEMPCY, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Cable; born in the State of Delaware June 3, 1831; is a son of Jefferson and Jane (Pritchard) Dempcy, natives of Pennsylvania. Jefferson removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio and located in this county about 1834, where he has resided forty-six years. His wife died June 20, 1865. They had eight children, six now living—Anna W., Ezra L., Isaac H., Marshall, Margaret and Mary M. At 19 years of age, Mr. Dempcy went to learn the carpenter trade; this he followed seven years, during which time he was occupied in several of the Southern and Western States. He was married, July 24, 1856, to Miss

Lucretia, daughter of Heaton and Lydia Pennington, natives of Pennsylvania. By this union they have seven children—Elmer H., Thomas E., Charles M., Florence L., Gertrude, Emma J. and Margaret E. They located upon the old Pennington farm, where they lived until 1875, when he traded this place for the farm where he now resides; he owns 205 acres of excellent land, constituting a fine grain and stock farm, with good, lasting springs of water, good buildings and improvements, and is very pleasantly located. This is the old homestead place known in the early history of this county as the Mason farm. In connection with farming, Mr. Dempcy is largely engaged dealing in stock, and proposes to make this his leading business. He has held the offices of Township Trustee and County Commissioner.

JARRARD R. DILLS, farmer; P. O. Cable; born in Union Township, this county, April 19, 1834; is a son of Samuel and Rachel M. (Stevenson) Dills, natives of Kentucky. The grandfather was a native of Germany; the grandmother, of New Jersey. The grandfather first settled in Kentucky, then in Warren Co., Ohio, and then in Champaign Co., locating in Union Township in 1808; here he lived and died. Samuel, after his marriage, located on a farm in the north part of Union Township, where he lived and died April 28, 1858, his wife dying in June, 1864. They were parents of eleven children, of whom seven now survive—John W., Susan, Harmon L., Joseph C., Jarrard R., Llewellyn G. and Richard S. Two of the sons, Samuel and Llewellyn, were in the war of the rebellion. Samuel, shortly after entering the army, was taken sick, and soon brought home a corpse. Llewellyn served through the war as a veteran soldier; was in many hard-fought battles, and returned safely home with his life, but lost his health, which he has never been able to regain. He is now a dentist, located at Greenville, Ohio, where he is doing a very good business. Our subject lives with his sister Susan upon a part of the old home place, where has now resided about eight years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. They have 96 acres of good land and a very pleasant home and residence.

VANE DIX, farmer; P. O. Mingo; was born Oct. 8, 1848, and is a son of Clark Dix. In February, 1864, at the age of 15 years, he enlisted in Co. I, 121st O. V. I.; was in the 2d Brigade, 2d Division and 14th Army Corps. Soon after he enlisted, was conveyed to the vicinity of Chattanooga, where he was drilled in army tactics. April 5th of the same year, broke camp and marched toward Atlanta. He participated in the battles of Ringgold, Ga., Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Burnt Hickory, Rome and Kenesaw Mountain. In the last named, he received a minie-ball in the left ankle, which laid him in the hospital for nearly one year. In February, 1865, he was discharged. Vane is the youngest soldier it has been our pleasure to write up, as he was only 15 years old when he enlisted. He afterward saw as much service as the best of them, and was always found in the front. In 1873, he was married to Sylvia Kenfield; they have had three children, two living, viz., Ada and Roy; one died in infancy. Mrs. Dix was born in June, 1854.

JOHN DONAVAN, of the firm of Donavan & Crisman (successors to Shaul & Donavan), general merchants, Cable. Prominent among the mercantile houses of Wayne Township is the large general store of Donavan & Crisman. John Donavan, the senior partner, was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Aug. 25, 1840, and is a son of Joseph and Harriet Donavan; he was a native of Maryland and she of Ohio. Joseph removed from Maryland to Ohio when 17 years of age, and resided in Licking Co. till 35 years of age, engaged in farming; removed to Franklin Co. and lived there till his death, Oct. 17, 1865. His wife is now living in this county, near West Liberty. They had twelve children; ten now survive—John, Henrietta, Mary Helm, Daniel G., Sarah Frances, Emma, Eliza A., Robert William, James B. and Joseph E. Mr. Donavan, the eldest of his father's family, was brought up to farm labor, which occupation he followed till 33 years of age. During his boyhood days, he received a good common-school education. Aug. 13, 1862, he enlisted in the 95th O. V. I., and served till the close of the war; was in many hard-fought battles—Richmond, Ky., Vicksburg and many others—escaping

without a wound, honorably discharged and returned home. In the fall of 1873, Mr. Donavan bought a half-interest with Mr. Shaul in his general store at Cable. Mr. Shaul had a well-established trade, having been in business for eighteen years. After the accession of Mr. Donavan, they largely increased their stock, enabling themselves to supply everything the trade should demand. By close attention to business, with best quality of goods and low prices, they won a trade second to none in the township. This partnership continued till April, 1880, when Mr. Shaul was succeeded by Mr. A. Crisman, of Columbus, Ohio. In this firm we see no reason why the same success and an increase of trade shall not follow their gentlemanly management. In quantity, quality and price of goods they can compare favorably with the larger towns. Mr. Donavan married, Dec. 22, 1872, Miss Alma, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah M. Beatty, he born in Delaware and she in Ohio, and are now residents of Urbana, Ohio. He is a retired farmer, 70 years of age.

CHARLES FOX, farmer; P. O. Urbana; born in Union Township, this county, May 13, 1838; is a son of Absalom and Margaret Fox, natives of Virginia, removing to Ohio in 1820, and locating in Union Township, where he followed agricultural pursuits till his death, Sept 16, 1869, his wife dying July 31, 1877. They were parents of eight children, four of whom are now living—Ivea D., Amos, Rebecca and Charles. Mr. Fox lived with his father till his death, and was married Dec. 18, 1873, to Miss Semantha, daughter of Martin M. and Margaret Dickinson, who were born and raised in Logan Co., Ohio. They were parents of five children—Semantha, Louisa, Adelia J., Cora V. and Rea. Mr. Fox and wife have three children—Absalom V., Martin D and Ralph. After Mr. Fox's marriage, he located on the old home place, where he farmed four years. In August, 1877, he removed to his present location, where he has since resided. In 1870, Mr. Fox was elected Infirmary Director, in which capacity he served six years. Mr. Absalom Fox was a very popular and public-spirited man; he was County Commissioner for fifteen years, and was serving in that office during the building of the now re-modeled court house.

WILLIAM E. FUSON, insurance agent; P. O. Cable; born near Spring Hills, Champaign Co., Ohio, Dec. 7, 1819. He was brought up on a farm, and availed himself of the school advantages of that early day, and became a fair scholar in the ordinary branches. In after years, he taught school with some success. He married Eleanor Keller, by whom he became the father of seven children—Martha, Frank S., Mary, Maggie (died Aug. 14, 1858, aged 4 months), George, Eva and Willie. Martha married William Kaign, and lives in Philadelphia; Frank S. married Nannie Hill, of North Lewisburg; he has attained prominence as an educator; is a member of the Board of Examiners of Teachers of Champaign Co., and Principal of the Mechanicsburg Union Schools; George died Sept. 8, 1863, at the age of 2 years; Eva married Ed O. Miller, and lives in Nebraska; Mary married Henry Black, of St. Paris. Mr. Fuson has lived a quiet life, never having been beyond the limits of his native State, till May, 1864, when, by the invitation of John Brough, Governor of Ohio, he, with nearly one hundred of his neighbors, comprising Co. F, of the 134th O. N. G., served for a term of four months at the front in Virginia and other States of the South, in defense of the country. Mr. Fuson, at the time of this call, was in the service of the General Government as a Revenue Collector, but chose to surrender his position in that department, that he might show his devotion by bearing arms. The command was first taken to Cumberland, Md.; after necessary drill and discipline, was ordered to Bermuda Hundred and placed on duty as a part of the forces commanded by Gen. B. F. Butler, in sight of Petersburg, Va. In this service, he endured the lot of a common soldier, facing danger in all the different forms incident to the service. He was at length assigned to the duty of overseeing the sick, and was finally taken sick himself; was sent to Point of Rocks, where he remained to the end of his term of service of four months. While in the army, he covenanted with God to abandon the use of tobacco, a practice to which he had been addicted for years; and, upon his return home, he gave himself so entirely

up to this work against the use of tobacco that he became noted as the leader of the Anti-Tobacco reformers of this part of the country, numbering among his followers some of the foremost citizens of the surrounding country. Of these, mention may be made of J. L. Guthridge, F. M. McAdams, L. C. Guthridge, Moses Stutzman, L. G. Brown, William Thompson and many others.

JOHN W. GLENDENING, farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg; was born in Rush Township May 22, 1844; is a son of William and Susan (Black) Glendening, he a native of Virginia and she of Ohio. William came to this county about 1827, and always followed farming, and has made a residence here of fifty-three years; his wife died about 1852; he is living now, at 66 years of age. They had five children; two now survive—John W. and Elizabeth. He married, for his second wife, Mary Ann, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Hawkins, natives of Canada; by her he had eight children, five now living—James, Martha, Abe, Bill and Jennie. John W. was married to Miss Sarah, daughter of James and Rebecca Foster, he from North Carolina and she from Virginia. John W. and wife have two children—Estella and Earl. After his marriage, he lived in Rush Township for three years, then located upon the farm where he now lives. He was in the late rebellion; enlisted, Jan. 2, 1862, in the 66th O. V. I., and served till the close of the war; was mustered out Aug. 22, 1865; was in many hard-fought battles—Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Port Republic, Antietam, etc.—escaping without a wound; obtained an honorable discharge and returned safely home.

LEVI J. GOOD, farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg; was born on the farm where he now resides Aug. 2, 1831; is the son of Theoderick and Mary G. (Reams) Good, natives of this county; he was born on the same farm where Levi now lives. The grandparents were natives of Virginia; the grandfather, Thomas Good, came to this county, locating on this farm, in 1805, and opened up the farm right from the forests, and lived and died here. Theoderick always remained upon the home place, dying upon the same farm on which he was born, Jan. 25, 1876; his wife is still living, at 69 years of age. They had two children, one only living—Levi J. Levi was married, July 4, 1852, to Miss Maria, daughter of Jesse and Rebecca Reams, natives of Virginia, who also became citizens of this county and died here. Levi and wife had six children; five now survive—Eliza, Sale, James E., Aai, Iven T., and Polly Ann, deceased. His wife died Sept. 29, 1879. Mr. Good and his mother have 300 acres of land, all in one body; the farm is well improved, with good buildings, and has now been in ownership of the Good family for seventy-five years. This is a record of one of the few families who were among the early pioneers of the county, opening out their farm from the primeval forests, enduring the many hardships and dangers of that day, and whose descendants have continued upon the same farm for three-fourths of a century. Their history will be handed down as such to future generations, possessing more than ordinary interest.

HENRY HALL, farmer; P. O. Mingo; born in Virginia Oct. 3, 1797; is a son of Maryland and Elizabeth (Stroup) Hall, natives of Virginia; the grandparents were also natives of Virginia. The parents removed from Virginia to this county in 1822, and located in Salem Township, where he lived till his death. They were parents of three children, only one now surviving—Henry, Hannah and Amy (deceased). Mr. Hall, our subject, came from Virginia to Dayton, Ohio, in 1819, when it was a small town of about 1,000 inhabitants, then went to Greene Co., but removed, in 1824, to Champaign Co., and located in Urbana, where he resided till 1833; then went to Salem Township and resided nearly five years; finally, in 1837, removed to Wayne Township, where he has since lived. He was married Nov. 17, 1817, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Joshua and Margaret Mercer. They had seven children; six now survive—Mary Jane, Elizabeth, John, Hannah, Henrietta and William Harrison. His wife died Aug. 15, 1867. Mr. Hall is now one of the oldest citizens of Wayne Township; is nearly 83 years of age; is still quite robust and spry, and has just returned home from a trip

to Galesburg, Ill., where he went to see the country with a view of buying land. This is very remarkable for one of his age to go so far prospecting for the purchase of land. He says his health was good, and seemed rather improved while he was gone. This is an example for younger men of 40 to 50 years of age, who think themselves too old and feeble to "go West," and may be read by future generations with some degree of interest.

CHARLES H. HUBBELL, Mingo. As a representative of the mercantile trade of Mingo, we mention Mr. Charles H. Hubbell, born in Urbana Feb. 7, 1857, a son of John H. and Mary E. (Cravens) Hubbell. He was born in Connecticut and she in Urbana, the ancestry coming from England. In the early history of Urbana we find the names of Bradley and Sandress Hubbell prominently before the people as very efficient and skillful mechanics of that day. Bradley, the great-grandfather of our subject, and Sandress, the grandfather, located in Urbana about 1836. By them the finest mansions and dwellings of that day were erected; prominent among them is the "Col. James, Mansion," still standing as a memento of the architectural skill of the builders. Here they lived and died. John H. Hubbell was brought up and educated to the same trade, that of carpenter and joiner, which he successfully followed till 1856, then became successor to John Gump as proprietor of the Railroad Eating House in Urbana, which he conducted with remarkable success till September, 1867. He removed to West Salem, Wayne Co., Ohio, and took charge of the new eating-house of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, conducting it till the fall of 1872 with perfect success, gaining a special reputation for efficiency in that business; was also financially successful, having accumulated $40,000. His business career was suddenly ended by the culmination of a catarrhal affection, hastened on by an attack of erysipelas. He died Dec. 15, 1872. In 1871, he commenced building a fine residence on North Main street, Urbana; though not completed at his death, it was finished the following spring, and is among the finest residences of Urbana. The issue of their marriage was six children, five surviving—Horace M., Charles H., Hattie B., Harry B. and Carrie. Our subject at the death of his father was 16 years of age, and, with his mother and family, returned to Urbana, where he attended school till the spring of 1874, and, through the summer made a tour West, and returning entered school again. During 1876, he made an extended tour of eight Western States for pleasure and information. In 1877, he entered the Urbana Swedenborg University and studied one year. Spent one year in business in Illinois, then went to Mingo, this county, where, in March, 1880, he opened out in the mercantile trade with a general stock of goods. Mr. Hubbell is a genial, affable gentleman, and, like his father, possesses those intrinsic qualities of courteousness and agreeableness, which must win public favor and bring him success as a tradesman of Mingo.

MRS. NANCY HUNTER, farmer; P. O. Mingo; widow of Thomas Hunter, deceased; was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, Aug. 5, 1813. She is a daughter of James and Margaret Johnson, natives of Virginia; the grandparents were natives of England. The grandfather, Thomas McLung, was educated for a Catholic priest, but never entered upon the priesthood. He emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary War, and was a soldier in the army of the colonists and fought through the war to help gain the American independence, for which service he became a pensioner for life, living to a very old age. The parents came to Ohio in 1811, where they lived and died; the farm upon which they located is still owned by a grandson, never having passed from the possession of the Johnson family; they were parents of five children, four of whom are living—Nancy, Elizabeth, William and Isaac. In 1836, Mrs. Hunter became a resident of Logan Co., where she lived four years. Oct. 8, 1840, she was married to Thomas Hunter, son of Nathaniel and Mary Hunter, who were natives of Ireland, emigrating to Virginia about 1790, where he engaged in mercantile trade till 1811, when he came to this county, locating in Salem Township, and was employed in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. He became a man of wealth and a

person of great usefulness in both church and State, devoting his life and means to benevolent and public enterprises. Thomas Hunter located upon the farm where Mrs. Hunter now lives in 1820, and was married to Miss Mary Evans, by whom he had two sons—Griffith Emery and Milton. After eight years of married life, his wife died, and, in 1840, as stated above, he was married to Miss Nancy Johnson, by whom he had seven children, six now living—Anna Mary, now Mrs. Russell; Sarah E., now Mrs. Demcy, living in Cleveland; Frances J., now Mrs. Wright; Thomas E., Hale and Agnes, now Mrs. Guthridge. Mr. Hunter was said to be the tallest man in the county, being six feet and five inches in height. He was a man who never sought office, but devoted his life and means to relieving the poor and doing good. He was always an industrious and energetic man, and remarkably conscientious in all he did. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and, in 1844, cast the first abolition vote ever given in Champaign Co. He provided a good education for all his children, and gave liberally to all public improvements up to the time of his death, Feb. 19, 1879, aged 80 years. Among the early settlers of this county, there are few whose lives of labor and usefulness will stand forth as a brighter and more perfect example than that of Thomas Hunter. The widow, Mrs. Hunter, remains upon the home farm, where she and her sons, Thomas and Hale, each have 57 acres of good land in the beautiful Mingo Valley. Mrs. Hunter and her husband were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he being a member for sixty years, and she for fifty-seven years.

JOHN HURD, retired; P. O. Cable; born in Kentucky May 1, 1802; is a son of Thomas and Dorcas (Morrison) Hurd; he was born in Philadelphia and she in Maryland; they removed to Virginia, thence to Kentucky, and were for a time, with Daniel Boone and others, quartered in the block-house during the troubles with the Indians. In June, 1802, they removed to Ohio, and located in what is now Clark Co., and lived in camp there one year; then bought land, on which they lived and died, he dying in November, 1812, and she in August, 1813. Our subject was then 10 years of age, and soon after went to Urbana to learn the blacksmith trade, which he followed through his active life. In 1864, he located upon the farm where he now resides. He located in Urbana when the town was in its infancy, it being laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward, Sr., of Kentucky. Mr. Hurd has seen much of the roughness of pioneer life of this county. He has always been a stanch Republican, and, as such, has taken a very active part in all political matters. During the war of the rebellion he received the appointment of Deputy United States Marshal, and did effective service in maintaining freedom of speech and sustaining the laws and principles of our Government. He furnished three sons for the army and tried to enter himself, but on account of his advanced age they refused him. He obtained a commission as Captain for a company of sharpshooters, but he failed to get any position in active service; however, he probably did as much good at home, in controlling the traitorous elements in his own county. Dec. 25, 1823, he was married to Miss Phœbe, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Spinning) Morris, natives of New Jersey. They had twelve children, six of whom survive —Joseph C., Charles S., John S., James D., Albert N. and Ann Maria. Capt. Hurd, 78 years of age, has not been sick a day for fifty-seven years. As a pioneer of this county, an uncompromising Union man, having an untarnished record of devotion to his country, we hand this down to his descendants, trusting they may feel proud and ever cherish his memory for his good deeds, and the patriotism he manifested throughout his life.

HIRAM M. JOHNSON, farmer; P. O. Urbana; born in this township and county Aug. 6, 1808; is a son of Jacob and Martha Johnson. Our subject remained upon the old home farm in the Mingo Valley, where his father first settled, until 43 years of age. He was married May 15, 1851, to Miss Margaret, daughter of David and Hester Brown, natives of Virginia. She died in Virginia, but he removed to Ohio at quite an early day. David and Hester were parents of eight children; six now survive—Mary Ann, Margaret, Thomas, Joseph, Sarah and Israel. Mr. Johnson

and wife by this union have had five children; four now survive—Jacob, Maria Theresa, Nelson B. and Iven T. Mr. Johnson first located on the farm where Nelson B. Johnson now lives, and resided till 1865; then went to his present farm, known as the Dugan Valley farm, consisting of 570 acres, which is probably one of the best farms in Champaign Co. It is in excellent cultivation, with fine buildings, constituting a beautiful farmer's residence. He also has a farm in the Mingo Valley of 146 acres, and one in Logan Co. of 94 acres, making him owner of real estate to the amount of 810 acres.

NELSON B. JOHNSON, farmer; P. O. Mingo; born in this township July 1, 1810; is a son of Jacob and Martha (Boggs) Johnson; he was born in Maryland July 27, 1766, and she in Pennsylvania Oct. 20, 1774. The paternal grandfather was a native of Maryland, and the maternal grandfather of Virginia. The grandparents, Johnson, came to this county with their son, Jacob, and his family and located in Wayne Township in 1804, settling on the east fork of King's Creek, where the grandparents remained two years. Jacob stayed but one year, locating in 1805 on the north side of the Mingo Valley, on the farm now owned by Alfred Johnson, upon which also the grandparents located one year later, or in 1806. They were the first white settlers in this locality, this portion being then occupied by the Indians. But, in the spring of 1805, the Indians removed from here into Logan Co. Here the grandparents lived and died. There being no church nor burying-ground in this vicinity, at the death of a child of Jacob, it was buried upon the farm, which became the burial-place of the grandparents and also of the parents, and finally became the general burying-place for the neighborhood, where now rests the dust of more than one hundred of the early pioneers of this settlement. The grandfather died about 1820, and the grandmother previously, about 1817. The father, Jacob, remained upon the home place during his entire life, being a continued resident there for forty years, departing this life in 1845; the mother dying in 1854, aged 82 years. These were truly pioneers of the county, opening out right in the woods, except 9 acres which the Indians had to some extent cultivated with their hoes. Jacob became owner of 478 acres of land, and had brought 100 acres into cultivation. But, during the last twenty-two years of his life, he was a cripple, which incapacitated him for any hard labor, having met with an accident while hauling logs, by which his ancle was dislocated and so bruised and broken as to be of no further use. They were parents of nine children, four now living—Mary, Hiram, Nelson B. and Alfred. Mr. Johnson, our subject, lived upon the old home place, where the three boys all held the property in common, till he was 58 years of age. At this time they owned 1,900 acres, when, by mutual consent, the land and property was divided and apportioned between each heir without the intervention of any court of law, thus avoiding all expense of settling such a vast estate, which was then valued at $120,000. On May 12, 1868, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Ann Eliza, born Feb. 16, 1839, daughter of Amos and Phebe Gilbert, who were natives of Virginia, and parents of eight children, seven now living—Mary, Edward G., Ann Eliza, Benjamin B., George, Phebe Ellen and Amos Canby. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had three children—Mary, Rodney Pearl (deceased) and Amos Nelson. After their marriage, they located upon the farm where they now reside. Mr. Johnson now owns 970 acres of good land, all in one body except 173 acres which he bought last fall, located about two miles from the home place, known as the Joel Inskeep farm. The life of the Johnson family is one of early settlement and remarkable prosperity, and is an example of industry, economy and good management, coupled with a moral and upright life; our subject being one who has the remarkable record of never swearing an oath, never using tobacco in any form, and never being intoxicated in his life. We take pleasure in placing such a record upon the pages of this history, where future generations may read and profit from it, and render due honor to such noble lives long after our subject shall have passed from works to rewards.

ALFRED JOHNSON, farmer; P. O. Mingo; born on the farm where he now lives June 10, 1817; is a son of Jacob and Martha (Boggs) Johnson. On July 2,

1854, was celebrated his marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, born Sept. 21, 1829, in Ohio, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Stone, natives of Virginia, who removed from there to Ohio about 1827, locating in Perry Co., remaining there about two years; then going into Fairfield Co., where they resided about twelve years. They finally settled in Champaign Co., where they lived till his death, which occurred Nov. 19, 1879; the mother, 77 years of age, is still living. They were parents of six children—Joseph F., Ann Elizabeth, Maria Margaret, Mary Jane, Thomas B. and Wilson S. Dec. 29, 1875, was celebrated the "golden wedding" of Thomas and Mary Ann Stone, on which occasion the six children were all alive and present with sixteen grandchildren, which is quite an unusual circumstance. All who were present, probably about one hundred in number, had a very enjoyable occasion. Mr. Johnson and wife by this union have had eight children, seven now living—Thomas L., John B., Otho G., Mattie A., Charles N., Alfred Z. and Lizzie Merton. They have always resided upon the home place, which has now been in possession of the Johnson family for seventy-five years; it is an excellent farm, with fine buildings and a beautiful location, the residence standing on an elevated portion of the farm, on the north side of the beautiful Mingo Valley, of which they have a splendid view. Mr. Johnson now owns over 800 acres of land, and we are satisfied that he is sustaining the reputation for industry and good management, for which the Johnson family have ever been noted.

JOSEPH W. JOHNSON, farmer; P. O. Cable; born in Wayne Township, this county, Nov. 3, 1827; is a son of Jesse and Mellatiah (Whittredge) Johnson; he was a native of Kentucky, and she of Connecticut. The grandfather, James Johnson, was also a native of Kentucky, and removed to Ohio and located in this county in a very early day, probably about 1812. He bought a tract of 700 acres of land, and there lived, and died in 1830. The grandfather, Whittredge, was a sea-captain for twenty-one years, and a brother of Mellatiah, who was also a follower of the seas for many years, having traveled nearly all over the world. Worthington Whittredge, another brother, is a noted landscape painter in New York City. Both the grandfathers were active Baptists, and were preachers in that denomination for many years. Jesse, after his marriage, located on what is called "Pretty Prairie," thence came into Wayne Township, where he resided till his death, dying when about 33 years of age. They were parents of four children, of whom three now survive—Abigail, Joseph W. and James. Our subject being only 2 or 3 years of age when his father died, all the care and charge of the family came upon the mother, who managed to keep her children together till she married again, about two years after the death of her husband, marrying John Diltz, with whom she raised her family to maturity. Joseph married Miss Luretha, daughter of Richard and Ellen Baldwin, June 5, 1853. They have had seven children, four now living—Emma E., Jennie, Richard and Frederick. After his marriage, he first located in Union Township, and there resided about eight years; thence removed to Wayne Township, living on different farms till 1875, when he located at his present place of residence, where he has 16 acres of land just in the suburbs of the town of Cable. There he has a fine house and improvements, coustituting a very beautiful home and residence.

J. HAINES LINVILL, farmer; P. O. Cable; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 1, 1814; is a son of Benjamin and Ann (Haines) Linvill, natives of Pennsylvania; the grandparents were also natives of Pennsylvania, and lived and died there. Benjamin and family came to this county in 1845, and located upon the farm now owned by Hiram Johnson. The place was much out of repair; they brought it into a good state of improvement; they built the large house which is still standing upon the place; here they resided till their death; he died Sept. 16, 1864, aged 77 years; she died June 9, 1850, aged 52 years. They had seven children, four now survive—J. Haines, William D., Eliza A. and Mary. J. Haines came to Ohio in 1837, coming through the whole journey on horseback, viewing the country as he traveled, and, reaching Champaign Co., he purchased a tract of land where William Rippetoe now

resides. Then went to Canton, Ohio, where he married Miss Anna, daughter of Robert and Jane Pennington. He returned to his farm, lived there one year, sold his farm and bought the place upon which he now lives, and has made a continued residence of forty-three years. He took the place with but little improvements; he has brought the farm into a high state of cultivation, and erected large and commodious buildings. He has also added more land to his first purchase, making him the owner of 350 acres. They had seven children, five now survive—Mary E., Lydia J., Benjamin Augustus, Margaret A. and J. Quincy Adams. His wife died Dec. 9, 1878. Mr. Linvill and family are all members of the Society of Friends.

B. AUGUSTUS LINVILL, farmer and school-teacher; P. O. Mingo; born in this township and county Dec. 17, 1843; is a son of J. Haines and Anna Linvill. Our subject lived with his father and assisted in farm labor till he arrived at maturity, during which time he received a good common-school education and four months' attendance at the Urbana schools. At 19 years of age, he commenced to teach school, and has followed that profession nearly every winter since. In the winter of 1867–68, he attended the Dayton Commercial College, and received his diploma as a master or graduate of the science of accounts and book-keeping, since which time he has followed farming as a business in the summer, and, in the winter, teaching. In the spring of 1870, he bought and located upon the farm known as the Isaac Gray farm; this consists of 98 acres of land, in excellent cultivation, with good buildings and improvements. Here he resided till the fall of 1879, when he was engaged as teacher in the public schools of Mingo for one year; then rented property and moved to Mingo with his family. Mr. Linvill has had a large experience in the profession of teaching, which, with his ample qualifications and affableness of manners, coupled with a high standard of morals and Christian character, is receiving the popular favor of the people, and will doubtless do much good in his profession. He was married, Nov. 10, 1869, to Jennie H., daughter of David and Martha Winder, he a native of Ohio, and she of Pennsylvania. As an issue from this marriage, they have had three children; two now survive—Eva, born April 22, 1871; Ida, born Feb. 5, 1875, and died Aug. 11, 1876, and Laura, born Jan. 1, 1878. May 2, 1864, Mr. Linvill enlisted in the 100-day service in the war of the rebellion, in the 134th O. V. I., and was engaged principally in the field near Petersburg, Va. Served out his term of enlistment, and returned safely to home and friends. He and wife are members of the Society of Friends.

FRANCIS M. McADAMS, Justice of the Peace and Produce Dealer, Mingo. Born in Union Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, Oct. 13, 1838. Was brought up to farm labor, giving the years of his minority to agricultural pursuits, availing himself of the advantages offered by the common schools of the day, obtaining a fair education. His father, John McAdams, was one of the early settlers of Union Township. Was married to Rachel Graham in 1826. His grandfather, John McAdams, Sr., settled in Salem Township about 1805, and was one of the first Justices of the Peace of that township. He and his wife Catharine died in 1839. Our subject was married, July 17, 1861, to Susannah M., second daughter of Warren Freeman, of Goshen Township. On the 15th of August, 1862, he enlisted in the war for the Union, becoming a member of Co. E, 113th O. V. I., commanded by Capts. John F. Riker, John Bowersock and George McCrea, successively. His regiment was commanded by Cols. James A. Wilcox, John G. Mitchell and Toland Jones, successively, and constituted a part of the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 14th Army Corps. He bore an humble part in the campaigns against Chattanooga, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., Savannah, Ga., and "fought with Thomas and marched with Sherman from the mountains to the sea." He participated with his regiment in the grand review at Washington City, at the close of hostilities, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 6, 1865, and was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, July 10, 1865. He immediately engaged in merchandising at Mutual, in his native township; was made Postmaster, and remained a citizen of Mutual until March, 1870, when he purchased a stock of goods and the real estate of H. T. Ray-

mond, of Mingo,and engaged actively in business up to the fall of 1874, when, on account of reverses, he assigned to Judge W. R. Warnock. He is the father of eight children—Charles F., Janet G., Laura E., Eva M., Carrie A., Lydia C., Susie May and one infant. Mr. McAdams has been employed as a school-teacher during the winter season in years past, and in this sphere has unusual success. He has also attained some distinction as a writer, and, for more than twenty years, has contributed materially to the press of this county. The letters of "Mack" always command attention. He was elected Justice of the Peace for Wayne Township in November, 1877, and re-elected Oct. 12, 1880.

EDWARD S. McCLELLAN, farmer; P. O. Mingo; born in Tiffin, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1853; is a son of Hiram and Eliza McClellan, natives of Pennsylvania, the paternal ancestry being from Ireland and Germany, and the maternal from England and Ireland. Hiram and family removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio about 1850, and located in Seneca Co., carrying on the dairy business extensively for several years. In the spring of 1868, they removed to this county, and bought and located upon the farm where he now lives, adjoining the town of Cable. Mr. and Mrs. McClellan have six children—Leander, Elwood S., Mary, Clarence, Abby and Corie. Our subject remained at home till 20 years of age, then went to Seneca Co. and took charge of his aunt's farm, remaining three years, and attending the Heidelberg College during the winter, and the farm through the summer seasons. April 3, 1877, he married Maria T., born Jan. 2, 1854, daughter of Hiram and Margaret Johnson; he was born in this county, and she in Logan Co.; they have one child—Maud Irene, born March 21, 1878. After his marriage, he located upon the farm where he now resides, which consists of 147 acres. He is making improvements in way of new buildings and other repairs, and will have a fine home and farmer's residence.

AMAZIAH J. McCOLLY, farmer; P. O. Cable; born in Logan Co., March 8, 1847; is a son of John and Margaret McColly, who were early settlers of this county. They were parents of eleven children; six now survive—James, Charles, Anna, Amaziah J., Etta and Wellington. He died in 1877; his wife is now living in Rush Township. Our subject was married Sept. 1, 1870, to Miss Cinderella, daughter of Thomas and Lockey Wilson; he is a native of Pennsylvania, and born April 4, 1802, and she of Ohio, born Aug. 9, 1807, and were early settlers of this county, having settled here nearly half a century ago. They have four children living—William, Isaac, Hannah and Cinderella; the father died in December, 1873; the mother died July 2, 1879. Mr. McColly and wife, as their issue, have two children—William and Isaac. They located upon the old home place of her father, where they still reside. They have 100 acres of well-improved land, with good buildings, making a pleasant residence. Mr. McColly is at present a School Director. Mrs. McColly is a member of the Methodist Church, and he is a probationer of the same church.

S. C. MOORE, M. D., physician, Cable. Among the medical profession of Wayne Township, and the oldest practitioner now in the township is Dr. S. C. Moore, who was born in Logan Co. Sept. 21, 1844. He is a son of Edmund and Rachel S. Moore; he a native of New Jersey, and she of Ohio. The grandfather, Henry, was a carpenter by trade, and was cotemporary with George Washington, whose pew he repaired and relined in the church at Philadelphia. In 1829, he and his family came to Ohio and located in Logan Co., where he lived and died. Edmund was 21 years of age when he came to Logan Co. with his father. Here he was married and has resided to the present time. Has always followed farming as an occupation. Is now 72 years, and his wife 67 years, of age. They are parents of ten children, four now survive—Samuel C., Mary, Henry R. and Caroline. Edward C. lived to maturity and enlisted in the army, and while there died with the measles. Dr. Moore was raised to farm labor till 18 years of age, and on Oct. 4, 1863, he enlisted in the 17th O. V. I. and served two years till the close of the war; he was engaged in thirteen hard-fought battles, marching to the sea and performing the entire raid with Sherman through the South. After his return from the

army, he at once entered upon a literary course of study at North Lewisburg, preparatory to the study of medicine. In 1866, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Vail, with whom he continued one year; was under Dr. Williams for three years, during which time he attended two courses of lectures of four months each, at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; graduated and received his diploma. Then entered into partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Williams, and continued eighteen months. He located in Cable March 6, 1872, where he has been engaged in practice eight years; has built up a good business, having all the practice he desires to attend to. Dr. Moore was married March 10, 1875, to Emma F., daughter of James H. and Emma (Downs) Flarida, natives of Virginia.

JOHN MORECRAFT, farmer; P. O. Cable; born in this township Sept. 30, 1839; is a son of Simeon and Elizabeth (Rice) Morecraft; he a native of New York, and she of Pennsylvania. The grandparents Morecraft were born in New York, and the grandparents Rice were natives of Ireland. Simeon removed from New York with his mother in 1806, and located in this county, south of Cable, lived there two years, then removed to a piece of land now owned by Joseph Stone, and resided there till March, 1828, when he was married. He removed to Allen Co., and lived there four years, then came back to this county and bought out the heirs of his brother Jonathan, who then owned the place where J. Stone now lives; here he resided till 1850, when he traded his farm for the one where John now lives, where he located and lived till his death. He died March 26, 1876, his wife died Jan. 1, 1875. They were parents of four children, one only now survives, viz., John. Simeon was one of the early pioneers, starting in life with no capital, but by his own energy, industry and economy, accumulated a large amount of property, owning at his death 540 acres of land, and $6,000 in money. Our subject remained with his father till his death, and was married March 20, 1861, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of George and Julia Ann Barley, natives of Virginia. They have had four children, three now survive—Noah Marshall, John Summer and Esther. Mr. Morecraft still resides on the home farm in the King's Creek Valley, with good buildings and improvements, where he has a pleasant residence within a few minutes' walk of Cable. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church at Mingo, he having been such for two years and she for fifteen years. Mr. Morecraft and family, with the surviving children of his brother James, are the only persons in the county bearing the name of Morecraft.

JOHN NINCEHELSER, farmer; P O. Cable; born in Pennsylvania Oct. 16, 1822; is a son of Jacob and Hester (Hart) Nincehelser, also natives of Pennsylvania. They removed to Ohio, and located in Salem Township, this county, where he lived nine years; then went to Wayne Township, where they resided till their death; she dying in the fall of 1862, and he Oct. 4, 1878. From a family of eight children, seven now survive—Catharine, John, Reuben, Henry, Absalom, Mary and Elizabeth. Our subject was brought up to farm labor till 18 years of age; then learned the wagon manufacturing business, and when of age went into the car-shops at Reading, Penn. After eighteen months' work as assistant foreman, he was advanced to Foreman, remaining such for seven years. He then went to Scranton, Penn., to take charge of the car works there, which he did for nearly seven years; then went to Dubuque, Iowa, occupying the same position there two years. He finally settled in his present location, where he now gives his entire attention to farming. He has a good farm of 112 acres, with excellent buildings and improvements, having a pleasant home and residence. March 5, 1846, he was married to Miss Hannah, daughter of George and Mary Longabough, natives of Pennsylvania. As the issue of this union, they have had four children, three now surviving—George, Mary and Oram A. They have been members of the M. E. Church for thirty-five years.

SAMUEL ORGAN, farmer; P. O. Cable; born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Nov. 3, 1806; is a son of William and Grace (McBride) Organ, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Matthew Organ, was a native of Ireland, and was one of those strug-

gling for the liberty of his countrymen; he was compelled to flee to America to save his life, arriving about the time of the Revolutionary war. He enlisted as a soldier, fighting for the independence of the Colonists, and lost his life at Yorktown, Penn. William was a very early settler of Ohio, and in 1823, became a resident of Champaign Co., where he lived till 1843, when he was accidentally killed by the falling of a tree. Of his thirteen children, eight now survive—James, Andrew, Samuel, Jane, Rebecca, Benjamin Sloan, Walter and Lydia Ann. Samuel was married in 1833, to Miss Lydia E., daughter of Capt. Thomas and Nancy Baldwin, natives of Virginia. By this union they have had five children, three now living—Nancy, Thomas W. and Charles Franklin; Marion and John R., two sons (deceased), were in the war of the rebellion. John R. was killed at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, near Atlanta, Ga. Marion, who was in McClellan's army, broke down from fatigue and over-work, and was taken home from Harper's Ferry, where he lingered about two years and died. These were two of the brave lives sacrificed for their country's liberty. Mr. Organ's wife died July 4, 1863. In 1868, he was married to Caroline M., daughter of Jacob Snyder, a native of West Virginia. Mr. Organ has been a resident of this township since 1823, and has lived on his present location for forty-five years. He has a fine farm of 148 acres in the valley near Cable Town, with good improvements. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church, with which he has been connected for forty-one years. Mr. Organ ranks among the early settlers; is cherished and beloved by all, and, notwithstanding his long residence, does not know of having a single enemy. His record is one of love and friendship, and his life and good works will ever be remembered and honored.

SAMUEL PENNINGTON, retired farmer; P. O. Cable; was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 1, 1803. Is a son of Robert and Jane Pennington, natives of Pennsylvania, the grandparents also being born in Pennsylvania. Robert and wife removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio and located in this county, about 1837, and lived and died here. They were parents of thirteen children, three now living—Samuel, Hannah and Robert. Our subject was married, Aug. 12, 1835, to Mrs. Mary Anna Moore, daughter of Jeremiah and Anna Starr, natives of Pennsylvania. They had six children; four now survive—Anna Louisa, S. Edwin, Charles B. and Mary E. Mr. Pennington and wife resided in Pennsylvania until 1865, then came to Ohio and located upon the farm where he now resides. He and his son own 122 acres of land, with good buildings and improvements. His wife died Feb. 14, 1877, since which he lives with his son, Edwin, and family—who manage the farm—on the home place. Edwin married Miss Maria, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Winder. Mr. Pennington and family are all members of the Society of Friends.

WILLIAM RIPPETOE, farmer; P. O. Cable; was born in Virginia Jan. 1, 1821. Is a son of John and Abby (Strickland) Rippetoe, natives of Virginia. The parents removed from Virginia to Ohio, and located in this county in 1844, where they lived and died; she died in 1845; he died in 1863. They had ten children, five living to maturity—Sarah, Peter, Joseph, Nancy and William. All are now dead, except William, who was married Aug. 2, 1843, to Miss Martha Farmer, of Kentucky. They had three children—Mary, Zeppa and George. His wife died in September, 1871. In May, 1872, he married Mrs. Sarah S. Benedict, daughter of Henry and Emily Amelia Reynolds, natives of Pennsylvania. They have one child—Charles. Mr. Rippetoe lived one year in Kentucky after his first marriage, then went to Champaign Co., where he has since resided. He has lived on his present farm thirty-two years, and has 147 acres of land in good cultivation, with fine buildings and improvements, constituting a pleasant farmer's residence. Mr. Rippetoe is a member of the Society of Friends.

W. S. RUNKLE, M. D.; Mingo; is the only practitioner in Mingo. He was born in Salem Township Jan. 11, 1851, and is a son of Lewis and Janetta (Parke) Runkle, natives of New Jersey, the ancestry being of German and Irish descent. In November, 1844, Lewis removed from New Jersey to Ohio, and settled in Salem Town-

ship and followed his trade—that of a blacksmith—three or four years, then entered upon farming, which he has followed to the present. They have six children—Harry, Darius T., Winfield S., Don P., Ida and Ada. Our subject, at ten years of age, had never attended school a day in his life, but had attained an ordinary acquirement in reading and writing at home. He then entered the common school of his neighborhood, which he attended three years; he made great progress, and then entered a select school at West Liberty, Ohio, and remained one year; then attended a similar school in North Lewisburg for one and a half years. He determined to enter the medical profession and commenced the study of medicine, under Dr. Sullivan, in Mingo, teaching school and prosecuting his studies for two years; then entered the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, took a three-years' course, graduated and received his diploma. In the spring of 1873, he bought out Dr. Sullivan, his former preceptor, in Mingo, entering at once upon the practice of medicine and surgery; has now been in successful practice seven years. His thorough preparation and qualifications, and his natural taste and ability for his profession will, no doubt, win him abundant popularity and success as a skillful physician and surgeon. Dec. 31, 1874, he married Miss Mezzie, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Evans. They have one child—Ralph E.

SYLVESTER SPAIN, farmer; P. O. Mingo; born in this county Aug. 25, 1837, on the farm upon which he now lives; is a son of Joshua and Mary (Inskeep) Spain, who were natives of Virginia, the Spain ancestry being originally from Germany. Stephen Spain, the grandfather, came from Virginia, and located in Rush Township, about 1805, where he was one of the earliest settlers, opening out right in the native forests to make a farm and a home; here he lived and died. Joshua located upon the farm where Sylvester now lives, about 1835, clearing up most of the farm right from the woods; here he died in September, 1877, the mother having died in April, 1864. They were parents of four children, three now living—Martha Ann (now Widow Bishop), Sylvester and Coleman; Sylvester married Abby Downs, who was born in this county Feb. 24, 1838; they have three children—William H., Frederick J. and Ilva J. Mr. Spain has always resided upon the home place, where he was born; has a good farm of 75 acres, with excellent buildings, making a very pleasant home. In 1864, he enlisted in the 100-day service in the war, serving out the full period for which he enlisted. Mr. Spain and wife are members of the M. E. Church, having united with them in March, 1880.

JOSEPH F. STONE, farmer; P. O. Cable; born in Virginia May 11, 1827; is a son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Hair) Stone, also natives of Virginia, as were also the grandparents. Thomas removed from Virginia to Ohio in November, 1827, and located in Perry Co., where he lived one and a half years; then went to Fairfield Co., and lived there till 1842; he finally removed to Champaign Co., Wayne Township, where he lived till his death, a period of thirty-seven years; he died Nov. 19, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Stone were married fifty-four years. Four years before his death, was celebrated their "golden wedding," at which time they had a very enjoyable occasion, in which the relatives came together from far and near, numbering over 100. His wife is still living on the home place, now in her 78th year. They have six children—Joseph F., Ann Elizabeth, Margaret M., Mary J., Thomas B. and Wilson S. Our subject lived with his parents till Jan. 9, 1853, when he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Simeon and Elizabeth Morecraft; his wife died June 3, 1857; on March 20, 1859, he was married to Mrs. Margaret J. Bailey, daughter of Frederick and Jane Ambrose, natives of Virginia, two of the earliest pioneers of Champaign Co., locating in Urbana in 1804. Mr. Ambrose helped to raise the first house in Urbana, and was Sheriff of the county for eight years, and Treasurer several years. Mr. Stone and wife by this union have had three children; two now survive—Mary A. and Thomas F. After his first marriage, he lived on his father-in-law's farm till the death of his wife, after his second marriage, he located on a farm he had bought, now owned by James McCarty, where he resided till 1864, then sold, and bought the farm upon which he now resides.

He has a fine farm of 62 acres, in good cultivation; has built a new house, and has other buildings and improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence. Himself, wife and daughter are members of the M. E. Church, he having been such for thirty-one years, and she for forty years.

THOMAS B. STONE, farmer; P. O. Mingo; born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, March 18, 1838; is a son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Hair) Stone, who were natives of Virginia and parents of six children—Joseph F., Ann Elizabeth, Margaret, Mary Jane, Thomas B. and Wilson S. The parents emigrated from Virginia to Ohio about 1841, and located in Wayne Township, where he followed agricultural pursuits till his death, which occurred Nov. 19, 1879; the mother is still living on the home place, and is in her 78th year. Our subject lived with his father till his majority, after which which he went to farming for himself, and has followed agricultural pursuits through his life, and all within this county, except two years, during which he made a tour through the West, viewing several different States, and then returned home, where he has since resided. On Sept. 2, 1869, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Miller, daughter of Moses Devore, the father of nine children, eight now living—Newton, Hester Ann, Nelson, John M., Margaret, Elizabeth A., Aaron and Hopie. As the issue of this marriage they have three children—Addie H., Hattie M. and Ella B.; his wife had one child by her first husband—Jennie May. Mr. Stone and wife are members of the M. E. Church, to which they attached themselves in 1878.

BENJAMIN R. TALLMAN, farmer; P. O. Mingo; born in Logan Co., Ohio, Aug. 14, 1834; is a son of Benjamin and Ruth (Taylor) Tallman, natives of New Jersey, the ancestry coming from England. They removed from New Jersey to Ohio, and located in Logan Co. about 1830, where he died in 1842, and she in 1861. They were parents of nine children—Thomas W., Franklin, William, Ruth Ann (now Mrs. Pratt), Mary (now Mrs. Hollingsworth), Alexander, Benjamin R., George W. and Sallie (now Mrs. Reed). Mr. Tallman's father dying when he was only 8 years of age, he was thrown upon the world and tossed about here and there till his majority, and from this time till 1866 he passed some time in Logan Co. and spent some time in the West, engaged mainly as a dealer in horses and stock. In January, 1866, he was married to Janet Downs, by whom he has one child—Gela May. In the spring of 1865, Mr. Tallman bought the farm upon which he now resides, and in the spring of 1866, after his marriage, located upon the farm where he has made a continued residence since. He has an excellent farm of 100 acres on the south side of the Mingo Valley, with good buildings, constituting a pleasant farmer's residence. Mr. Tallman and wife are members of the M. E. Church, of Mingo.

JOSEPH TOWNSEND, farmer; P. O. Cable; born in Belmont Co., Ohio Aug. 11, 1827; is a son of Levi and Mary (Watson) Townsend, natives of Pennsylvania, as were also the grandparents. They removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio about 1813, and located in Harrison Co., where the grandparents died. Levi and wife, after their marriage, remained a few years in Harrison Co., then removed to Belmont Co., residing there till 1834, when he went to Logan Co., when, after a residence of fifteen years, he returned to Harrison Co. and resided about twenty-two years; then went to Iowa, where he is still living at the advanced age of 81 years. His wife died in the spring of 1848. They had five children. Three now survive—Elizabeth, Joseph and Abner. The two deceased are Eli and William. Our subject was brought up to farm labor till 19 years of age, when he left home to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed about eighteen years. He was married Feb. 1, 1849, to Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Linvill. The issue of this marriage has been eight children. Six now survive—Sarah Fidelia, Ann Josephine, Adelia M., Emma F., Ernest H. and Effie. The two deceased were Benjamin and Lida M. After their marriage, they lived in Clark Co. one year, then went into Champaign Co. In 1866, he bought and located upon the farm where they have since resided. He has a fine farm of 220 acres in good cultivation, with fine buildings and improvements, constituting a pleasant farmer's residence. Mr. Townsend and family, except Fidelia, are members of the Society of Friends.

TOWNENDS WALKER, farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg; born in Chester Co., Penn., April 24, 1835; is a son of Allison and Catharine (Carson) Walker, natives of Pennsylvania, the ancestry being from England and Wales. The parents settled in this county in 1837, locating in Rush Township, where they lived about three years, then went to Wayne Township, where he died Nov. 23, 1858. They were parents of three children, two now survive—Townends and Anna Mary. Our subject lived with his father till his death, then continued with his mother till April, 1861, when, at the first call for men in the war of the rebellion, for the three-months service, he was the first man in Wayne Township to enroll his name; he served his three months, and, on Nov. 4, 1861, re-enlisted for three years in Co. A, 66th O. V. I., and served till Aug. 9, 1862, when he was shot through the body and carried from the field, and was in the hospital for seventy-two days, then discharged, being unfitted for further military duties, and was placed on a pension of $8 per month, till May 2, 1864, he forfeited his pension by enlisting in the 100-day service. Since the war, however, he has obtained a pension of $12 per month, but he is disabled for life, being another example of those noble patriots who, to save their country, sacrificed all the pleasures and comforts of home. Although his life was spared, his strength and activity are lost, and his body is a living record of his service for his country. He was married May 10, 1868, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Glendening) Black. They have had five children; three now survive—Bertha, born July 4, 1869; Kittie, born May 14, 1871, and Allison, born Nov. 7, 1873; Howard, born Nov. 26, 1875, and died Aug. 7, 1876; True, born Nov. 14, 1877, and died Feb. 20, 1878. His wife died Aug. 6, 1878. Mr. Walker lived on a rented farm after his marriage, one summer, then went to Middletown and lived till 1870, when he rented the farm on which he now lives. In 1873, he bought the farm, where he has since resided. Since his wife's death, his mother remains with him as housekeeper. She is now 71 years of age.

JAMES W. WELLS, farmer; P. O. Cable; born in Virginia Sept. 11, 1825; is a son of Abraham and Mercy (Chidester) Wells, he being of Welsh and she of German descent. The father died when James was only 2 years of age, leaving him in the care of his mother, who, with her family, removed from Virginia to Ohio about 1835, and located in this county, where they lived till her death, she dying when James was about 12 years of age. They were parents of nine children, three now survive—Phineas, Mary and James. Our subject, in 1839, went to Illinois and lived with William Davis, an old friend of his father, till 1847, when he went to Virginia, and remained one year, thence to this county, where he has lived the greater portion of his life. He was married Sept. 22, 1855, to Miss Margaret M., daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Stone. By this union they have had six children; three now survive—Thomas, Edgar, Mary, Emma and James Marley; the deceased are Joseph F., Isaac M. and Charles S. Since his marriage, he has been a resident of Wayne Township, and has resided on the farm where he now lives eleven years; has always followed farming as an occupation. Mr. Wells has been a man of popularity, and public spirit, holding many township offices; has been Township Assessor fourteen terms, and was Justice of the Peace six years. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for thirty years, and his wife a member of the M. E. Church for twenty years.

DANIEL W. WHITE, farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg, born in this county May 4, 1849; is a son of James H. and Harriet White, natives of Virginia, the grandparents are also natives of Virginia. James H. and wife came to this county and located about thirty-seven years ago, he has followed farming as an occupation. He is now 62 years of age. They have had twelve children, ten now living: Ann, Virginia, Daniel W., Mary E. Lavinia, Emory L., Isabel, Orlena, John and Ida. Our subject lived with his father till 22 years of age. He was married Aug. 9, 1870, to Cynthia, daughter of James and Elizabeth Sheward, natives of Ohio. They have four children—Harriet E., James E., John W. and Mary Bell. After their marriage he

lived on rented farms till 1879, when he bought and located upon the farm where he now resides. He has 50 acres of good land, and has erected a new house and other buildings and improvements.

WILLIAM H. WINDER, farmer; P. O. Mingo; born in Clark Co., Ohio, Jan. 24, 1837; is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Wildman) Winder; he a native of Ohio, and she of Virginia, the ancestry being originally from England. Thomas and wife removed from Clark Co. to their present place of residence in Logan Co., near North Lewisburg in 1848, where they have since resided; he has followed farming as a business during his life. They have had ten children, eight now surviving—John, Edward, Aaron, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Young), Abner, William H., Maria (now Mrs. Pennington) and Seth S. His wife died in the winter of 1876. Mr. Winder remained with his father till his marriage, which event was celebrated Jan. 1, 1868, when he was united with Martha, daughter of Lewis and Lavinia Seaman, by which union they have had one child—Florence L. Mr. Winder lived about two and one-half years on rented farms; then bought and located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided. Here he has a fine farm of 75 acres in the beautiful Mingo Valley, just bordering on the village of Mingo, with good buildings and improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence. He is a member of the Society of Friends, his wife being a member of the M. E. Church.

EPHRAIM WOODWARD, farmer; P. O. Woodstock; born in Pennsylvania Aug. 17, 1815; is a son of George and Alice (Buffington) Woodward, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandparents were also natives of Pennsylvania, the ancestry being from England and Wales. George and family removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and located in this county in 1833, and lived and died here. He died in 1846. They were parents of ten children; nine now survive—Lydia, Jonathan, John, Ann, Eliza, Washington, Ephraim, William and George. Our subject lived with his parents till 24 years of age. He was married, April 3, 1841, to Miss Margaretta, daughter of Ezra and Elizabeth Lamborn, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers in this county. As the issue of this union, they had five children—Elizabeth, George, Alice, Ezra and Eliza. His wife died Oct. 26, 1868, and he was married the second time Oct. 28, 1869, to Mrs. Harriet Ellsworth, daughter of Truman M. and Mary Kimball, he a native of Vermont, and she of Ohio. The issue of his last marriage is one child—Jane. After his first marriage, he located in Logan Co., where he lived about one and one-half years; then bought and located upon the farm where he now lives, having made a continued residence here of thirty-eight years. He has a fine farm of 127 acres, with good brick house and other buildings and improvements.

MATHEW A. WRIGHT, deceased; was born in Virginia Nov. 7, 1809; was a son of Samuel and Sarah (Mason) Wright, natives of Virginia. Samuel was one of the early pioneers of this county, locating here in 1810, on the farm now owned by Hiram Johnson; his wife, Sarah, made the entire journey from Virginia on horseback; they resided here several years, then went to Missouri, bought a grist-mill there, and he entered upon the milling business. After a few years' residence, he returned to Virginia to obtain some money due him on the sale of property he owned there, performing the journey on horseback. On his return trip, he was taken sick at Springfield, Ohio, and died there. The family remained in Missouri about two years after his death, then came back to Champaign Co., where his wife lived till her death. They had nine children; five now survive—Elizabeth, Maria, Nancy, Jane and Emily. Our subject was a year old when his parents came to this county; he remained with them till their death. He was married, Dec. 7, 1859, to Flavilla, daughter of Adam and Martha (Barker) Moffitt, natives of Ohio. By this union they had five children—Florence, Martha Alice, Samuel, Charles and Bertie. They located upon the farm where Mrs. Wright now lives. Farming was his honorable business till his death; he died July 1, 1876. Mrs. Wright, with her family, still resides upon the home place; she owns 226 acres of land, in excellent cultivation, with good buildings, a mansion house and fine improvements.

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW BELTZ, proprietor of grist-mill; P. O. North Lewisburg; was born in Pennsylvania in 1815; is a son of Henry and Susanna Beltz, who were born in Loudoun Co., Va.; they removed to Pennsylvania, where they lived till their decease. Our subject was reared in Pennsylvania, receiving his education in the subscription schools. His father was a miller, as was his brother, with whom he learned his trade. In 1840, he came to Ohio, living for awhile in Middleburg, after which he came to this place, and purchased a mill, which he operated for sixteen years, then purchased his present mill seat, which at the time was a factory, but he remodeled it, and converted it into a flouring-mill. The building is three stories in height, 30x50 feet, and constructed of brick. The power is derived from water brought through a race from Spring Creek, giving motion to three sets of buhrs. The mill is fitted up with the best and most approved patterns of machinery; this, in conjunction with his superior knowledge of the business, commands for him the confidence of his patrons, to whom he gives satisfaction. He is a gentleman well versed in his business, having had the experience of half a century, and is undoubtedly the oldest miller in the county. He has been twice married; first with Nancy McClung, who bore him two children, both deceased. His second marriage was celebrated with Margaret Hutchinson, by whom he has had five children, all living—Emma V., James H., Ella, Otto and Ella Belle.

ELIAS P. BLACK, farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg; was born on the place where he now lives, in the year 1839, and is a son of Peter and Maria Black; his father was born in Pennsylvania; his mother in the State of New Hampshire. They, with their parents, came to Ohio, and settled in this township in the year 1809. Maria, mother of Elias, is a daughter of Richmond and Lydia Hilliard. Peter Black's first location was on 106 acres of land, which was covered with a dense growth of timber and underbrush. In the very midst of a wilderness, he erected a small log cabin, into which he moved his family, and began the work of clearing and improving his land. He and his wife had the full brunt of the laborious work to perform, but by perseverance, they overcame the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, and, after years of toil, succeeded in getting their land in shape to receive the improved implements of agriculture. They lived many years together, and enjoyed the fruits of their hard-earned labor before the hand of death separated them. He died in 1869, aged 73 years; his wife is living, aged 75 years. They were parents of seven children, four living, viz., Francis M., Lydia A., Harriet B. and Elias P. The deceased are Benjamin, Elias and Delilah. Mr. B., Sr., was a very energetic man, and, as he had no money to buy land, when he came, he conceived the idea of going to the Scioto Valley to make sugar. He was in great peril, for the blood-thirsty red men at that time were very plenty, yet in their midst he labored three seasons, having many adventures with Indians and wolves. Their sugar was conveyed to Dayton through a wilderness, and sold for 2½ and 3 cents per pound, which money paid for his first 106 acres of land. They were members of the P. M. Church, in which he was a prominent member. Our subject was raised where he resides, and owns 196 acres of fine land, all in cultivation and well-improved. Dec. 28, 1871, he was married to Leah, daughter of Samuel White, of Delaware Co., Ohio. He and his estimable wife are members of the P. M. Church, with which they have been connected fifteen years, and take much interest in religious matters. He is also a very prominent member of the church, having served in many official capacities.

PHILO BURNHAM, farmer; P. O. Woodstock; was born on the place where he now resides, April 14, 1823; he is a son of Erastus and Betsy (Reed) Burnham. His father was born in Connecticut May 13, 1786. His mother was born in the same State Aug. 23, 1783. They were married in their native State March 14, 1814. After their marriage they remained in Connecticut until 1817, at which time

they emigrated to Ohio by team, their journey occupying about forty days. They located on land now owned by Philo; with them came Anson Howard and family, and together they erected a log cabin, into which they moved their families. Here they resided for some time, after which Mr. Howard purchased other land and moved away. His father only lived long enough to begin and get fairly under way the work of clearing. He died Oct. 26, 1824. His wife survived him and reared their children, and departed this life Sept. 13, 1849. To them four children were born, all living, viz., Mary, now Mrs. Lyon, who resides in Iowa; Roger T., also lives in Iowa; Olive and Philo. Mrs. B. had been previously married to Jasper Woodworth, by whom she had three children, two of whom are living, viz., Asel and Charles, Sallie (Mrs. Topliff), deceased. Our subject was reared on the place he now owns. His early boyhood was passed as was usual with pioneer boys, plenty of work, such as clearing, rolling logs, etc. His education was received in the subscription school, and in which he fitted himself to be able to discharge the business relations of life. He remained with his widowed mother till near manhood, when he took a trip to Massachusetts, remaining one year, and upon his return labored another year, after which he again turned his face toward Massachusetts, where, Sept. 15, 1847, he was married to Charlotte, daughter of William and Jerusha Perkins, by whom he has had eight children, five of whom are living, viz., Annette, William P., Mary, Lotta and Philo. The deceased are Elizabeth, George and Asenath. Mrs. B.'s parents were born in Massachusetts, where they lived and died. To them six children were born, of whom five are living, viz., John, Asenath, George, Levi and Charlotte. Edwin (deceased). Her parents died at about the age of 60 years. After his marriage, Mr. B. returned to his Ohio home, where he has since given his attention to the duties pertaining to the farm. He owns 239 acres of valuable land, which is all in a good state of cultivation and well improved, making a very delightful home. He never has been a political aspirant, yet has held some of the township offices. He was a member of Co. D, 134th O. N. G., of which company he was chosen Captain before leaving home. The regiment was stationed at Bermuda Hundred, where its term of service expired. He returned to his home a mere skeleton of his former self, completely emaciated in bodily vigor. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., order of Woodstock Lodge, No. 167. Mrs. B. was born in Massachusetts in 1826, Oct. 8.

YOUNG BUSSER, farmer; P. O. Woodstock; was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1843. He is a son of W. T. and Elizabeth J. Busser, who were also born in the same State, and of whom mention is made in this work. Our subject was reared in Urbana, where he received his education, and, when old enough, assisted his father, who has been an extensive dealer in and manufacturer of tobacco and cigars. He remained with his father till he attained his majority, after which he began life for himself, and continued in the above business till he came on the farm where he now resides, in 1876. He has been twice married, first, in 1868, with Amy Gard, by whom he had one child, Benjamin G. Mrs. Busser departed this life in 1871, aged 25 years. His second marriage was with Lucy P., daughter of George P. Howard, in 1873, by whom he has had three children—Howard, Celestine and Cotton. He was a member of Company A, 134th O. N. G., one-hundred-day men, and, at the expiration of his term of service, was discharged. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Urbana. His wife is a member of the Universalist Church of Woodstock. He is an honored member of the I. O. O. F., No. 48, of Urbana.

C. H. CHAPMAN, undertaker and dealer in furniture, North Lewisburg; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1827; he is a son of Ezekiel and Lucretia (Post) Chapman, who were born in New York, where they resided till death; his father died in November, 1874, aged 82 years; his mother departed this life in 1873, aged 74; they were parents of seven children, three of whom are living—Charlotte, Harriet and Charles H.; the deceased are Mary, Moses, Eunice and Olive. Our subject's boyhood was passed in New York, and, while yet young, he removed to Houston Co., Minn., where he remained fifteen years, engaged in the undertaking and furniture business,

after which he removed to Logan Co., Ohio, where twelve years were passed in the same pursuits. In 1878, he came to North Lewisburg and embarked in his present business; he carries a fine stock of plain and ornamental furniture, such as meets the demands of his many patrons. In 1857, he was married to Emeline, daughter of Hiram and Lydia (Baily) Howe, who has borne him seven children, four of whom are living—John W., Archie M., Frank J. and Robert L.; the deceased are Don, William H. and Wayne. He and his estimable wife have been members of the Presbyterian Church for twenty-three years, and are exemplary Christian people. He is an honorable member and worthy brother of the order of Masonry.

DAVID CORBET, farmer; P. O. Woodstock; born in this township in the year 1827; he is a son of Amasa and Experience Corbet; his father was born in New York State Aug. 17, 1803; he, with his parents, David and Mariam Corbet, removed to this township in the year 1815; they purchased land nearly a mile west of Woodstock, which became their permanent place of abode; their home was hewn from the very heart of a wilderness, and yet, in time, was cleared up and improved, and gotten in shape to receive the implements of agriculture. His grandfather only lived a few years after his coming, when he sickened, and, from an overdose of saltpeter taken through mistake, died at the age of 40 years; his wife survived him, and died at the age of 73 years. His father was only 12 years old at the time of coming to Ohio, and, consequently, saw and did a full share of the great toil that was done in this country. His first purchase was of 173 acres of land, on which our subject now lives; here he made a permanent home till his decease, which occurred Sept. 7, 1861. His mother died Jan. 6, 1863; she was born June 15, 1804, and was a daughter of John Walburn, who came from Virginia in an early day, locating on the west side of Rush Township, where they resided for a number of years, then moved to Indiana, where they afterward died. To Amasa Corbet and wife, ten children were born, eight of whom are living, viz., David, John, Olive M., Lewis, Benjamin, William H., Marion D. and Amasa T.; the deceased are Martha and Mary. His grandfather and grandmother were parents of three children, all dead—Julia A., Amasa and Horace; the last named was drowned in a well in 1817. Our subject was married to Lorinda, daughter of Henry and Barbara Stough, in 1844; to them twelve children have been born, eleven living, viz., Melissa J., Lucy E., Mellvin G. W., Caroline W., John W., Mary E., Harriet L., David H., Fannie E., Nelson N. and Eddie; Mellvin, deceased. Mr. Corbet owns 140 acres of land, well cultivated and improved. He and his wife are members of the P. M. Church, with which they have been connected for a score of years.

JOHN CORBET, farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg; was born in this county in 1828, and is a son of Amasa and Experience Corbet; his father was born in New York and his mother in one of the New England States. His father, with his parents, emigrated to Ohio and settled near Woodstock in a very early day. They purchased 38½ acres of land, built a cabin, cleared their land, on which was made a permanent home many years, then moved to an adjoining farm, where they ended their days. His grandfather died soon after coming, his grandmother living to the age of 70 years. His father was only 12 years old at the time of coming to Ohio, consequently saw much hardship. He was a poor boy when he started in the world, but built up a good property. He died at the age of 58 years; his mother, too, has passed away. They were parents of ten children, eight living, viz., David, John, Lewis, Benjamin, William H., Marion, Amasa and Olive; the deceased are Martha and Melissa. They were members of the Christian Church, and died in the triumphs of a Christian faith. Our subject was reared on the farm, and remained at home till 23 years of age, at which time he was married to Elizabeth Jordan, after which he began life for himself, and worked rented land for some eight years, when his savings enabled him to buy 100 acres of land in Union Co., on which he lived four years. In 1864, he enlisted in Co. C, 17th O. V. I. Was stationed at Atlanta and vicinity; started with Sherman on his march to the sea and was taken sick; afterward laid in the hospital at Jeffer-

sonville, Ind., one year; at the close of the war he was discharged. Upon his return, he went to work in Union Co. for one year, and, in 1866, purchased land where he now resides, 35 acres, all in cultivation and well improved. He and his wife have been members of the M. E. Church for many years, he having previously belonged to the Baptist, are exemplary Christian people, and take much interest in religious matters.

LUCIUS CRANSTON, farmer; P. O. Woodstock; was born on the old home farm Jan. 25, 1804; he is a son of John B. and Betsy Cranston, of whom mention is made in the historical part of this work. In 1856, he was married to Lucy J. Robbins, by whom he has had seven children, five living—Amelia M., Fred W., Hattie D., Pearl Z. and Janet H.; the deceased are Lucy, Jan. 2, 1863, aged 1 year 9 months and 10 days; Lucius B., July 24, 1874, aged 10 years and 8 days. Mrs. Cranston is a daughter of Z. V. and Nancy (Luce) Robbins; her father was born in Michigan June 5, 1808, her mother in the same State April 27, 1818; they were married in Detroit March 9, 1837; her father died in Urbana Aug. 21, 1871; her mother died in Delaware Sept. 3, 1873. They were parents of eleven children, five living—Lucy J., Milo J., Helen L., Lucius G. and George Z.; the deceased—Charles E., born in Detroit Dec. 20, 1837, died in Taylor, Mich., Jan. 5, 1839; Amanda M., born in Detroit Oct. 4, 1841, died in the same place Jan. 21, 1842; Richard H., born in Taylor, Mich., Nov. 6, 1842, died in Detroit July 29, 1844; Silas S., born Oct. 6, 1844, died in Urbana June 21, 1877; Harriet E., born in Brighton, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1849, died in Fairport, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1851; Mary M., born in Woodstock, Feb. 20, 1855, died in Mechanicsburg April 6, 1872. Himself and wife have been members of the Christian Church since Jan. 24, 1879. Their children—Amelia M., Fred W. and Hattie D.—have been members of the same church about the same length of time. In early life, Mrs. Cranston's parents were members of the Presbyterian Church. Her father died a member of the Lutheran Church; her mother of the Christian Church.

EDWARDS CRANSTON, farmer; P. O. Woodstock. The above gentleman is another of the old and prominent settlers of this township. He was born in Rhode Island in 1805, and is a son of John and Phœbe (Edwards) Cranston, of whom mention is made in this work. Uncle Edwards' mother died when he was an infant of but a few hours old. He was reared on the farm in his native State till 8 years old, when his father removed to Connecticut, where two years were passed, after which, in 1815, he came to Ohio. He, being only 10 years old upon arriving here, has seen much of the hardships and privations which attend all new settlements. He attended the primitive log schoolhouse, with slabs for seats. He labored with his father until his 20th year, at which time his father died. He continued farming, and resided with a brother till past 30 years of age. Nov. 12, 1836, he was married to Harriet, daughter of Harvey Cushman, by whom he had three children, two living, viz.: Lora E., now Mrs. Smith; and Lucy A., now Mrs. McDonald, who resides in Kansas; Allura A., deceased. After his marriage, he purchased a farm in Union Co., on which he lived seven or eight years, then moved to Woodstock, in which he resided some years, being unable to labor on account of failing health. Selling his land in Union Co., he purchased 110 acres where he lives. He has suffered much from ill health for forty years past. Mrs. C. died in 1848, when their eldest daughter was 11 years old, with whom he lived till her second marriage. Since then he has had no permanent home.

JOHN D. CRANSTON, farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg. The above gentleman is another of the old and prominent settlers in this township, and was born on the place where he lives, in the year 1826. He is a son of Stephen and Esther (Hammond) Cranston; his father was born in Rhode Island, and his mother in the State of Connecticut. Stephen's parents, John and Phœbe Cranston, were also born in Rhode Island, and removed to this county in 1815. Stephen was married to Esther Hammond after coming to Ohio, by whom he had nine children, seven of whom are living, viz., George A., John D., Melissa, James, Julius, Stephen and Edward. The deceased are Phœbe and William, the latter a soldier in the late war, who died in the hospital in

Alexandria, Va. His father, at the time of his settlement on land here, began in the green woods, and, by the aid of his sons, succeeded, after years of toil, in bringing it to its present high state of cultivation. Here his father lived until 1852, when he moved to Union Co. and located near Newton, where he and his aged wife reside, enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life. Our subject was reared on the farm and received his education in the common schools. He remained with his father until 25 years of age, at which time, in 1851, he was married to Elizabeth J. Ellsworth, by whom he had three children, two living, viz., Ella and Warren, the latter Cashier of the North Lewisburg bank; Lucy is deceased. Mrs. C. died in 1856, aged 27 years. His second marriage was celebrated with Glorvina Tobey in 1857, by whom he has had two children—Walter and Charley. He has resided on his farm continuously since his birth. He was away four weeks once, while teaching in Madison Co.; he began teaching when 19, and has taught seven terms, six in his native county. He owns 550 acres of choice farming and grazing lands, and deals extensively in stock; he is one of the stockholders in the North Lewisburg Bank. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church of Woodstock, with which he has been connected for thirty years, she for a period of twenty years.

W. F. CRANSTON, merchant, North Lewisburg; was born in Woodstock, this county, in the year 1856; he is a son of Peleg and Mary A. (Bland) Cranston; his father was born in Ohio, his mother in the State of Virginia; his grandfather, John B. Cranston, was a native of Rhode Island, and one of the few surviving pioneers of Champaign Co. Peleg and Mary A., parents of our subject, removed to Union Co., when W. F. was less than one year old; he was reared to mercantile pursuits, and received the rudiments of an education in the district school, which was afterward developed open by a four-years course in the Oberlin College. Upon his return from school, he engaged in the dry-goods business in West Middleburg, a point at which he did business two years. Then, in 1878, he removed to North Lewisburg and embarked in his present business; he carries the best stock in town, from which he supplies the demands of a large and increasing trade. In the autumn of 1876, he was married to Ida M., daughter of Henry Vigor, of Knox Co., Ohio. They have two children, viz., Una M. and Georgie M. His father and mother were parents of four children, of whom he alone survives. He and his wife are members of the M. P. Church, with which they have been connected three years. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor lodge and a worthy brother.

JOHN S. CRAWFORD, M. D., druggist, Woodstock; was born in Maryland in 1808. He is a son of Thomas B. and Elizabeth Crawford. His father was born in the above State, his mother in Virginia. They were married in Maryland, and removed to Virginia, where they died during the late war. In 1834, the Doctor, with his family, removed to Mechanicsburg, this county, where he remained three years, during which time he read medicine under Abner Cheney, a prominent physician, after which he began the practice of medicine in Quincy, Logan Co., Ohio, where his attention was given to the demands of his profession for eight years; he then removed to Carysville, this county, in which he remained long enough to settle up accounts outstanding at his former place. In 1850, he removed to Woodstock, and, up to 1872, was devoted to his practice. The infirmities of age at the above time compelled the Doctor to seek a quieter occupation. He is now engaged in the drug business. In 1831, he was married to Sarah A. Mitchell. They have had six children, all of whom are deceased, viz., Thomas J., Virginia E., Edwin S., William P., Mary A. S. and one dying in infancy. Edwin served in the three-months service, and afterward enlisted in Co. F of the 6th O. V. I. (Guthrie Grays). Saw much active service, having been engaged at Pittsburg Landing and with Gen. Nelson's corps. Was the first to enter Nashville. He was taken sick in Alabama, and in Nashville died Sept. 3, 1862, aged 24 years. William was a member of Co. G, 95th O. V. I. Served but a few days when he was wounded by a piece of shell in the battle of Richmond, Ky.,

and died in a private house Sept. 5, 1862, aged 19 years. Thomas was in the 134th O. V. I., 100-days men; served his time, returned to his home and died in 1875, aged 44 years. Truly Dr. Crawford has done his share in giving three sons to his country, two of whom died at the post of duty. His wife is an exemplary member of the Christian Church, though she previously affiliated with the M. E. Church.

G. C. CUSHMAN, merchant, Woodstock; was born in Vermont in the year 1852, and is a son of George W. and Almeda A. (Jennings) Cushman. His father was born in Boston in 1826; he was a son of Ichabod and Mary (Chase) Cushman, who were also born in Vermont, from which State they never emigrated. Almeda, mother of G. C., was born in Vermont in 1831, and is a daughter of Gideon M. and Rebecca (Hunt) Jennings, who were also born in Vermont, and came to Champaign Co. at the same time George W. and family came; both died here, and are buried in the cemetery near Woodstock. He (Mr. J.) was a soldier in the war of 1812. They were parents of seven children, four living—Elizabeth H., Jennie M., Almeda A. and Carl B.; the deceased—Orlo J., Alonzo P. and William P. George W. Cushman and family came to this county in 1856, locating in Woodstock, where he embarked in the dry-goods and grocery business, which he followed for some years, after which he went to New York, where he was employed as salesman in an extensive carpet house. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. H of the 66th O. V. I., and served about two years in the commissary department. He died in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., May 12, 1864, in the 32d year of his age. They were parents of two children—George C. and Grace F. (now Mrs. Charles Kimball). Our subject's early boyhood was passed in Vermont, and, when 5 years old, he came with his parents to Ohio. When old enough, he labored on the farm during the summer, and in the winter attended school. Sept. 4, 1871, he entered a store in Springfield, Ohio, in which he remained four years as clerk. He was afterward employed by a Columbus house, as traveling salesman, for one year, after which he located in Woodstock and engaged in his present business. In 1877, he was married to Carrie, an accomplished daughter of William Kinly, of London, Ohio, by whom he has one child, viz., Blanche G. Mrs. C. was born in Madison Co., Ohio, in 1858.

CLARK DIX, farmer; P. O. Woodstock; was born in Wayne Co., Penn., in the year 1814. He is a son of John and Hannah Dix, who were born in Pennsylvania in which they lived and died. Our subject was reared on a farm in his native State, laboring thereon for his father until he attained his majority, after which he began life for himself. In 1807, he was married to Clarissa, daughter of John and Deborah (Mumford) Clave, who were born in the State of Connecticut. The same year of their marriage, Mr. Dix and wife started westward in a one-horse wagon, to "seek their fortune," as he expressed it, and, at the end of twenty-one days, they landed in Champaign Co. in June. In September of the same year, he continued his journey westward, visiting Illinois and Missouri in search of a more desirable location if it could be found. Failing to find anything more desirable than Champaign Co., he returned and fitted up an outfit for the farm. Not being able to buy land, for five years he labored on leased land, when the accumulations from his labors enabled him to buy 45 acres, the same on which their residence now stands. There has been some little improvement made—a log house having been erected; he cleared up his land and prospered, and, as he was able, added to his original purchase, and he now owns 120 acres of fine land. To Mr. and Mrs. Dix nine children have been born; eight of whom are living, viz., Eusebia, Clark, Clarissa, John, Semantha, Vane, Benjamin and Peter; one died in infancy. Three of his sons were in the army, all doing noble service for their country. Clark and John enlisted in 1862, in Co. G, 95th O. V. I., and soon after Clark was transferred to the United States Signal Corps, in which he served till the close of the war. John remained with the regiment, participating in all the battles which the regiment was engaged. At Huntsville, Ala., he was taken prisoner and incarcerated in the Andersonville Prison, where he remained until near the close of the war. Vane was a mem-

ber of Co. I, 121st O. V. I. After returning from the war, John studied medicine, graduated, and is now practicing in Nebraska.

JAMES P. DRURY, deceased. The subject of this memoir was born in Somerset Co., Penn., in the year 1820. He was a son of John and Emma Drury, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Drury was reared in his native State on the farm, and received his education in the common schools. In 1839, he emigrated to Ross Co., in which he lived a few years, after which he came to Woodstock and engaged in the hotel and dry goods business, which he operated some years. Then went to Union Co., where he resided a number of years, after which came back to Woodstock and was engaged in mercantile pursuits till his death, which occurred June 28, 1880, aged 60 years. He had been twice married; first, to Euphemia McRoberts, by whom he had seven children; three living, viz., Samuel F., Lizzie A. and Nannie C. The deceased are Cornelia, Ida, Willie and Edgar. Mrs. D. died in 1860, aged about 30 years. His second marriage was celebrated with Harriet E. Pryor, by whom he had two children, viz., Charles and Willard. Mr. D. was a gentleman who was well known in this county, having been identified in the interests of the people and county for thirty-five years, and was universally beloved and respected by all who knew him. At his death he left a large stock of goods, which will receive the management of his son, S. F., who is well qualified to assume control, having been raised to mercantile pursuits; his stock consists in dry goods, groceries, hats and caps, boots and shoes—in fact, everything usually found in a first-class retail house. His father was a member of the Masonic order, to which he had belonged many years. He was very liberal in his views upon all questions.

THOMAS DUNN, farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg; born in Hampshire Co., Va., Feb. 16, 1821. He is a son of Van and Susie (Brookhart) Dunn, who were born in the same State, in which they lived, died and are buried. They were parents of eleven children; ten living—Nelson, Lemuel, Thomas, Lewis, Isaac, William, Franklin, James, Mary and Caroline; one died in infancy. Our subject was reared on the farm in his native State, laboring for his father till his 21st year. In 1852, he came to Champaign Co. and located near North Lewisburg, where he lived till 1864, when he purchased 58 acres of land where he now lives. March 10, 1853, he was married to Sarah J. Hutchinson, by whom he has had one child—Rohanna, now Mrs. Osborne. Mrs. D. is a daughter of Timothy Hutchinson, who once resided in this county. He died at the age of 86, her mother when in the 50th year of her age. They were parents of ten children; six living—Mary, Clark, Ephraim, Jane, Sarah and Alonzo. Those deceased are Timothy Stephen, Maria, Jason and Loretta. Mr. D. and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and take much interest therein. His father died at the age of 68 years 8 months and 25 days, and his mother when about 58 years old. Our subject only received a common-school education, and, as he expressed it, "common at that," for schools were a scarcity in Virginia. He cleared up most of the land where he lives, besides clearing up 5 acres of heavy timber near North Lewisburg, for which he only received $62.50. He affiliates with the Democracy, in which he gives expression to his political views.

SAMUEL EVERETTS, miller and dealer in stocks; P. O. North Lewisburg; born in North Lewisburg in the year 1837, and is a son of Joseph and Rachel Everetts. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother in the State of Virginia. His father, with his parents, came to Champaign Co. in 1813 or 1814. They settled near Mingo, where a permanent home was made till 1855, when he died at a ripe old age. Joseph, father of our subject, was a boy when his parents came, consequently saw much of the hardships to be endured in pioneer life. He remained on the farm till his 23d year, when he went to Logan Co., where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for a year or two. In 1832 or 1833, he came to North Lewisburg and engaged in the dry-goods business, which he followed till 1857; then removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he was engaged in business at intervals. In 1871, he returned to Mingo, and remained

till his death, which occurred Jan. 26, 1877, aged 76 years. His mother departed this life in 1858, aged 46 years. They were parents of the following children (five living): Margaret A., Samuel, Mary E., Sarah E. and William H. The deceased are Lansin, Arabella, Fanny, and two dying in infancy. Our subject was reared in North Lewisburg, where he received his education, and, at the age of 19, removed to the farm, where he remained till 1878, at which time he came to North Lewisburg and engaged in business with Mr. McElwain. In 1873, he was married to Nancy Phillips, who bore him one child, viz., Clifford, deceased. Mrs. E. died in 1876, aged 37 years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of twenty-three years' standing, and is an exemplary man. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor. For the past twenty years, he has been extensively engaged in buying and shipping stock. He owns 80 acres of land, comprising the old homestead, which has been in the family name for sixty-eight years.

WILLIAM GLENDENING, farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg; was born in Harrison Co., W. Va., in 1817, and is a son of James and Mary Glendening. His father was born in Virginia in the year 1795. His mother, Mary D. Van Horn, was born in Pennsylvania about the year 1793. They were each reared in their respective States, and, when his mother grew to young womanhood, moved to Virginia, where she was married to James Glendening, by whom she had twelve children, three of whom are now alive—Margaret, Thomas and our subject. They removed to Champaign Co., locating in Mechanicsburg the latter part of December, 1829. His father was a farmer by occupation, a pursuit he followed through his life. His father died when in the 82d year of his age, his mother when 70 years old. Our subject was only 13 years old when his parents landed in Ohio, the country being new. In Mechanicsburg, which was then an inferior place, he attended school during the winter of 1830 and 1831, and afterward attended school below the village. He remained with his parents till he was 25 years of age, assisting them in clearing up and improving their land, 155 acres, on which was situated Brush Lake. There was no stick amiss when they located there, and young William's strength was brought into requisition in helping to clear up the land. Here his mother lived and died, after which his father disposed of his property and ended his days with his children. They were, while in Virginia, members of the Baptist Church; after arriving here, connected with the M. E. In 1847, Mr. G. was married to Susannah, daughter of Samuel and Barbara Black, of Pennsylvania, who settled, in 1811, where Mr. G. now resides. To them five children were born, two living—John W. and Mary E. The deceased are Amy A., Thomas J. and Delilah. Mrs. Glendening died in 1850, aged 34 years. His second marriage was celebrated with Mary A. Hawkins in 1852, by whom he has had eight children, five living, viz., James M., Martha, Abram L., William P. and Jennie M.; the deceased are Margaret J., Levi and Ada B. After his first marriage, he located on leased land near the old home farm for four years, then erected a cabin and lived on the old homestead two years, after which he purchased 100 acres near where he resides. Since then, he has moved to the opposite side of the road. During his residence of thirty years on this farm, he has devoted his full time to its cultivation, and placed himself in possession of more than 700 acres of choice farming land, thus making him one of the solid men in the township. His son, John W., a member of Co. H, O. V. I., went out in 1862, and served till the close; was one of the fortunate ones, and came home in good bodily health.

HARTLANCE D. GOWEY, Postmaster, North Lewisburg; was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Jan. 20, 1821, and is a son of John and Fanny (Judson) Gowey, who were born in Bennington Co., Vt., in the years 1791 and 1795 respectively. They were married in Vermont in 1817; afterward lived in New York, Canada, Ohio, and now reside in Washington Co., Iowa. They were parents of nine children, eight of whom are now living—Galatsy, Hartlance D., Avilla, Roland, Ossian J., Lovancia, John F. and Floretta. Florian, who was a member of the 13th Iowa V. I., died April

20, 1863, in hospital at Milliken's Bend, aged 36 years. All married and have families. The family originally came from Germany about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled on the Mohawk River, in New York State. The grandfather of our subject died at the above place in 1792. He was the father of three sons. His maternal ancestors (Judsons) were of English stock; his great grandfather, Judson, and two brothers, came from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled in the State of Connecticut, on the river of that name. Andrew Judson, grandfather to our subject, lived at Bennington, Vt., in which place he died about the year 1840. The Judsons, who were among the first missionaries to India, were cousins to Fanny Gowey, mother of our subject. Hartlance D. Gowey's boyhood was passed on the farm, receiving the rudiments of his education in the district schools. He labored on the farm from his 10th year until he arrived at the age of 30. He received a classical education, and, at the age of 16, began teaching in Knox Co., Ohio. He has taught extensively, and is one of the oldest educators in the State, having taught twenty years in various schools; has been a close student, and by his own exertions made himself acquainted with many of the ancient and modern languages, Greek, Hebrew, Latin, German, etc.; is a fine grammarian, a natural mathematician and well versed in the sciences. He came to North Lewisburg in 1844; has taught school and been engaged as civil engineer; also has been the Postmaster of North Lewisburg since 1852; is the father of three children, two of whom are living—John F. and Marcus C.; both are leading attorneys, John having served two terms in the Legislature and two terms as State Attorney; when elected to the House, was 26 years old; is now practicing law in Urbana and adjoining courts. Mary R. died in infancy Dec. 15, 1850. Mrs. Gowey died Dec. 23, of the same year Mr. Gowey was married to Eliza A. ——— Feb. 11, 1846, she having been born March 16, 1824. He was again married to Hannah L. Harlan in 1858; has been well represented in public affairs; was Mayor of North Lewisburg six years; was School Examiner, Recorder and a member of the Council for twenty-nine years; is a Republican in politics and a member of the Masonic Order, having reached the M. E. H. P. of Star Chapter, No. 126, Royal Arch Masons.

HUDSON HAINES, retired farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg. The above gentleman was born in New Jersey in the year 1810, July 4; he is a son of Benjamin and Hannah (Hunter) Haines, who were also born in New Jersey, in which State they were married, and from which they removed to and settled near Middleburg, Logan Co., Ohio, in 1820. They were among the early settlers, had many hardships and privations to endure, yet they secured a foothold in the great wilderness, and gradually their labors brought comfort and happiness, which they enjoyed until their decease; his father died in 1836, aged about 56 years, and his mother departed this life in 1848, aged about 60 years. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living, viz., Judiah, Benjamin, John, Elmina, Mary and Hudson, our subject; Betsy is deceased. This family and its connections were the first settlers in Linn Township, Logan Co., his aunt, Phœbe Sharp, née Haines, being the first white woman in said township. Our subject's early boyhood was passed in New Jersey, and at the time his parents removed to Ohio he was only 9 years of age, and, as a natural consequence, he saw his full share of the hardships and privations which must be borne in the settlement of a new country. His schooling was meager in the extreme, as a month's attendance in a subscription school, to which he walked four miles, constituted his education. With his parents he remained until he attained his majority, after which he began life for himself in the green woods with one horse, and he informs us he has plowed many a day with a bark line. He first purchased 50 acres of land at $2 per acre, on three years' time, which was paid for in sugar at 5 and 6 cents per pound. This land he held and improved, besides purchasing other land adjoining, on which he lived until 1868, the time of his removal here. He is one of our self-made men, having begun life empty-handed, and, by untiring energy and good management, has built up a handsome property, consisting of 300 acres of fine land, a portion of which are now homes for his children. In 1868, he left the field of labor to seek the quiet of retirement; he purchased grounds in North

Lewisburg, which he has beautifully improved, and is enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life. In 1831, he was married to Sarah, a daughter of William and Sarah Foster, of New Jersey, and early settlers in Logan Co., Ohio. To them eight children have been born, five of whom are living—Wesley, Judiah, John, Caroline and Anna. The deceased are Marshall, Mary and Jesse. The former was a member of Capt. Inskeep's company, 17th O. V. I. After serving nearly a year, he died in a hospital in Nashville, Tenn., aged 20 years. Mr. Haines and his estimable wife have been members of the M. E. Church for more than half a century, are exemplary Christian people, having worked long and faithfully in their Master's vineyard, always discharging the duties of life in the fear of One who ruleth and doeth all things well.

JUDIAH HAINES, retired farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg. The above gentleman is another of the old and once active settlers in this locality. He was born in New Jersey in 1812, and is a son of Benjamin and Ann Haines. At the time his parents came to Ohio, he was only 8 years old. Comparatively speaking, the country was a wilderness, and young Judiah had a full share of the hardships and privations to contend against. He remained with his parents until his 24th year, after which he began life for himself, on 82 acres of land, which was mostly in the green woods. By dint of hard labor, all obstructions were removed, and his land became improved and valuable. Here he made his home until 1865, the time of his removal to North Lewisburg. He is another of our self-made men, having begun life empty-handed; yet, through years of toil, he has accomplished the great object in life—made a good home, in which he is enjoying the hard-earned fruits of his labor. In 1836, he was married to Maria Taylor, by whom he has had eight children; seven living—Hannah, Elizabeth, Samuel, Mary M., Elnora, Maria and Charles; Sarah J., deceased. Samuel was a member of Capt. Inskeep's company, 17th O. V. I. He served twenty-two months; he accompanied Sherman in his grand march to the sea, seeing much active service and participating in many of the battles of that campaign; he returned to his home, broken down in health from the effects of exposure in army life. Mr. and Mrs. Haines are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which they have been connected for half a century, a length of time man and wife seldom live to labor together in the cause of Christ. They are exemplary Christian people, and are zealous workers in the church. Mrs. Haines is a daughter of Stacy and Elizabeth Taylor, natives of New Jersey, and early settlers in Warren Co., Ohio, afterward residents of Logan Co., Ohio. Her father died in St. Louis, Mo., upward of 75 years of age; the mother, when past middle age. They were parents of twelve children, of whom only Mrs. Haines is known to be living..

H. S. HENDRICKSON; P. O. North Lewisburg; he is a member of the firm of Pence & Hendrickson, manufacturers, and proprietors of livery, feed and sale stables. H. S. Hendrickson, the junior member of the firm, was born in New Jersey in the year 1835, he is a son of Daniel and Catharine Hendrickson, both natives of New Jersey. They removed West in a one-horse wagon, in 1838, and located in Dayton, Ohio, which became a permanent home to the family for twenty-eight years, and during fourteen years his father was engaged in the manufacture of hats. Our subject was apprenticed to learn his trade in Dayton, but, after working some time, went to Piqua, where it was completed. April 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 11th O. V. I., and, the 20th day of June following, re-enlisted in the same company and regiment for three years; served his full time, seeing much active service, passing through nineteen of the hard-fought battles of the war. After serving his full term and receiving his discharge, he enlisted the third time, the 6th day of August, 1865, in Company B, 9th U. S. R., with which he served one year. Upon his return to civil life, he followed his trade in various places, having, before the war, worked in various Southern States during winter months, and North during the heat of summer. May 1, 1876, he entered into a partnership with J. H. Pence, as elsewhere stated, Sept. 23, 1871. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth McClung, who has borne him four children, all living—Evangeline, Mamie, Fanny, Dot and a son not named.

He is a member of the societies of Odd Fellows and Red Men, of which he is a worthy and respected brother.

LUCIUS C. HERRICK, physician and surgeon, Woodstock; was born in West Randolph, Orange Co., Vt., Sept. 2, 1840; he is a son of Lorenzo D. and Zilpha (Haskins) Herrick, natives of Vermont, in which State they lived and died, his father having lived and died (1874) in the house where he was born, aged 68 years; his mother died in 1849, at the age of 37 years. They were parents of eleven children, of whom six are living, viz., Stephen S., Julius, William S., Lucius C., Delia and Ellen M.; the deceased are Justis, Ellen A., Edwin Z., and twins, dying in infancy. The Doctor's early boyhood was passed on the farm and in the schoolroom until his 16th year, at which time he entered a printing office in Montpelier, Vt., in which he remained a year and a half. He afterward entered the West Randolph Academy, where he developed the rudiments of his education and prepared himself for the study of medicine, which he prosecuted under C. L. Steward, a very prominent physician of the above place, who was his preceptor three years, after which he attended lectures in Castleton, Vt., and received a full course in the Ann Arbor School of Medicine and Surgery in the University of Michigan. Returning to his native State, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, which institution conferred on him their diploma of graduation in 1864. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, of the 8th Vt. V. I., in which he served two years; was afterward promoted to Assistant Surgeon of the 4th U. S. C. C., a position he held until the close of the war, having graduated while holding the above position. At the close of the war he returned to his native place, and, in September of the same year, entered the Bellevue Medical College of New York, and, after taking another course of lectures, began the practice of medicine in the above city. In 1869, he removed to Urbana, Ohio, and, in December of the same year, located in Woodstock, where he has since given his attention to the demands of a large and increasing practice. In 1871, he was married to Miss Louisa, daughter of J. D. and Mary (Comer) Taylor, of Woodstock, by whom he has had four children—Louisa, Ellen, Justis T. and Mary. The Doctor has served as Clerk of the Board of Education for three years; is President of the Champaign Co. Medical Society, and a member of the Ohio State Medical Association.

N. P. HEWITT, merchant, and manufacturer of carriages; P. O. Woodstock; born in Pennsylvania in the year 1832, and is a son of George and Ann Hewitt, who were born in the same State, and removed to Wayne Co., Ohio, when N. P. was but 6 months old. In Wayne they made a permanent home—his mother residing there yet; his father died August, 1870, aged about 63 years. They were parents of six children; all living—Elizabeth, Nicholas P., John E., Samuel S., James B. and David A. Our subject's boyhood was passed on the farm in Wayne Co., where he labored till his 15th year, when he began his trade in Madisonburg, in which it was completed; afterward he worked in various places until his settlement here in 1853, and since, with the exception of time in service, has devoted his time and talent to the manufacture of all kinds of wheel vehicles, making a specialty in all kinds of fine work. In 1862, he enlisted in the O. V. I. regimental band, to which he belonged during his term of service. He was in the engagement at Port Republic, where his regiment lost heavily. He was discharged in July, 1863, and returned to his home, and soon after, in 1864, re-enlisted in Co. D, of the same regiment; saw much active service in the vicinity of Richmond and Petersburg, and, when the war closed, returned to his home. In the spring of 1879, he engaged in the grocery business in connection with his manufacturing business. He carries a full line of groceries and hardware, and is receiving the support of the public. He is also agent for all first-class farm implements. In 1861, he was married to Lucy, daughter of Frank and Susan Cashman, who has borne him the following children: Annie, Warren, Lucy, Nellie and Georgie; Susie, deceased.

WILLIAM W. HOISINGTON, deceased. The subject of this memoir was born in Windsor, Vt., in April, 1816. He was a son of Abisha and Lucinda Hoisington,

who were also born in the same State, and emigrated to Ohio in 1817, and located on land now owned by Olive Hoisington and heirs. Abisha was born in Vermont Jan. 9, 1769. He was married to Olive Packard Aug. 3, 1788. She died May 11, 1792. To them one child was born—Betsy. He was again married to Lucinda Hastings Sept. 13, 1792, by whom he had eight children; one living, viz., Mary A. The deceased are Olive, Sophronia, Harriet, John M., Eleanor D., William W., Maria and Mary B. Lucinda, wife of Abisha, was born May 19, 1771, died Sept. 13, 1825. He (Abisha) died March 12, 1859. Our subject was reared on the farm on which his widowed wife and children now reside, laboring with his father till he attained his majority. He was twice married—first to Polly Franklin, by whom he had two children, one living, viz., John G. Franklin, deceased. Mrs. H. died Feb. 21, 1843. She was born April 9, 1818. His second marriage was celebrated with Olive, daughter of Bela Kimball, May 12, 1844, by whom he had five children; four living, viz., Fred, Warren, Amy L. and Winn W.; Celia E., deceased. Mr. H. lived on the place his father located on during his life. He died May 6, 1859. Abisha Hoisington was a member of the Masonic Order, having joined when 21 years old. In the war of 1812, he served as teamster. Olive Hoisington was born in 1823. John enlisted April 17, 1861, in Co. K, 2d O. V. I., and was transferred to the front immediately after enlistment, and participated in the first Bull Run battle. Their regiment was not badly cut up, as they supported artillery. He was discharged at the expiration of his time, in the latter part of July, 1861. Sept. 3 of the same year, he re-enlisted in Co. A of the regiment, and soon after was transferred to the front and placed in the middle department, 14th Corps, commanded by Gen. Thomas. He was engaged in Perryville, Ky., when he was wounded in the left leg, which laid him off duty three or four months, and, when well enough, he resumed his place in the ranks, and afterward was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, capture of Lookout Mountain, storming of Mission Ridge, Resaca and Buzzard Roost, besides a number of minor engagements. About the time of the evacuation of Atlanta, the regiment started for home. During the latter time, he was a non-commissioned officer, Corporal, Sergeant. He was discharged the latter part of October, 1864, serving three years and a half. The regiment suffered heavily at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and Resaca. He was married Dec. 28, 1862, to Mary M. Sessions, by whom he had five children; four living, viz., William, Guy, Analine and Agnes; John, deceased. Mrs. H. died Aug. 28, 1878, aged 35 years. His second marriage was celebrated with Sarah C. Foster Nov. 27, 1878. They have one child, James. He is a member of Woodstock Lodge, No. 167, I. O. O. F.

FRED HOISINGTON, dealer in drugs and druggists' sundries, North Lewisburg; was born in this county in the year, 1844, and is a son of William W. and Olive (Kimball) Hoisington. His father was born in Vermont, and, when a child, came with his father, Abisha Hoisington, in an early day to this county, in which they lived till their decease. To William W. and Olive, parents of Fred, five children were born, four of whom are living—Fred, Warren, Amy L. and Winn W.; Celia deceased. His father had been previously married to Polly Franklin, who bore him two children —John, living; Frank, deceased. Our subject's boyhood was passed on the farm, receiving the rudiments of his education in the common schools, which was developed in the Woodstock school. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G of the 95th O. V. I.; was immediately transferred to the front, and, within ten days after enlistment, the regiment was all cut to pieces at Richmond, Ky., he falling into the hands of the enemy; was paroled and afterward exchanged, and again took his place in the ranks. His regiment was identified in the great Vicksburg campaign, losing a number of men in the engagements which raged in and around this great stronghold. Three bullets pierced the clothes of our subject, but did no bodily harm. After the fall of the above place, the regiment was sent to Memphis, and, soon after, was taking an active part in the great Sturgis raid, in which the regiment suffered severely. Mr. Hoisington again fell into the hands of the enemy, and this time was incarcerated in the prison-pens of Andersonville, in which he suffered all the hellish cruelties which could be

perpetrated by the fiendish Wirz. Seven of his companions were captured at the same time, of whom all survived the terrible ordeal. When the confederacy was struggling in its death throes, and the prisoners were being hurried to other quarters, he was recaptured at Wilmington, and, soon after, under general order of the Government, was discharged, and returned to his home, a mere skeleton of his former self. Upon the return of health and strength, he went to Elkader, Clayton Co., Iowa, in which, for eighteen months, he was engaged in the drug business. Returning to Ohio, he soon after engaged in his present business in North Lewisburg, where he has since been employed. In 1869, he was married to Miss Angela Kerr, who bore him one child—Maud, deceased, aged 5 months. Mrs. H. died November, 1870, when in the bloom of young womanhood, and universally loved and respected by all who knew her, aged 19 years. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic Order, Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor, in which orders he is an honorable member and worthy brother.

HON. A. P. HOWARD, farmer; P. O. Woodstock; residence "Lazy Man's Rest." The above gentleman was born in Windham Co., Conn., Dec. 24, 1820; he is a son of Anson and Olive Pearl Howard, who were born in the above county and State; his father on the 3d of April, 1781; his mother, July 1, 1790. They were married in the place of their nativity, Jan. 2, 1811. William and Phœbe (Fuller) Howard, parents of Anson, were born in Connecticut; William, Jan. 18, 1749; Phœbe, his wife, Dec. 3, 1759. They were the parents of eleven children; he died in Ohio, July 18, 1822; Phœbe, his wife, departed this life July 15, 1806. John and Sarah (Bennett) Howard, parents of William Howard, were born in Ipswich, Mass.; he Feb. 15, 1715; Sarah, his wife, Oct. 22, 1722. They were married in Hampton, Conn., Jan. 8, 1740; he died June 16, 1789; she died March 19, 1812. The above John Howard was the eldest son of John and Mary (Martin) Howard; he was born in Ipswich, Mass., in 1683. He married Mary Martin, of Ipswich, Feb. 22, 1713. They settled in Hampton, Conn., in 1733, in what is called Howard's Valley. This latter John was the son of William Howard, of Ipswich, who was born in 1634; died in the same place July 25, 1709; he was the son of Thomas Howard, who emigrated to America from England in 1634; he died in Ipswich, April 15, 1686, a very old man, who was born about the year 1600. Anson and Olive Pearl Howard, parents of our subject, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Rush Township, Champaign Co., in the year 1817. In 1820, they returned to Connecticut on a visit, and during the time A. P. was born. They returned the following spring and located where their son-in-law, R. C. Moulton, now resides; here they made a permanent home. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are living, viz., Olive Moulton nee Howard, and our subject; the deceased are George P. and Charles P. His father never had any political aspiration, was modest and unassuming, a man whose thoughts, whose deeds and whose actions were from his own heart, formed from the principles of virtue and candor. He was appointed by the Governor one of the Commissioners to locate the county seats of Auglaize and other Northwest counties; he also held the office of County Commissioner. In his own neighborhood he was much interested in perfecting doubtful titles and establishing honest claims of purchasers of land in the Tom Moore survey. He was a member of the Masonic order, in which he was an honorable and worthy brother. He and his estimable wife were members of the Christian Church, in which they were leaders and very exemplary Christian people. He died March 28, 1849; she departed this life Oct. 6, 1860. Our subject's early boyhood was passed on the farm, and in a manner incident to youth. The rudiments of his education were received in the district schools, which was afterward developed by a course of study in a private school in Urbana, after which he studied surveying and algebra, under Amasa Reed, who was his preceptor. In 1847, he was married to Elizabeth J. McDonald. They have five children, viz., Mary, Julian, Anson, George P. and I. Gail. In 1851, he visited the first world's fair in London, England, and, during his stay abroad, visited France, purchasing a number of blooded sheep; he returned the same year. In 1861, he was elected to the House as Representative of Champaign Co., and served during the legislative years of 1862 and 1863, after which

he was elected to the Senate from the Eleventh Senatorial District, and served in that body during the years 1864 and 1865; he was re-elected in 1869, and served during the Senatorial terms of 1870 and 1871, discharging the duties incumbent thereto with credit to himself and with satisfaction to his constituents; during the latter term, he was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and served on Committees on Roads and Highways, Penitentiary, Universities, and Medical Colleges. In the Presidential contest of 1876, he was Elector to the Electoral College. In politics, he is a Republican, always voting with that party upon all questions at issue. In 1862, when our beloved country was struggling in the throes of disruption and secession, he was the first man in Champaign Co. to contribute means to enlarge the volunteer force, placing $500 on deposit to the credit of the first 100 men who enlisted in the 95th O. V. I.; from the precedent thus established, other counties did likewise, thus vastly relieving the wants of families whose husbands and fathers were in the front, doing battle for their flag and country. During these troublesome times, he labored faithfully and untiringly in the discharge of weighty duties and responsibilities which devolved on every liberty-loving citizen. From his donations to the soldiers' relief fund, it is understood, from unquestionable authority, that he was the only man in Champaign Co. who was not re-imbursed, and, when making the subscriptions, did not expect re-imbursement, as he afterward notified the Chairman of that committee. Though his life has not been uneventful, in serving in the higher executive departments of his State, he has a realization and proper appreciation of the trust which was reposed in him by his fellow-citizens. He is one of the first in improvement, having done much at home toward developing the resources of the county; he has, on his own land, thirty miles of tile-drain, and owns, at present, 1,800 acres of land, which is in cultivation and well improved; he deals quite largely in stock, and is extensively engaged in farming, as his wheat crop of 1880, in the aggregate, amounted to 250 acres.

JOHN HUDSON, farmer; P. O. New Lewisburg; was born in Hampshire Co., Va., in 1803. He is a son of John and Mary Hudson, who were also born in the same State, his mother in the same county. They were married on the dividing line between Maryland and Virginia, and afterward made their home in the latter State for a number of years, then removed to Alleghany Co., Va., where his mother died. Our subject was reared in Maryland, a bound boy to a tavern-keeper. Not liking his vocation, he ran away to Shenandoah Co., Va., where he found employment for two years as teamster to one of the foundries in that region, after which he returned to his native county. There he was married to Sarah Lease, in 1824, and the following year, when his accumulations enabled him, emigrated to Ohio and settled near King's Creek. Soon after, in partnership with a brother-in-law, he bought 233 acres of wild land, the same on which he now lives. He erected a cabin, into which he moved his family; he was successful from the start, and purchased other land, which he afterward lost by going security for irresponsible parties. It was in April, 1832, he located here, where nearly half a century has been passed, a portion of the time in the hardest of labor, which has produced cleared fields, and from his frugality and good management has sprung up a plenty, the fruit of toil, and the reward of a bound boy who had no help over the rough places in life. His wife died April 7, 1876, aged 71 years 10 months and 27 days. He was again married to Barbara Weingardner Sept. 4, 1877. By his first marriage he had six children, four living—William, Martha E., Thomas and Jane. The deceased were John and Jacob. John was a member of Co. D, 134th O. N. G.; enlisted in 1864, and died in the hospital in Portsmouth, Va., June 7, 1864. Jacob was a member of Co. H, 66th O. V. I.; enlisted in 1861; was in the battle of Port Republic and at Cedar Mountain; was shot and instantly killed Aug. 9, 1862. Thomas was a member of Co. D, 134th O. N. G.

WILLIAM HUNTER, merchant, North Lewisburg; born in Logan Co., Ohio, in the year 1838. He is a son of John and Achsah Hunter, who were born in New Jersey. His father was born in 1800, and, in 1818, came to Champaign Co., and since has resided in

this and Logan Co.; is a shoemaker by occupation, and at present resides in this place. His mother was born in 1801, and was married to John, father of William, in 1827, by whom she had eight children, six of whom are living—Hudson, Betsey A. (now Mrs. Spain), Mary A. (now Mrs. Bower), Joseph, Jacob R. and William. The deceased are John and Hannah. Mr. H. was reared on the farm, and at the breaking-out of the late civil war, Aug. 16, 1861, enlisted in Co. C, of the 17th O. V. I. The regiment was assigned to the army of the West, under command of Gen. George H. Thomas. He participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, of which we mention Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Jonesboro, and the many battles in and around Atlanta; he accompanied the intrepid Sherman on his great march to the sea, and was in the grand review in Washington. He held a Sergeant's commission for three years, was ever at the post of duty, and was discharged July 18, 1865, having served three years and eleven months. Upon his return home, he went to Boone Co., Iowa, where he was engaged two years, after which he returned to North Lewisburg and engaged in merchandising. Nov. 8, 1871, he was married to Mollie, daughter of Edmund Moon, of Logan Co., who has borne him three children—Lola, Gracie and Carrie. Mrs. Hunter was born in Logan Co. in 1850; at present he is a member of the Board of Education and City Council. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, in which they are active members. He is also a member of the Masonic Lodge and Knights of Honor.

WILLIAM INSKEEP, retired minister, North Lewisburg; was born in Champaign Co., which portion is now of Logan Co., Ohio, Jan. 29, 1807. He is a son of John and Esther Inskeep, who were born in Virginia, and settled in Champaign Co. in the fall of 1805. His father was a hatter by trade, but paid some attention to agricultural pursuits, until his sons relieved him from active farm labor. He served his district in the Legislature one term, ably discharging the duties pertaining thereto. He was married to Esther Garwood, of Virginia, who bore him thirteen children; six of whom are living—Delilah, Julietta, Esther, Mary, John F. and our subject. Their deceased children were David, Warner, two named Elizabeth, Edward, Benoni and Jose. His father died in the 80th year of his age; his mother died several years previous to the death of her husband, at an advanced age. Our subject was reared on the farm; his education being received in subscription schools of that day, which only occupied three months in the year. The scholars were taught in reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling, the latter all became proficients in, as spelling schools were much in vogue in those days. He followed the fortunes of the farm, and in 1830 was married to Keturah Warner, who bore him eight children, of whom six are living—Esther, Epsibah, Delilah, Mary, Octavia and Lorena R. The deceased, Hope M. and Emily. Mrs. I. departed this life during the latter part of May, 1854, aged 42 years. She was a member of the M. P. Church, and died in the triumphs of a Christian faith. His second marriage was celebrated in 1855, with Amanda A. Stone, nee Freet, of Virginia, who bore him two children, one living—Lydia M. William W., deceased. At the age of 34 years, Mr. I. was ordained a minister in the M. P. Church, in which he most zealously worked for more than forty years, laboring almost exclusively in the home church, though he frequently relieved a working brother in other pulpits. In the fall of 1860, he removed to Richland Co., Ill., where for nine years he labored in the ministry. In 1870, he abandoned the great work, and has since retired to the privacy of home, rejoicing in having done a good work, and is now waiting to reap the reward that is promised the faithful for doing the bidding of the great Shepherd. In local offices he has been well represented, having served in many of the township offices in this and Union Co.

DAVID KENFIELD, deceased; was born in Genessee Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1829. He was a son of Nehemiah and Sallie A. (Canfield) Kenfield, who were both of New England birth. He moved with his parents to Michigan when 11 years old. At the age of 22, he made an overland trip to California on horseback, where he remained two years, and was successful in the undertaking. Sept. 16, 1849, he was married to Marian Par-

rish, who bore him five children, three living, viz., Sylvia, Chester and Marian. The deceased, Frances L. and Sallie A. Mrs. Kenfield died Sept. 25, 1862, aged 32 years 3 months and 7 days. He came to Woodstock in 1857, and erected a tile-factory, the first in the vicinity, which he successfully operated until 1872. In 1868, he purchased 150 acres of land, for which he paid $80 per acre. In 1873, he purchased other land adjoining. He was an extensive farmer and a shrewd business man, and at his death left 231 acres of land. His second marriage was celebrated April 24, 1863, with Eusebia R., daughter of Clark Dix, by whom he had nine children, seven living, viz., Clara, Scott, Dora, Ross, John, Mary M. and Melva. He departed this life Feb. 6, 1879. Was a member of the Masonic Lodge of North Lewisburg, and the I. O. O. F., Lodge of Woodstock, No. 167. He was also a member of the Universalist Church of Woodstock. Mrs. K. was born in this county in 1838.

BELA KIMBALL (deceased). The subject of this memoir was born in the year 1799. He was a son of Andrew and Abigail Kimball, who were among the early settlers in this township, locating in the year 1817. Bela Kimball was married to Electa Franklin, by whom he had nine children, five of whom are living, viz., Olive, Harvey, Clarissa, Milo and Estella. The deceased are Andrew A., Herman, Fanny and Laura. Mr. K. first located on land on the east side of the township, where he lived until 1850, when he erected a dwelling further west from the first place of residence, in which he lived till his decease. He departed this life Sept. 30, 1878, in his 80th year. Electa, his wife, departed this life July 19, 1861, aged 57 years and 1 month. Mrs. Kimball's parents were born in Vermont, where they died when she was quite young. Andrew Kimball died at the age of 70 years; Abigail, his wife, in the 89th year of her age.

CHARLES LINCOLN (deceased). To the subject of this memoir, whose portrait will be found in this work, and who was one of the pioneers and prominent citizens of Rush Township, we are pleased to accord a place in the biographical album of this history. He was born in Windham Co., Conn., in 1809, probably of English parentage. His father died from the effects of an accident before he was born, and in his infancy he was bound to Anson Howard, father of A. P. Howard, of this township. When Mr. L. was about 7 years old, Mr. Howard emigrated to Ohio, locating in Rush Township, and his lot became thus early cast among the pioneers of Champaign Co. Here, under the care of Mr. Howard, he learned his first lessons of toil and economy, and formed those habits of industry which made his life a success. With the exception of a two-years residence in Union Co., he had his residence in Rush Township from the time of settling here till his death, a period of over threescore years. He served his minority with Mr. Howard, and then engaged to work for John McDonald. He remained with Mr. McD. till his marriage with Miss Alura Johnson, which occurred in 1836. She was a daughter of Joseph Johnson, well known as an early pioneer of this section of country. After Mr. Lincoln's marriage, he moved to Union Co., Ohio, where he remained about two years and then returned to Rush Township, locating upon the place where he lived till his death, which occurred Feb. 2, 1880. The community recognized in his death the loss of a valuable member of society. Farming was his life occupation. He took a special interest in the breeding and raising of fine cattle, and was among the first to introduce this enterprise in this section of country, an enterprise which has added much wealth to the community. Mr. L. was a self-made man, carving out his own fortune. Inheriting nothing but industrious habits, an honest name and a vigorous intellect, he steadily increased his earthly possessions, till, at his death, he was one of the largest land-owners in the township. His life may be and is regarded as a success, and is worthy of being perpetuated in the annals of Champaign County history. He shared in the privations and hardships incident to the pioneer life of this country, and bore a creditable part in bringing it from the wilderness to its present high state of improvement. He had a family of six sons and four daughters, five sons and two daughters of whom still survive, and live in the vicinity of

their birthplace. They all follow the chosen occupation of their father, that of farming. Mr. L. found expression for his political views in the Republican party, and at various times filled offices of honor and trust in the township.

J. L. LONG (of the firm of Long & Co.), merchant, North Lewisburg. Was born in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1835, and is a son of James and Charlotte C. Long. His father war born in Ohio in 1800; his mother in New Jersey, in 1802. They were married near Cincinnati, and removed to Miami Co. in an early day, where they lived till their decease; his father died in 1861, aged 62 years; his mother died in Indiana, at the age of 67 years. They were parents of four children, two living—Susan C. (now Mrs. Ludlow) and our subject. The deceased—Josephine L. and Charlotte C. Our subject's boyhood was passed on the farm, receiving the rudiments of an education in the district schools, which was afterward developed in the Wittenberg College, near Springfield, Ohio. After his return from school, he labored one year on the farm, after which he engaged in merchandising in Addison with a partner, J. E. Phenimore, and together they did business for three years, when his partner withdrew, one Howell taking his place, and, after one year, Mr. L. assumed sole ownership. Jan. 1, 1870, he embarked in the dry-goods business, in North Lewisburg, and, after one year's experience, changed to the grocery business, to which he has since added a meat market, and is now doing business in large double rooms. In 1856, he was married to Louisa C. Howell, by whom he has had four children, viz., Alonzo N., Charles T., John L. and Mary A. He is a member of the City Council and Vice President of the Ohio Mutual Insurance Association. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, each taking an interest in the church, of which they are zealous workers. Mrs. Long was born in Champaign Co. May 7, 1835. She is a daughter of Manoah Howell, deceased. To her parents six children were born, four living, viz., Levi R., Zilpha, Rebecca J. and the wife of our subject. The deceased are Mary and one in infancy. Mr. L. is a member of the Masonic Order and the Knights of Honor.

CAPT. WILLIAM McADAMS, North Lewisburg; was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1814; he is a son of John and Catherine (Steward) McAdams; they were born in Pennsylvania, and were of Scotch descent; they were married in Pennsylvania, and removed to near Kingston, this county, in 1803; his father died June 16, 1839, aged 84 years; his mother departed this life May 29, 1839, aged 82 years. They were parents of eight children, two living—Nancy (now Mrs. Spain) and our subject. Our subject's boyhood was passed in rural pursuits, a business he was devoted to until he was 35 years of age; he has dealt extensively in stock. Oct. 3, 1861, he enlisted, and, the same night, was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of Co. H, 66th O. V. I.; was soon after promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and, a little later, he became Captain of the company; Jan. 17 following, the regiment took its departure, and was stationed in Virginia, a State they traversed from center to circumference. About the middle of June following, he was sent to Washington; from there to Columbus, Ohio, and was engaged in removing drafted men and recruits to the front; he recruited 300 men for the service, a business he was engaged in for ten months; he afterward returned to his command in Virginia, but was soon after obliged to resign his command, from the effects of poison; he returned to his home, and, when well enough, again took the field, and nobly assisted the unfortunate boys to their homes. He has been thrice married; first, with Harriet McCartney, April 5, 1840, who bore him five children, three living, viz., James, Sarah C. and Margaret E.; the deceased, John and William; Mrs. McAdams died in 1868, aged 42 years. His second marriage was celebrated with Sarah R. Bowers, in 1870, by whom he had one child, viz., Harriet; Mrs. McAdams died Oct. 30, 1873. His third and last marriage was celebrated with Rosallia Patten, nee Farnum, in October, 1875. In 1857, he removed to North Lewisburg; he has assessed the chattel property in the township several times, and has just completed an assessment of the real estate; he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, of which he is an honorable member and worthy brother. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, entering the

army when 15 years old; his father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. McAdams has in his possession many relics which have been handed down from father to son for many generations.

ENOCH McCARTY, farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg; was born in the year 1833, and is a son of Stephen McCarty, who was born in Virginia about 1792; he removed to this county with his family about 1820, locating on 130 acres of wild land, where he now lives; he erected a cabin, into which he moved his family, and, through his own exertions, cleared most of his land; he was a man of strong constitution and great endurance, and the forest gradually disappeared before his strong blows. To him six children were born, four living—Elizabeth A., James, Daniel and Enoch; the deceased were John and Thomas. Deborah (Thompkins) McCarty, mother of Enoch, was born in Culpeper Co., Va., in 1802; she died in 1876, aged 74 years. Enoch was reared on the farm, where he has since lived. In 1861, he was married to Rebecca J. Morgan, of this county, who has borne him two children, viz., Sarah L. and John B. He owns 233 acres of cultivated land, all well improved; he was a member of Co. H, 134th O. V. I., O. N. G.; he served four months, and was at the front, doing picket duty.

ANDREW M. McELWAIN, miller and dealer in stock, North Lewisburg; was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., on the 11th day of April, 1827; he is a son of James and Alice (Carson) McElwain, who were born and reared in the same county. After their marriage they removed to Montgomery Co., Ohio; soon after, to Clark, and finally, in 1840, located in Greene Co. They were parents of seven children, four of whom are living—Margaret, Andrew M., James R. and Isaac W. The deceased are Jane S., Ellen and William S. The latter was a member of the 110th O. V. I., in which he entered as a private, and, for bravery and meritorious conduct, rose to Captain, and, finally, to Major. On the night of the 4th of May, 1864, at the close of the first day's fight in the battle of the Wilderness, he was shot directly in the forehead and instantly killed, aged 35 years. His body was devoured by the flames that swept over the field after the fight. Isaac was in the one-hundred-day service, but saw six months' service before being discharged. Alice, mother of Andrew, died Jan. 6, 1878, aged 79 years. His father is still living, in the 84th year of his age. Our subject's boyhood was passed in various pursuits, but, principally, in farming and teaming. His education was received in the common schools, and, as his father suffered much from ill health, his education was limited, as he was obliged to assist those who depended on his youthful vigor for maintenance. While in Greene Co., he and his brothers operated a stone quarry, from which they shipped large quantities of stone to various points. In 1862, he came to Champaign Co., and worked leased land until 1872, at which time his accumulations enabled him to purchase 285 acres of land near Cable, on which he resided till 1875. After several exchanges and purchases of these lands, in 1878, he came to North Lewisburg and engaged in buying and shipping stock, but has now almost abandoned the business. He, in partnership with Samuel Everett, operated a steam grist and saw mill, doing all work in their line in a workman-like and skillful manner. Jan. 17, 1850, he was married to Susannah Syphers, by whom he had three children, one living—Belle, now Mrs. Graham. The deceased are James W. and Albert. Mrs. McElwain died in 1856, aged 24 years. His second marriage was celebrated with Emily Wright Jan. 17, 1860. He is a Christian gentleman, and belongs to the Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor.

JARED MEACHAM, farmer; P. O. Woodstock; born in Connecticut in 1819, Nov. 16. He is a son of Joseph and Irene (Kimball) Meacham, who were also born in Connecticut, in which they were married, and afterward removed to this State, in 1821, locating in Union Co., where they lived one year, then purchased where our subject now resides; they lived there until their decease; he died at the advanced age of 84 years; his mother, at the advanced age of 95 years. They were parents of six children, of whom four are living—Analine Fuller, Jared, Charles and Nancy. The

deceased are Joseph and Ansel. By his first marriage he had five children—Lydia, Sophronia, Eliza, Mary and Lucinda. At the time of settlement, the country was new, and he and his sturdy boys made the place from the very wild. Our subject was reared on the place he now owns, and worked for his father all his life, as he remained with his son and died in his residence. He built up a good property, though he came here with only a few hundred dollars capital. During his life he owned 176 acres of good land, and at present our subject owns 184 acres of fine land, and, as he says, free from incumbrance. He was married to Mary, daughter of Daniel Dick, of Vermont, afterward residents of Delaware Co., Ohio. Though Mr. Meacham is threescore years of age, we find him in good bodily health, and, for a man of his age, extremely lively, and in full possession of all his faculties.

JAMES T. MILLER, farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, in 1838. He is a son of John and Hannah Miller. His father was born in Berkeley Co., Va., and with his parents came to the above county when a young man, and in a very early day. They remained in Butler Co. some years, then removed to Warren Co., Ohio, where he now resides. His mother, Hannah (Green) Miller, was born in New York State, and, with her parents, came to Warren Co. at an early day, in which they lived till their decease, his grandfather having died of cholera the first time that scourge swept over Ohio. His mother died June 19, 1847, aged 33 years. They were parents of five children, three living, viz., William, Maria and our subject. The deceased are Joseph and Mary. The former was scalded to death at the age of 3 years and 8 months. James was reared on the farm, and, at the age of 17, began for himself, laboring as a hand on the farm, then speculated in horses, making enough to get a team; then went to farming, and labored on rented land till 1864, at which time he came to Champaign Co. and purchased 110 acres of land, on which he now resides. He is one of our self-made men, having begun life empty-handed, and, at the time he purchased his present land, assumed considerable debt, which has been liquidated, and he now lives, enjoying himself under his own vine and fig-tree. Jan. 5, 1863, he was married to Alice, daughter of John L. Fisher, of Montgomery Co., Ohio. To them five children have been born, three living, viz., Eleanor M., Hannah and John M. The deceased, Edna and Elsie, were twins. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church of North Lewisburg, and is an exemplary Christian woman.

ROWLAND C. MOULTON, farmer; P. O. Woodstock; is the fourth child and eldest son of Phineas and Maria Moulton. He was born Feb. 5, 1821. His grandmother, Alice Chase, was a daughter of Deacon Dudley Chase and Alice Corbet, his wife. She was born in Cornish, N. H., Oct. 17, 1765; died Nov. 29, 1844. In 1788, she was married to Bibye Lake Cotton, of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1763; moved to Bethel, Vt., in 1790; died March 27, 1846. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Maria, third child of Bibye L. and Alice C. Chase, was born Feb. 22, 1792; was married to the Hon. Phineas Moulton, of Randolph, Vt., Sept. 7, 1814, and died at Keene, N. H., Sept. 14, 1875. He (Phineas) was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a native of Massachusetts. He removed to Randolph, Vt., about 1790. Rowland C. Moulton came to Ohio about 1843, and, in 1851, was married to Olive Pearl Howard, of Woodstock, Champaign Co., where they have since resided.

JOAB OVERFIELD, farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg. The above gentleman was born in Harrison Co., Va., in 1803. He is a son of Samuel and Mary Overfield. His father was born in Loudoun Co., Va.; his mother in the State of Pennsylvania, and during the Revolutionary war, removed with her parents to Virginia, where she was married to Samuel Overfield, by whom she had eleven children. Our subject was reared on the farm in Virginia, and in 1826 came to Champaign Co., and for a few years labored on leased land, after which he purchased 100 acres where he now resides. At the time of purchase, his land was in the green woods. He erected a cabin, into which he moved his family, and, as it increased, added more room. By working almost night and day, he cleared his land and got it in shape to cultivate. Not having much

means, he informs us that much of the time it was up-hill work, in consequence of which he has had his full share of the privations to endure. They manufactured their own clothes, and their food was what the soil would produce. No work for wages was to be had at any price, yet they lived, paid their debts and were happy. He speaks of the severe test men were put to in the harvest field to try their mettle, and very modestly he says none ever led him with the sickle; and now, though 77 years of age, he likes to recount the scenes of those early days. In 1829, he was married to Beersheba, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Tucker, by whom he had six children, viz., Samuel, Mary, Rebecca, Diana, John and Susan. Rebecca Tucker came with her family to this county in 1808. No mills had they to grind their corn, in consequence of which much corn was pounded for johnny-cake. Roast pumpkins and the fruits of nature constituted much of their living. Mrs. T. had an aunt killed by the Indians. Mrs. Overfield died Aug. 16, 1875, aged 75 years.

SAMUEL OVERFIELD, farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg; is a son of Joab and Beersheba Overfield, and was born in this township in 1830. His early life was passed on the farm, and, when old enough, he helped to carry and pile brush, which was no light task. He remained with his father till nearly 23 years of age, at which time he began life for himself, and for two or three years resided and worked at home. He then purchased 30 acres of land where he resides, which was mostly improved. He has since purchased 44½ acres of mostly wild land, which he has nearly cleared up. His land is all in a good state of cultivation and well improved, having just completed a new house. In 1853, he was married to Clarissa A., daughter of Cyrus and Aurilla Stotard, of this county. To them eight children have been born; seven living—Louisa, Delmer, Cyrus, John, Beersheba, Gould and Joab. Buel died in infancy.

JOHN OWEN, farmer; P. O. Woodstock; was born on the old Ellsworth farm May 31, 1813. His early life was passed in a manner incident to pioneer boys, and his education was received in the subscription schools. As he grew older, the sterner duties of life met him, and he was "buckled" into the harness, and during his prime of life did his full share of the toil that was borne by those who endured the brunt of the work in those trying times. After attaining his majority, in the year 1834, he was married to Margaret, daughter of Isaac and Nancy Hazel, who came from Pennsylvania and located in Goshen Township in 1807 or 1808. After his marriage, he located on leased land, which afterward proved so wet that he did not remain long, and located on other land, owned by a Mr. Corbet, where he passed four years, then on land owned by Sullivan one year, afterward on other land owned by Thomas Cone, after which he removed to Goshen Township, where he raised a corn crop. In 1844, he purchased land where he now resides. He and his son Thomas own 222 acres of land, all in cultivation and well improved. To Mr. and Mrs. Owen six children have been born, four of whom are living, viz., Thomas N., Artemecia, Sarah M. and Nancy A. The deceased are Elisha D. L. and John. Thomas was a member of Co. D, 134th O. N. G.; served his time and was discharged. Mrs. Owen was born in Goshen Township in 1814. Mr. O.'s mother, Sarah Tucker, died in 1849, aged about 64 years. By her marriage with Samuel Rogers, she had four children; two living—Emily and Maria. The deceased are Catharine and Francis.

J. H. PENCE, of the firm of Pence & Hendrickson, manufacturers, and proprietors of livery, feed and sale stables, North Lewisburg. J. H. Pence, the senior member of this firm, was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Oct. 25, 1847, and is a son of John and Margaret Pence. His father, a Virginian by birth, came when a child with his parents to Warren Co., Ohio, in an early day. Margaret (Jones) Pence, mother of J. H., was born in Pennsylvania, and, with her parents, came to Ohio when a babe, locating in Clark Co., near where she now resides. She was married to John, father of our subject, in Ohio, by whom she had nine children, five of whom are living, viz., Mary J., Martha, Margaret, William and James H. The deceased are David, Catharine, Anna and Keziah. His parents are living at advanced ages, and reside on the place which

has been their home for many years. Our subject was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the district schools. At the age of 18, he began working at his trade in Urbana, where he labored nine years, completing his trade. In 1875, he located in North Lewisburg, and in partnership with J. D. Marsh, Jr., with whom he carried on an extensive business for thirteen months, when H. S. Hendrickson purchased the above gentleman's interest. In April, 1869, he was married to Miss Lucinda J., daughter of Leonard and Elizabeth Marsh, who has borne him three children, viz., Margaret E., Leonard L. and Mary J. He and his amiable wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church, with which they have been connected eighteen months. He is also Superintendent of the Sabbath school.

GEORGE RIDDLE, Cashier Woodstock Bank, Woodstock. The above gentleman is one of the prominent settlers in this township, in which he was born in 1845. He is a son of William and Louisa Riddle. His father was probably born in Ohio, and the father of William in Kentucky, but came to Champaign Co. in an early day. William, father of George, made his home in this county while he lived. He was married to Louisa Hall, of Woodstock, Vt., whose parents came to this county among the first, erecting the first frame building in Woodstock, which yet stands, a decaying monument to their enterprise. William Riddle died in 1850, aged 27 years. Louisa, his wife, departed this life in January, 1875, aged 48 years. They were parents of three children, viz., Ellen Standish, *nee* Riddle, Dennis and George. Our subject's boyhood was passed in Woodstock, receiving the rudiments of his education in the winter schools of the village, and during the summer was employed on the farm. Aug. 3, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 95th O. V. I. Twenty days after he enlisted, was precipitated in the battle of Richmond, Ky. Here he received a rifle-ball in his left arm, which passed through and struck him in the left breast in the region of the heart, and made its exit from the center of his back. He also received a wound in his right arm. He fell into the hands of the enemy, and, three weeks after, made his escape, and, in his weak condition, rode eighty-five miles in a wagon to Cincinnati. In December, 1861, he was discharged. In 1864, he again enlisted, in Co. D, 134th O. N. G., one-hundred-day men, and received the appointment of regimental Postmaster, a position he held until discharged. He returned to his home in an emaciated condition, weighing only ninety-five pounds. Upon the return of health, he entered a commercial school in Dayton, in which he took a partial course, which was completed in Bellefontaine, after which he was employed as book-keeper in the People's Bank of the above place, a position he held for one year. Then returned to Woodstock, and has been engaged in different mercantile pursuits. In 1867, he was appointed cashier of the Woodstock Bank, a position he now holds. He owns 175 acres of improved land and a fine property in the village of Woodstock. In April, 1869, he was married to Ida, daughter of the Rev. S. P. Carleton, of this place; they have four children, all living, viz., Lumina, Carleton, Abner and Anson, twins. He and his wife are members of the Universalist Church, with which they have been connected some years. He is an honored member and worthy brother of the Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

E. SHERRETT, dentist, North Lewisburg. The above gentleman was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in the year 1844, and is a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Eick) Sherrett; his father was born in Ohio Oct. 18, 1817; he was a farmer by occupation, and the above county was made his home till his decease, which occurred March 17, 1851; Elizabeth, mother of Mr. S., was born in New Jersey April 5, 1818, and, when a child of 2 years, came with her parents, Peter and Desire Eick, to Ohio; both are yet living, her father at the age of 96 years, her mother in the 91st year of her age. Adam and Elizabeth Sherrett were parents of five children, two of whom are living, viz., Mary A. and our subject; the deceased are Levi, Milo and Peter. Our subject was reared on the farm, and, in August, 1862, enlisted in Co. G of the 126th O. V. I., and was soon after transferred to the front, where they were used in guarding the B. &

O. R. R. In July, 1863, their corps (the Sixth) was ordered to intercept Lee, who threatened an invasion of the North. The battle of Gettysburg which followed and Lee's almost disastrous defeat are well remembered by the many. Suffice it to say, the 126th sustained her part. He also passed through the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and, in fact, all the battles which took place in and around that great rebel stronghold. In these battles his regiment lost severely, his company losing all its officers, and, out of fifty-four effective men, only fifteen reported for duty. In the engagement at Monocacy Junction, he received a wound in the hand from a piece of shell, which struck his gun-barrel, glanced and struck him, producing a shock from which he yet feels the effects. He was discharged in July, 1865, and returned to his home and attended school for eighteen months, after which he studied dentistry under Dr. W. S. Vail for two years, and completed his studies under C. C. Dills, a prominent dentist of Urbana. He entered upon the practice of his profession in North Lewisburg, where he has since lived, with the exception of four years, two of which were passed in Wapello Co., Iowa, and two in Union Co., Ohio. In 1870, he was married to Anna, daughter of Aaron Winder, Esq., one of the old and prominent settlers of this place, who died May 6, 1880, aged 72 years. In 1879, his fellow-townsmen elected him Justice of the Peace, the duties of which he is fully competent to discharge. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, in which he is Class-leader. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor.

WARREN D. SIBLEY, farmer, and President of North Lewisburg Bank; P. O. North Lewisburg; was born in Woodstock Oct. 22, 1823, and is a son of Benjamin Dow and Lydia (Hillard) Sibley, who were born in New Hampshire, his father March 14, 1789, his mother in May, 1798, and, when young, removed with her parents, Richmond and Lydia (Hillard) Sibley to Stowe, Vt., where she was reared, and, in 1817, came to Union Co., Ohio. Benjamin D., father of our subject, came to this State and located in Woodstock in 1818, but had spent two years previous to this time at other points. He was married to Lydia Hillard, in Union Co., by whom he had five children, of whom our subject alone survives. The deceased are Maria A., born March 4, 1823; Richmond H., Sept. 21, 1826; Mary A, Sept. 9, 1829; Adelaide E., Aug. 1, 1832. After their marriage, they located on land near the present town of Woodstock, and afterward the town was laid out on a portion of his land, he being one of the original founders of the place. On this land he lived till 1848, at which time he removed to where his son now lives, and here his remaining days were past. He died April 28, 1866. His mother departed this life May 3, 1856. Both were members of the Universalist Church of Woodstock. Mr. Sibley's boyhood was passed on the farm in a manner incident to youth, and received his education in the common schools, which were rather meager in that day. Oct. 29, 1850, he was married to Sarah A., daughter of Jeremiah and Lucretia Clark, of Connecticut. Mr. Clark was born Sept. 22, 1795; Mrs. Clark in the same State Oct. 26, 1803. After his marriage he located where he now lives, and, owing to the wild nature of the ground, Mr. S. has had a broad experience in cutting down and clearing off the dense growth that covered his ground. He well remembers the scenes of fifty years ago, when yet the deer were plenty, and when the low ground in the vicinity of Woodstock was inundated the greater portion of the year. His father brought twenty-three head of cows from Greene Co. for dairy purposes, and in three years' time only three were left, having died from disease. Mr. S. owns 400 acres of splendid land, highly cultivated and well improved. He was elected a Commissioner of the county in 1878, a position he now holds, and is well qualified to guard the best interests of the county. He has belonged to the institution of Odd Fellowship for thirty-two years. He and his wife are members of the Universalist Church at Woodstock, with which they have been connected upward of thirty years. They are parents of seven children, six living—Flora (now Mrs. T. Y. Corkery, Ida, Mary, Beniel, Staley and Stella (twins); Glen (deceased).

SAMUEL G. SMITH, surveyor and engineer, Woodstock; was born on the place where he now lives Sept. 5, 1826, and is a son of Sylvanus and Thankful (Kel-

sey) Smith. His father was born in Connecticut Oct. 25, 1787; Thankful, mother of Samuel, was born in New Hampshire June 29, 1791. Both were reared in Vermont, in which they were married April 2, 1812. In 1816, they removed to Champaign Co., Ohio, in a one-horse wagon, and with them came his brother Samuel and family, who occupied the same wagon. Their journey was made in about six weeks, and upon their arrival they located on leased land in Union Co., where they remained three years; after which his father purchased 100 acres, where our subject resides. Woodstock was afterward laid out on a portion of this same land. He erected a cabin just west of the present site of Woodstock, into which he moved his family. On this land he made a permanent home; was successful, and accumulated a good property. He died July 12, 1872, aged 84 years 8 months and 20 days. His mother died Dec. 24, 1876, aged 85 years 5 months and 25 days. They were parents of seven children, six of whom are living—Hiram, Myron G., Richard S., Samuel G., Azrow and Andrew J. Lorana, wife of George Robinson, died March 11, 1850; was born Jan. 14, 1823. Our subject was reared on the farm till 20 years of age, when he was employed as clerk in a Woodstock store, a position he held for twelve years. He afterward embarked in business in the same place for himself, and, after three years of business, removed to Metamora, Ill., where he was employed in a store; afterward went to Claremont, Ill., where he had charge of an extensive mercantile house for four years. In 1866, he returned to his native place, and since has given much of his time to surveying and engineering. His common-school education was developed in a select school taught by Joseph Smith, who was his preceptor three years. He has served fourteen consecutive years as Justice of the Peace, which is ample proof of his executive ability; also served as Township Clerk a number of years. Dec. 29, 1853, he was married to Hepsie J., daughter of William Inskeep, whose sketch appears in this work. No children have been born to them. They reared True McIlroy from 8 years, and have now a little girl, Katie, adopted from the Orphan's Home. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Woodstock Lodge, No. 167, having been a member thirty years. He owns 15 acres of land, which makes him a delightful home.

ANDREW J. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Woodstock; was born near Woodstock in the year 1832, and is the youngest son of Sylvanus and Thankful Smith, whose sketch appears in this work. Our subject was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools; he remained with his parents till he was 23 years of age, at which time, in 1855, he was married to Delilah, daughter of William Inskeep, whose sketch appears in this work. After his marriage, he remained on the old home farm about three years, after which he removed to where he now resides. He owns 310 acres of land, which is all in a good state of cultivation and well improved. At the time of his locating on this land there was very little improvement made, as a portion of the land was contained in Sullivan's survey, the latest made in this section. He has, by his energy and perseverance, cleared up and improved, and now owns, one of the finest farms in this township. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith nine children have been born, all living, viz.: Jessie, Jossie, Lora, Fanny, Hattie and Mattie (twins), Eunice, Dale and Maud. Mrs. S. was born in Union Co., Ohio, Dec. 31, 1836. He is an honored member and worthy brother of the I. O. O. F., of Woodstock Lodge, No. 167, with which he has been connected twenty-one years. He and his estimable wife are members of the Universalist Church of Woodstock, with which they have been connected some twenty years.

STEPHEN K. SMITH, farmer and manufacturer of tile; P. O. North Lewisburg; was born in Woodstock, this county, Jan. 30, 1822, and is a son of Samuel and Phœbe (McCutcheon) Smith, who were born in the Green Mountain State, in which they were married, and, in about 1815, came to Woodstock, locating where the town is now situated. He purchased 160 acres of land and built a cabin, into which he moved his family; he, however, did not live there long, as the unhealthy condition of the country carried him to an early grave Aug. 5, 1822, aged 30 years. His mother died in 1878, aged 86 or 87 years. To them five children were born, three living—Lois, Amy

and our subject; the deceased, Cyrus (whose sketch appears in this work) and Jesse. In August, 1862, Stephen enlisted in Co. G, 95th O. V. I.; was immediately transferred to the front, and, twenty days after, participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., where he was taken prisoner; was shortly afterward paroled, and returned home; five months after he was exchanged and returned to the front, and took part in the Vicksburg campaign. His regiment was sent to Missouri, and, on account of sickness, he remained in Memphis until the regiment returned, then went into the ranks, after which the regiment raided through Tennessee and Mississippi, watching the enemy. He was in the battles of Guntown, Tupelo, and a number of skirmishes which happened almost every day, and, during the time, got several scratches which drew blood but did no bodily injury. At the above first-named place, he was cut off from his command, and, the rebs coming in on him in open ground, he made for cover 200 yards distant, and after him came the volleys of the "Johnnies," which greatly accelerated his speed, but did him no farther harm than merely giving him a few scratches. After these engagements, he was plunged into the battle of Franklin, Tenn., after which he went down to Mobile, and, while on the way, was in the siege of Spanish Fort, and, after rambling around, finally brought up at Montgomery, Ala., where they were apprised of Lee's surrender. They were mustered out at Columbus, Aug. 19, 1865, just three years to a day after enlistment. His son, John M., served during the war, in the same regiment and company as his father. After his return home, he lived on his farm until 1878, at which time he came to North Lewisburg and put up a tile factory, which is now operated by his son, Frank W. In 1842, he was married to Rebecca Baldwin, and has seven children, six living—John M., Lora E., Timothy D., Emma O., Velma R. and Frank M.; Elizabeth, deceased. He owns 74½ acres of land in this township. He is a member of Woodstock Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 167.

C. C. SMITH, Postmaster and dealer in boots and shoes, custom work a specialty, Woodstock; was born in Massachusetts in the year 1828, and is a son of Levi and Lucy Smith, who were born in the same State, in which they were married, and where he lived till his death, which occurred in 1851, aged 65 years. His mother moved to El Paso, Ill., where she departed this life in 1878, aged 90 years. They were parents of ten children, of whom seven are living, viz., Philo, Lucy, Angeline, Levi, Larkin, Benjamin F., Courtland C. The deceased were Courtland, Jonas H., and one in infancy. Our subject was reared in his native State, his time being occupied on the bench and farm. At the age of 21, he began business for himself. In June, 1849, he was married to Adelia E. Smith, by whom he has had two children—Jennie E. and Lucy M. After his marriage, he followed his trade in Holden, Mass., until his removal here in 1854. He located in Woodstock and has since given his attention to his business. In July of the first year of Lincoln's administration he was appointed Postmaster of Woodstock, a position he has since held, to the entire satisfaction of the patrons of the office. He and his wife are members of the Universalist Church, with which they have been connected for fifteen years, he having been Deacon of the same for ten or twelve years. Their church has a membership of about 125, and is presided over by the Rev. W. J. Crossley, an able and efficient minister of the Gospel.

STEPHEN A. SMITH, proprietor of the Buckeye House, Woodstock; was born in the above place in the year 1840, and is a son of Cyrus and Lydia Smith. His father was born in Stowe, Vt., Feb. 24, 1813. With his parents, Samuel and Phœbe Smith, Cyrus moved to Champaign Co. in 1816. At the age of 9 years his father died, after which he lived with Anson Howard on the farm until 18 years old; then learned the carpenter trade, which he followed as long as he was able to do manual labor, and was a fine workman. He was twice married; first with Lydia Hall, in 1836, by whom he had six children, all living—George W., Stephen A., Sarah L., Willard H., Elisha D. and Howard. Mrs. Smith died in 1854, aged 39 years. His second marriage was celebrated with Mrs. Fannie A. (Smith) Harrington, April 6, 1856. He was a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge of Woodstock, and a member of the Universalist Church.

He was a member of Co. D, 134th O. N. G., 100-day men; served his time and was honorably discharged. He departed this life, after a long and painful illness, June 25, 1880. Our subject's boyhood was passed in the village, and, when old enough, he worked on the farm for John McDonald for four years. In April, 1861, he enlisted for the three months service, in Co. K, 2d O. N. G., and was in the first battle at Bull Run. After his discharge he returned home, and on Oct. 15, 1862, enlisted in Co. F, 54th O. V. I., 2d Brigade, 2d Division and 15th Army Corps. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Champion Hill, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesborough, and many other lighter engagements; was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He veteranized Jan. 1, 1864, at Bellefonte, Ala., and was mustered in at Larkinsville, Ala., Jan. 22, 1864. After his re-enlistment he did active service till he was discharged, July 25, 1865, having served four years. July 25, 1867, he was married to Susan Epps, by whom he has two children—Harvey J. H. and Laura E. In the fall of 1870, he became proprietor of the Buckeye House, and is an accommodating and genial landlord, always attending to the wants and comforts of his guests.

ERASTUS M. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Woodstock; was born on the place on which he now resides in the year 1842, and is a son of Elias and Huldah (Swift) Smith. His father was born in Stowe, Vt., in the year 1811. Huldah, mother of Erastus, was born in Rochester, Mass., in the same year as her husband. They were married in Vermont, and, in 1836, removed to Champaign Co., locating three-quarters of a mile west of Woodstock, where Erastus now resides. He purchased 340 acres of land, on which he lived till his decease, which occurred Feb. 28, 1871. His mother is yet living and resides with him. They were parents of four children, two of whom are living, viz., Philip and Erastus M. The deceased are Curtis B., died in 1863, aged 28 years, leaving a wife and two children, viz., Frederick B. and Orvis E.; one dying in infancy. His grandparents, Philip and Rosina Smith, came the same year (1836), living here till their death. He died in 1866, aged 80 years; she departed this life in 1858, aged 73 years. They were parents of three children; all deceased, viz., Susan, Elias and Abel. His parents and grandparents were members of the Christian Church, and exemplary people, taking much interest in the cause and development of religion. Our subject's boyhood was passed on the farm, and he received his education in the district schools. He remained with his parents till he was 21 years old, then began life for himself. May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Co. D, 134th O. N. G.; served his time and was discharged Sept. 1 of the same year. In 1877, he was married to Mrs. Laura (Cranston) Marsh, daughter of Edwards Cranston, whose sketch appears in this work. To them one child has been born, viz., Nina H., born June 14, 1880. He owns 147 acres of land, which makes a delightful home. By his wife's previous marriage with Charles W. Marsh, she had four children; three living, viz., Mattie, Charles D. and Lucy; Hattie, deceased. Mr. M. died in February, 1869.

ABRAHAM SPAIN, farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg; is another of the old settlers in this township, and was born near North Lewisburg in 1808, and is a son of John P. and Nancy M. Spain, who were born in Dinwiddie Co., Va. In 1805, they removed to, and settled in, Champaign Co. on 106 acres of wild land, which he cleared up and improved, and where they lived till their decease. They have the honor of being among the first settlers who contended with Indian, beast and wilderness, to obtain a foothold. In 1850, at the age of 70 years, his father died; his mother died in 1845, aged 65 years. They were parents of fourteen children; five living—Abraham, Paschal, Job, William A. and Matilda E. Abraham was reared to farm labor, his education being received in the subscription schools before 12 years old. At the age of 21, he began life for himself and located where he now resides. Through his energy the forest has disappeared, and in its stead large cleared fields mark the fastnesses of nature's stronghold. The home farm contains 100 acres, and he owns 113 acres more, which is located in Union Co. In 1830, he was married to Martha Spain, by whom he had six

children; all deceased—Robert M., Aaron W., Wilmuth, Job S., John and Lucy. Mrs. S. died in 1852, aged 44 years. His second marriage was celebrated with Susannah Leonard in 1871. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, with which he has been connected more than half a century, a length of time few labor in the church.

LEMUEL SPAIN, farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg; is the eldest son of Willis and Nancy Spain, the oldest living settlers in this township. He was born on the place where his father resides, in 1816, and was reared as pioneers' boys usually were, having plenty of work to do and little schooling. He is another who has had a full share of the hardships to endure, and, being young and strong, naturally became a valuable help in log-rollings and felling timber; hunting and fishing gave them recreation. He remained with his parents till he attained his majority, when he began life for himself on the land (100 acres) on which he now lives. It was all in its natural state, and, after completing the log cabin which had been partially built, he moved in and immediately began applying the ax. On this land (with the exception of five years spent on an adjoining farm) has resided where he first settled. In 1836, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher and Magdalene Miller, viz., Abraham M., John F., Christopher W., David S., George, Lemuel R., Benjamin K. and Luther Grant; Amos K., deceased. He and wife have been members of the M. E. Church for half a century; have been workers in religion. Three of their children are members of the same church. Mrs. Spain was born in Goshen Township, near Mechanicsburg, in 1819.

H. WRIGHT SPAIN, farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg; is a son of Willis and Nancy Spain, the oldest living settlers in this township, of whom mention is made in this work. He was born on the old home farm in 1828, and his boyhood was passed on the farm, assisting, when old enough, in its labors. His education was received in the subscription schools, and, at the age of 21, he began life for himself. In 1849, he was married to Lucy J., daughter of William and Sallie Crowder, natives of the South, who came to this county soon after Willis Spain and family. William C. died in the home of our subject in October, 1863, aged 65 years. He was born in Virginia Sept. 5, 1798. He was married to Sarah Spain, of Virginia, Oct. 22, 1824; she was born Nov. 22, 1806; died in 1835, aged 29 years. They were parents of seven children, of whom Lucy J. alone survives. The deceased are Martha A., Joseph, Leonard M., Sarah, Elizabeth and John. By his second marriage with Elizabeth Spain, *nee* Ohaver, he had four children, two living—Mary C. and Esther M. The deceased are Eliza and Margaret. Nancy, grandmother of Mrs. H. W. Spain, came to Ohio with her family in 1820, and died in North Lewisburg Oct. 23, 1868, in the 87th year of her age. To Mr. and Mrs. H. Wright Spain five children have been born, four of whom are living—Levi, Joseph W., Elmer E. and Estella C. Willis deceased April 15, 1860. Mr. S. owns 185 acres of land, all improved. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, with which they have been connected thirty-nine years. He has been Steward and leader in the class meeting for twenty-nine years.

RICHARD SWISHER, farmer; P. O. Woodstock; was born in this township in the year 1835, and is a son of Abraham and Rebecca Swisher, who were born in Washington Co., Penn. They removed to Champaign Co. and located in Union Township in 1833, on land now owned by Simon Rock. Soon after, they came to Rush Township, and afterward removed to Goshen Township, where they made a permanent home. He died in 1842 or 1843, aged 43 years. His wife continued on the farm till 1854, when she removed to Mechanicsburg, where she died in the spring of 1865, aged 57 years. They were parents of nine children, viz., John, Joseph, Henry, Temperance, Abraham, Keturah, Melinda, Rebecca and Richard, the latter being the fourth son. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received his education in the district school, in which he fitted himself to teach, a profession he has followed four winter terms of four months each. At the age of 16, he began his struggle with the world, since when he

has battled with the ordinary ups and downs which beset human experience. In 1858, Mr. Swisher was married to Artemesia Dix, daughter of John Dix, by whom he has had seven children, five living, viz., John, Abraham, Link, Margaret R. and Fred. The deceased are Thomas and one in infancy. He owns 98 acres of land, on which he located after his marriage. He farms largely to grain, and gives much attention to breeding pure Berkshire hogs. In 1864, he enlisted in Co. D., 134th O. N. G., 100-day men; served his time and was honorably discharged. He is a public-spirited gentleman, and has taken an interest in educating his children, having qualified them for teaching. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Woodstock. His brothers are members of the same order.

AMOS UNDERWOOD, general variety store, North Lewisburg; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1823. He is a son of Joseph and Frances Underwood, who were probably born in New Jersey, and in an early day settled in Pennsylvania, and, still later, located in the above county in Ohio, where they lived many years. They removed to Stark Co., Ohio, where they now reside at advanced ages. Our subject labored in the mill till 15 years of age, at which time he went on the farm and remained three years; he then learned the gunsmith trade, which he did not follow long. He next learned the mason's trade in West Liberty, and afterward became partner to his boss, with whom he remained nine years, and then went to Whiteside Co., Ill., and ran a ferry on Rock River for eight months. He returned to Quincy, Ohio, and again resumed his trade (mason), but afterward came to North Lewisburg, and erected many of the fine brick structures which stand as monuments to his skill. After several years' labor in North Lewisburg, he went to Michigan, where he enjoyed himself in hunting and recruiting his strength for several months, then returned to North Lewisburg, and engaged in his present business. He carries a full stock, consisting of most everything usually found in any retail house. In 1840, he was married to Sarah Rossell. They have three children—Frances S. J., Joseph R. C. and John R. A. Mrs. Underwood was born the same day, month and year as her husband, viz., April 5, 1823. He is a member of the Disciple Church, his wife of the Christians, though both were reared Quakers. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, belonging to the Chapter and Blue Lodge. He is one of the charter members in the home lodge.

THOMAS WADE, farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg; was born in Virginia in 1810, and is a son of Garland and Rebecca (Williams) Wade. His father was born in the State of Virginia, and his mother in South Carolina. They were married in Virginia, and in 1812 removed to Ohio and located one mile south of the present village of Mingo. He purchased the land on which Dr. Koyle now lives, where they lived for a number of years, then removed to Union Co., where they ended their days. He died at the age of 100 years, his mother departed this life when upward of 70. They were parents of eight children, seven of whom are living, viz., Lavina, Elvira, Delilah, Mary, Rebecca, David and Thomas. Beulah, deceased. Our subject was reared on the farm, on which he found plenty to do in helping to clear up the vast growth of timber that covered the entire face of the country. He remained with his parents until past 21 years old, when, in 1831, he was married to Huldah Dillons, who bore him eight children, seven living, viz., Mary J., John, Cynthia A., Thomas C., Lewis, Sarah E. and Alonzo; Semantha (Mrs. Wade), deceased. He was again married, to Jane Little, who bore him three children, two living, viz., Casper and Richard; one deceased. His third marriage was with Delilah Vaughn, by whom he had five children, four living, viz., Ralph, Delilah, Frank and James; one dying in infancy. His fourth and last marriage was with Lydia Chapman, by whom he has had one child—Maggie. After his first marriage, he lived nine years on the old homestead in Mingo Valley, then went to Logan Co., where he lived twenty-four years, after which he returned to this county, in which he has since resided. He is a member of the Quaker Church, which he joined in the spring of 1880. Lewis F. enlisted in 1864, in Co. F, 31st O. V. I., and served eighteen months with Sherman in his great campaign. Thomas was a member of Co.

K, 54th O. V. V. I.; he enlisted in 1862; saw much active service and was discharged in 1865.

WILLIAM H. WAGSTAFF, physician, North Lewisburg; was born in Adams Co., Ohio Nov. 27, 1828, and removed with his parents to Licking Co., Ohio, in 1832. He secured a limited education at the district school, and at the age of 17, entered Granville College, where he pursued his studies till 1849, when he commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Price, of Newark, Ohio. While there, the glowing accounts of the newly found treasure in the "Golden State" infatuated him with the idea of becoming wealthy, and he was induced to abandon all other plans and join a company of adventurers who crossed the plains in the summer of 1851, arriving in Hangtown, Cal., the following September, amid the exciting discussion over the admission of negroes into that Territory. About this time he was employed as United States Express Agent for "Page, Bacon & Co.," carrying mail matter and gold-dust through the mountains to different points, and returning to Sacramento with coin, etc. Ponies were used as a means of transportation, making a trip once a month, for which he received $140. Late in the fall of 1852, he started home, taking passage on the steamer Yankee Blade, which was wrecked in seventy-two hours; he, with a few other survivors, was rescued. He traveled on foot through a portion of New Mexico and Lower California, endured many privations, and at the end of two months arrived in San Francisco. After a short time, he went to Benicia, where he procured a clerkship at a salary of $200 per month. Sacramento, then a mere village, composed of tents, offered greater inducements, which he availed himself of, and again embarked in business, only to become the victim of disappointed hopes. It was during the spring of 1854, when the inhabitants suffered great loss of life and property from inundation. After having charge of a "trading-post" for a few months, he again started for New York by way of Panama, crossed the Isthmus to Aspinwall in December, stopped off for a time at Havana, visiting many places of interest, among which was the tomb of Columbus. He arrived in New York January, 1856, after an absence of five years, and was unrecognized by friends. The following two years were spent on the Wabash in Indiana; thence to the steamer Bon Pluel, as physician of the boat, plying between Cairo and New Orleans. In the winter of 1858, he located in Nashville, Tenn., and was engaged in business there until the beginning of the rebellion. Motives of policy induced him to return to the North, where he enlisted in the 54th Ind. V. I. After serving his country for three years, filling almost every position in the regiment, was mustered out of the service and returned to Nashville, Tenn., where he practiced his profession until some time after the close of the war. He then returned to Ohio with a view of completing his medical education, which was done in the spring of 1866, graduating with the honors of two different medical colleges. Circumstances now favored his location in the village of North Lewisburg, where he has since remained, having in the meantime acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, ranking among the most successful and popular practitioners of the county. He has taken all the degrees of Masonry, and has been a prominent member of the organization for thirty years. He is of English origin, his father, grandfather and mother being natives of England. His paternal grandfather was an officer of the Government during the Revolutionary war, and was present at the signing of the "Declaration of Independence," and his birth and death occurred on the 4th of July. Dr. Wagstaff was married to the daughter of Dr. Butcher, of Urbana, in 1865. She was a native of Belmont Co., Ohio. His family consists of three children, natives of Champaign Co., whose ages range from eight to fourteen years. After accumulating a handsome fortune, and contributing largely to the promotion of public interests, and laboring for the relief of suffering humanity in this and other places, the Doctor finds himself at this late hour enjoying only the ordinary comforts of life.

JAMES WELSH, blacksmith, Woodstock, was born in London, Eng., in 1852 and is a son of Marcus and Kate Welsh. His father was born in England, his mother in Wales. They emigrated to America when James was yet a child, and located in

Chester Co., Penn., till his mother's death, which occurred five months after their arrival. James was reared in a family of Hennessys, with whom he remained till 16 years of age, when he began learning his trade. His father in the meantime had gone South, where he lived until the breaking-out of the war, when he was forced into the Southern army, in which he served one year. Was taken prisoner, and immediately enlisted on the side of the Union, where he served till the end of the war, when he returned to his former home in Pennsylvania, and one year after went to Baltimore, where he remained another year, when he went further South, since when nothing has been heard of him. After completing his trade, James worked for awhile in Baltimore and Philadelphia. From there he went to Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and worked at various places in Ohio, eventually landing in Hagerstown, Ind., where he was altogether three years. Here, in 1875, he was married to Clara A., daughter of Samuel Bell, by whom he has had one child, viz., Kate B. After leaving the above place, he went to Centerville, Ind., thence to Cable, this county, and finally to Woodstock, where he has since held forth. He is the leading smith in the town, which commands for him a large percentage of the public patronage. He is engaged with N. P. Hewitt in the manufacture of carriages and buggies, giving his attention to the supervision of all iron work. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge.

A. L. WILLIAMS, physician and surgeon, North Lewisburg, was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Sept. 30, 1836, and is a son of James and Lydia (Martin) Williams. His father was born in Virginia in 1810, and, in 1833, settled in the above county, in which his death occurred in 1876. His mother was born in Ohio in 1817, and was married to James, father of A. L., in 1834, by whom she had eight children; six living, viz., Charles B., Rufus J., Eliza J., Mary L., John C. and our subject; Benjamin and David, deceased. The former was a member of Co. F, 96th O. V. I., dying from disease in December, 1862, while aboard the steamer J. C. Swain. The Doctor's boyhood was passed on the farm, receiving the rudiments of an education in the district schools, which was afterward developed in the Ohio Wesleyan University, in which he fitted himself to teach—a profession he followed for a year and a half—the proceeds of which service he devoted to acquiring a knowledge of medicine. He studied under Dr. T. B. Williams, a prominent physician of Delaware, who was his preceptor for three years, after which he entered the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, which institution conferred on him their diploma of graduation. After practicing about four years in Unionville, he became Assistant Surgeon in the 74th O. V. I., with which he was identified two years. He afterward, in 1864, located in North Lewisburg, and has since devoted himself to the duties of a large and increasing practice. In 1864, he was married to Martha T., daughter of Andrew and Martha H. Beard, by whom he has had two children—Zoe F. and Ava L. He is a member of the Order of Masonry and the Knights of Honor.

ABNER G. WINDER, gardener, North Lewisburg, was born in Clark Co. Ohio, Nov. 28, 1834, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah Winder. His father was born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1804, and is yet living, and resides in Logan Co., Ohio; his mother, Hannah Wildman, was born in Loudoun Co., Va., in 1802, and departed this life in January, 1875. They were married in 1827, and to their union ten children were born; eight living—John, Edward, Aaron, Elizabeth, Abner, William, Maria and Seth; the deceased are Deborah and Senaca. Our subject was reared on the farm, receiving the rudiments of an education in the common schools, which was developed in a select school in Whitehall. He remained on the farm till his 28th year, when he removed to North Lewisburg and engaged in gardening, a business he is quite extensively occupied in, producing much more than his town can consume, consequently delivers much to other points. His handsome grounds are nicely arranged. A large green-house, which is full of plants and flowers, adds much to the beauty and taste of his pleasant surroundings. In 1862, he was married to Eunice H., daughter of Israel and Mary Wood. They have three children—Clarence, Anna M. and Octavia S. Her father was born in Con-

necticut in 1796; was reared in New York, and when yet a young man came to Ohio. He departed this life in 1874. Her mother, Mary Thurston, was born in New York in 1800, and, with her parents, came to near Delaware, Ohio. She was married to Thomas Wood in 1818, by whom she had twelve children, ten of whom are living—Priscilla, Elizabeth, Daniel, Rachel, Francis, Sarah, Jonathan, Rhoda, Eunice and Beulah; the deceased are Lydia and William. Mr. and Mrs. Winder are members of the denomination of Friends, as were their parents. They are exemplary Christian people, and take much pleasure in discharging the duties they owe to their fellow-men. Mrs. W. was born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1838.

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN C. BAKER, manufacturer, and President of the Mechanicsburg Machine Co., Mechanicsburg; is one of the most enterprising citizens of Mechanicsburg, and was born near his present place Oct. 7, 1830. He is the son of Farrel and Sarah (Owen) Baker, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Ohio. Mr. Farrel emigrated to Ohio in the year 1812. He was the pioneer merchant of Mechanicsburg, locating here in the spring of 1815, and keeping the first store and also the first hotel. His first storehouse was of round logs, with a large, old-fashioned stick chimney, out of which he was accustomed to climb after bolting door from the inside. He died in 1871, at the advanced age of 82, having lived almost sixty years in Mechanicsburg and vicinity. He was married twice, and had seventeen children. Our subject is the youngest of the first marriage. His life was passed on a farm until 19 years old, which dates his advent into Mechanicsburg, where he has since resided. He learned the trade of tinsmith, and carried it on, with a hardware store, for four years. Since then he has been variously occupied. His mind being of an ingenious mold, he turned his attention to inventions, and many valuable inventions have been the result. Prominent among them are the following: A "corn-planter," a "self-sealing fruit-jar" (which has the merit of being the best in use), "mowing machines," and recently has made several valuable improvements on the grain drill, all of which have been secured by letters patent. The "Baker Drill" is deserving of more than a passing notice, as it is the product of the inventive genius of our subject. The peculiar features are the "pressure on the hoes," a contrivance by which an increased or diminished pressure is readily brought to bear upon the hoes, to suit the compactness of the ground; the "screw-piece feed," both for grain and seed, and the iron or gas-pipe frame, which is a feature peculiar to this drill, and which adds, with neatness and lightness, great strength and durability. Many other minor and valuable improvements have been added, which make it one of the most complete and desirable drills in use. No better testimonial of its value could be offered than its rapidly increasing sale, the demand exceeding their capacity to manufacture the machine. For the purpose of manufacturing this drill, the Mechanicsburg Machine Co. was organized in 1875, of which Mr. B. is President. This enterprise has done and is now doing more for the industries of the city than perhaps any other. Mr. B. was also the prime mover in establishing the "Ohio Central Fair," first building the race-track on his own responsibility, which was the germ of the organization. Besides the above enterprises, Mr. B. is prominently identified with many others, from which Mechanicsburg reaps substantial benefit. He identifies himself politically with the Republican party, and has filled, at various times, the offices of Township, Town and School. He has taken all the degrees in the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the charter members of Reaper Commandery, Urbana, and was the first Captain General of the same. He married, in 1861, Mary, daughter of Col. Moore, by whom he has one son and one daughter living, one son and daughter having died.

ROBERT B. BAKER, merchant tailor, Mechanicsburg; one of the few native citizens of Mechanicsburg, was born in 1832, and is the son of John and A. M. (Henderson) Baker. John was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio in an early day, locating in this county. By trade he was a bricklayer, and served the people of this place for several years as Justice of the Peace. He was a prominent and much-respected citizen of the place, and his death, which occurred Feb. 12, 1841, was a loss to the community. He left seven children. Our subject was reared and schooled in this place, and early in life learned the tailor trade, which he followed for a time, when he embarked in farming; this he continued about ten years, when he again engaged at merchant tailoring, which he has since followed, a period of twelve or fifteen years. He is located on East Main street, opposite the Farmers' National Bank, where he is prepared to make to order all kinds of clothing in the latest style. In politics he is strictly a Republican, and is a member of the M. E. Church and temperance society. He married Elvira Mann, of Madison Co., in 1851.

CYRUS C. BARR, carriage-maker, Mechanicsburg. Prominent among the business industries of Mechanicsburg is the carriage-factory, of which the subject of this sketch is one of the proprietors; the firm enjoys the reputation of turning out first-class work, as their large and increasing trade testifies. Mr. Barr was born in Urbana Township in 1837, and is of Irish descent; his parents were James and Rebecca (Vinyard) Barr, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia; she was one among the first settlers of this county, coming here with her parents in 1808, when 14 years old; the journey was made from Virginia on horseback, the common mode of traveling in those days; her death occurred May 20, 1873, at the age of 79 years and 4 months. James B. was also an early settler, and a farmer by occupation; his death occurred when our subject was about 8 years old. Nine sons and one daughter constituted the family, and of these, Cyrus was the youngest; he availed himself of the meager educational opportunities afforded by the district school till 14 years old, at which time he began the blacksmith's trade; this he followed till seven years ago, since which time he has been engaged in the carriage-factory. He located in this place in December, 1866, where he has since resided; he is an energetic business man and an enterprising citizen; he finds expression for his political ideas in the Republican party. He married, in March, 1863, Nancy J., daughter of E. Stuart, by whom he has had eight children, one deceased.

D. BOWEN, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; one of the old and much-respected citizens of Goshen Township; was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1815, and is of Welsh descent; his father, Martin Bowen, was a native of Massachusetts, and emigrated with his parents to New York State when young; here he married Sarah Simpson, of New York, and had six sons and three daughters, one dying in infancy. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and came to this county about 1846, and remained with his family until about 1865, when he returned to New York State, where his death soon occurred, about 1867; his wife returned to Ohio and made her home with our subject till her death, which occurred Nov. 30, 1871, at the age of 75. Our subject is the oldest of the family, and, till he attained the age of 22, lived in his native State, when he came to this county; his early life was devoted to carpentering and farming, and, after coming to this county, he gave his attention, for a number of years, to his trade, but, since about twenty-five years ago, he has been exclusively engaged at farming and sheep-feeding. For twenty-one years, he has resided on his present place, which consists of nearly 200 acres, under the best of modern improvements; he is a self-made man, and, beginning with nothing but willing hands, he has, by his untiring industry, economy and the assistance of his wife, acquired his present neat competency; he has not always had perfectly smooth sailing; his early career in this county was marked with many privations and hardships, and struggles against poverty and misfortune. He has been married twice; first, Nov. 7, 1839, to Sarepta, a daughter of Warren Freeman, of New York; her death occurred soon after, leaving one son, Webster, who was

a soldier in the late war, as a member of the 66th O. V. I., under Capt. V. Horr, and, while in the service, he contracted disease, which caused his death Feb. 19, 1871. Dec. 30, 1841, our subject married Elizabeth Wiant; she was born on the place where she now lives in the fall of 1812, whither her father, Adam Wiant, had emigrated in the same year. Two sons and three daughters are the issue of this union. Adam Wiant was a native of Virginia, and married Mary Goul, of Philadelphia, Penn. Mr. Bowen is a stanch Republican, casting his initial vote for Harrison.

JOEL BURNSIDE, retired farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; one of the early pioneers and prominent citizens of the township; was born in Bedford Co., Va., in 1801. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Frankburger) Burnside, were both natives of Pennsylvania. William immigrated to Ohio in 1805 or 1806, and located for two years in Greene Co., and then pioneered his way to this township, locating south of Mechanicsburg, where his family constituted one of the first in the county. He was a smith by trade, and erected the first shop in this county. For one year, during the war of 1812, he was in the Government employ at Urbana, as blacksmith, under Capt. Thorpe, and served about one month on the frontier at Ft. Menary, and was present when Thomas and son were killed. In 1820 or 1821, he moved to Madison Co., where his death occurred in 1822; his wife survived him till 1855. He had two sons and five daughters, of whom our subject is the oldest, and with a sister constitute the only surviving members of the family. He was only 5 or 6 years old when his lot was cast in the wilds of this county, where he has had a continuous residence ever since. He has witnessed the changes wrought in this country by the unflagging industry of man for almost three-quarters of a century, and has seen the town of Mechanicsburg grow from one small cabin to its present dimensions of near 2,000 inhabitants. His early life was that of a pioneer boy, growing up amid the privations and hardships incident to such a life. During his father's stay in the Government employ at Urbana, he was cook for Capt. Thorpe for a time. He has been an agriculturist throughout his life, and has made it a success. In 1829, he located on his farm south of Mechanicsburg, and lived there till 1863, when he moved to another farm in the same vicinity, where he remained till 1875, when he moved to Mechanicsburg. He is now approaching his four-score years, and seldom do we find the mental and physical powers so well preserved as in him. He is enterprising and public spirited, and interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and became a Republican at the disintegration of that party; he cast his initial Presidential vote for John Quincy Adams; he has several times filled offices of honor and trust, and is now filling the office of Land Appraiser of this township; he takes a great interest in the cause of religion, being a member of the M. E. Church for over one-half a century. He has been married three times; first to Margaret Safley, Jan 1, 1829; and secondly in 1869, to Mrs. Ellen, widow of William Roscegrant, Commissioner of the county; his third marriage was to Malinda Hanna in 1879. He has two sons and three daughters living, all by the first union.

H. W. BROWN, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; one of the early settlers of this county; was born March 12, 1825, just on the border of Goshen Township in Madison Co. He is the son of James Brown, who was born in York State June 21, 1795. When quite small, his parents moved with him to Canada, where his father soon died. During the war of 1812, he was conscripted for the British service, but, attempting to escape, he was captured and imprisoned in a dungeon; he was soon released on the ground of being the chief support of a widowed mother. After his release, he embarked with his mother and four younger brothers for Ohio, locating first in this county, Goshen Township, whence he moved to Summerford Township, Madison Co., where he lived the remainder of his life, his death occurring March 13, 1875. He was married to Mary A. Burnside, who survived him till Aug. 2, 1877, when her death occurred. They had five sons and nine daughters, four sons and six daughters of whom still survive. Our subject is the second child of the family, and oldest living member. He was raised

on a farm, and early taught the art and dignity of labor; he was educated in the pioneer log schoolhouse, and lived at home until 22 years old, at which age he took up his residence in Goshen Township, and at his present place, where he has since resided, a period of one-third of a century; farming has always been his occupation. He is politically a Republican, although no politician; he is now in his second year as Justice of the Peace of Goshen Township; was census enumerator for his township (1880), and has been School Director almost co-equal with his residence here. Although not in the late rebellion, he put a substitute in the regular service instead. He married in 1846, Olive E. Patrick, a native of Madison Co., Ohio. One son and two daughters have been the issue of this union. One daughter, Clarissa I., died at the age of 12.

ANDREW BURNHAM, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg. A prominent citizen of the township; was born in Union Co. and Union Township in 1825, and is of English descent; he is the son of Eliphas and Lydia (Mecham) Burnham, both natives of Connecticut. Eliphas is a farmer by occupation, and emigrated to Ohio in 1818, locating in what was then Madison Co., but what has since been organized into Union Co. After a short residence here, he returned to his native State, married Lydia Mecham, came back and established a permanent home in Union Co. He still survives at the advanced age of 81 years, one of the highly respected and valuable citizens of the county, and one of her pioneers. His wife, Lydia, deceased in 1867, aged 71. He had five sons and three daughters, one son dying in his youth; one in the service of his country, and one daughter in early life; the others live in the vicinity of the homestead. He has been prominently identified with the offices of the township in which he resides, being Assessor for over thirty years, and Justice of the Peace, and has done a great deal of administrator's work. For several winters after locating here, he occupied the role of a teacher, on pay at the rate of $8 per month, boarding himself. Andrew is the third of the family, and has made "tilling of the soil" his life occupation. He was educated in the district school, and remained at home till he grew to manhood, making his first permanent location at his present place, in the spring of 1856, where he ha since resided. He has been married twice—first, in 1855, to Virginia E. Crawford born in Mechanicsburg, of Virginia ancestors; they had three sons; in 1866, he married Nancy M. Amy, a native of Union Co.; one daughter has been the issue of this union. Prudence Amy, mother of Mrs. Burnham, became a resident of Union Co. fifty-one, and of this county forty-five, years ago, and still survives at the advanced age of 84, with her mental and physical powers well preserved. Mr. B. finds his political views with the Republican party, and his religious in the Universalist Church.

JONATHAN CHENEY (deceased). To the subject of this sketch we are pleased to accord a place in the biographical album of this work. He was born in August, 1816, in Union Township, Champaign Co., and was prominently identified with the history of the county. As far back as his paternal ancestors can be traced, they inhabited the Isle of Man. In about 1770, Thomas Cheney and four sons—Thomas, William, Joseph and Ebenezer—emigrated from the Isle of Man to America, locating in Massachusetts. The father and three sons were engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, in which the former, then a man of about 70 summers, was killed by a chain-shot. Thomas, Jr., emigrated to Harrison Co., Va., where he reared a family of sons and daughters, four sons of whom—William, Benjamin (the father of our subject), Jonathan and Ebenezer—became pioneers to Champaign Co. Benjamin was married to Sarah Cochran, a native, also, of Harrison Co., Va., from where they immediately emigrated to Ohio, locating in Champaign Co. in about 1808. The journey was made on horseback, bringing all their meager earthly possessions with them. Benjamin inherited nothing but an honest name, good business habits and a vigorous intellect. His cabin was erected in the wilderness of Union Township, where his industry and perseverance soon carved out a farm and home. He was conspicuously identified with the early political as well as pioneer history of the county. He served for a number of years as Justice of the Peace, and his proceedings in his official capacity are to be found among

the early records of the county. As a member of the State Legislature for twelve years, he discharged his duties with fidelity and commendable zeal. He was possessed of more than ordinary business sagacity, and accumulated, before his death, a large landed estate, consisting of nearly 2,000 acres. He never moved from his first location, his death occurring there in 1834, and that of his wife and one son about the same time, all dying of typhoid fever. In his death, the community recognized the loss of a valuable citizen and useful member of society. He had seven sons and one daughter, of whom our subject was the fifth child. His entire life was passed upon the farm on which he was born. He was early taught the art and dignity of farming, and, as regards integrity, business habits and a vigorous intellect, his father's mantle fell upon him. In his life, he was honored as a good and useful member of society, ever found interested in whatever pertained to the common welfare. He filled with the strictest integrity numerous offices of honor and trust; was two years a member of the State Legislature, and for twelve or fifteen years Justice of the Peace. He possessed many sterling characteristics, his devotion to the right being fearless. His life was given principally to farming and stock-raising. In 1836, he married Rachel, daughter of John W. and Eleanor (Duval) Williams, by whom he had eight sons and three daughters; one son and two daughters deceased. He died March 6, 1864, lamented by all who knew him. His son, J. H. Cheney, was born Dec. 1, 1839, in Union Township; was reared on a farm, and has made farming his life occupation. Aug. 14, 1860, he married Beatrice Tullis, a native of Goshen Township, and a descendant of early settlers; he lived in Union and Goshen Townships till about five years ago, when he moved to his present place in Mechanicsburg. He served a time in the late civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Cheney have three sons and one daughter.

ASA M. CHENEY, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; one of the prominent citizens and early settlers of Goshen Township; was born within a mile of his present place, in 1820; he descends from the Virginia stock, his father, William C., and his mother, Elizabeth (Kirkley) Cheney, both being natives of Virginia; William was a native of Harrison Co., born Oct. 28, 1775, and was a son of Thomas and Keturah Cheney, the former born in Virginia in 1742, and the latter in 1748; he was married in about 1800, and, in 1801, pioneered his way into the wilds of Ohio, locating in Goshen Township, where he purchased 200 acres of land of Gen. McArthur; on this he erected his log cabin and began frontier life; he was a farmer by occupation, and toiled out the remainder of his days here, his death occurring Feb. 6, 1856, and that of his wife in March, 1871, at the advanced age of 89 years. Our subject was the youngest of a family of seven sons and three daughters; he was brought up on a farm, and has made farming his life occupation; in this, by dint of hard labor, economy and a good foresight in business, he has been eminently successful; beginning in a small way, he has added to his possessions till he now has nearly nine hundred acres of land, joining on Mechanicsburg. In 1850, he made a trip to California across the plains, arriving there Aug. 18 of the same year; he stopped ten days in Salt Lake City; his object being to secure the precious metal, he began operations in Weaver's Creek, which he continued for a short time, and then with others established a ranche in Auburn Ravine, where he passed the ensuing winter. In the spring, he went to the St. Joe Bar, on the North Yuba, and there engaged in mining till the fall of 1853, when he embarked for home, returning by the Nicaraguan route and New Orleans, arriving home Jan. 15, 1854. This trip was attended with fair financial success. His views and sentiments concerning the polity of his country incline him toward the Republican party; but, in exercising his voting privilege, he uses his own judgment, and votes for the man whom he thinks best fitted for the office, regardless of party ties. He married Martha Coffey, of this township, in September, 1867. Four sons and one daughter have been the issue of this union.

JOHN H. CLARK, physician, Mechanicsburg; was born in Union Township, Champaign Co., Sept. 28, 1829, and comes of early pioneers of this county. His

early paternal ancestors emigrated from England, and his maternal from Wales to New Jersey, thence to Virginia, from where his grandparents came to Ohio. His father, Stephen, was born Sept. 1, 1804, in Urbana Township, Champaign Co. He was a farmer by occupation, and emigrated to Illinois in 1857, where his death occurred Jan. 27, 1867. He was married to Hannah Jones, of this county. She was born May 29, 1806, and comes of early pioneers. They had five sons and three daughters, of whom our subject is the second child. He was reared on a farm in Union Township, and remained at home till about 19 years of age, attending district school and working at farm duties, at which age he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. Subsequently, he commenced the study of medicine, and, after a requisite course of reading and attending one course of medical lectures, located for practice in the spring of 1852 at Mutual, Union Township, this county. The following winter, he attended a second course of lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, graduating in the spring of 1853. He then resumed practice at Mutual, where he continued till the spring of 1858, when he located at Mechanicsburg. At the end of one year, he went West and practiced two years in Decatur, Ill., and then returned to Mechanisburg. In the spring and summer of 1862, he served three months as Surgeon in the army, and returned from service on account of failing health. He has since been engaged in his professional labors at this place, with the exception of the time he was Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Dayton, Ohio, which was from February, 1874, to May, 1876. He has, by his careful attention to his professional duties, won the confidence and respect of a community who recognize in him an able and skillful practitioner and a useful citizen. He is a member of the Champaign County Medical Society, Ohio State Medical Society, the A., F. & A. M., and Presbyterian Church. He married Elnorah J., daughter of Rev. William Williams, of this place, Sept. 21, 1852. A son and daughter have been the issue of this union.

C. K. CLARK, physician, Mechanicsburg; was born in Coshocton Co. in February, 1831, and is the son of John and Miriam (McCibben) Clark. The former was born, March 27, 1777, near Martinsburg, Va., and was a farmer by occupation. He emigrated to Ohio quite early, and to this county in 1859. Here he died in June, 1861. Miriam McCibben was his second wife, and was a native of Pennsylvania; she died in this county in 1853. Our subject is the thirteenth of a family of fifteen children—ten by the first wife and five by the second marriage. His minority was passed on the farm, assisting in its duties and attending the district school. In 1857, he began the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. H. C. Pearce, of Urbana, Ohio. He attended his first course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Cincinnati, Ohio. In the following spring, 1860, being in limited financial circumstances and dependent upon his own resources, he began practice in Clark Co. He continued there till the fall of 1864, when he moved to his present place, where he has since resided. In the ensuing winter, he took a course of lectures at the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, graduating in the spring. Since then, he has been engaged in his professional labors in this place, and in the enjoyment of the respect and confidence of a community who recognize in him a reliable and skillful physician. His political sentiments are found in the Republican party, but he is no politician. He is a member of Champaign County Medical Society, Knights of Honor, and the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Miss Mary E. Hendricks, of this county, in the spring of 1852. Of the ten children born to this union, two have died.

JOSEPH COFFEY, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; another of the native-born citizens of Goshen Township, was born within sight of his present place in 1838, and is of English-Scottish descent. His father, Tatom, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., March 15, 1800, and his mother, Rebecca Rubart, was born in Clark Co., Ohio, whither her parents had moved in a very early day. Tatom was only 2 years old when his parents, Joseph and Sarah Coffey, became the second settlers in Pleasant Township, Clark Co., and the daughter was the first white child born in the township. Their settlement

there dates May 6, 1802, and the remainder of their days were passed there. Tatom was a farmer by occupation, and at the age of 20 was married, and, in 1829, moved to Champaign Co., Goshen Township, residing here till his death, March 31, 1877, a period of nearly half a century. Thus we record the death of one of the early pioneers of this county, and an honored and respected citizen. He had two sons and seven daughters, two daughters of whom have died. Our subject is the youngest of the family, and farming has been his life-calling, in which he has been signally successful. His residence has always been in this township. During the late war, he responded to his country's call for men, and enlisted in Company I, 66th O. V. I. He participated in the following engagements, besides numerous skirmishes: Port Republic, Gettysburg, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, second Bull Run, Dumfries, and was then transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and engaged in the fight at Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Atlanta campaign, including Kenesaw Mountain, thence to the sea with Sherman, and was honorably discharged at Savannah Dec. 22, 1864. After returning home, he resumed farming, combining with it the manufacture of cheese for ten years. He married, April 13, 1865, Lydia A. Moody, a native of Madison Co., by whom he has five children. He finds a political home in the Republican party, and is a member of the F. & A. M. of Mechanicsburg.

JACOB CREAMER, manufacturer of Mole Ditching Machines, Mechanicsburg; was born in Fayette Co., Ohio, in 1809, and is the son of Michael and Mary (Gray) Creamer, both of Virginia. Michael was a farmer by occupation, and emigrated to Fayette Co. in 1805, where the remainder of his life was passed. His death occurred at an advanced age, and that of his wife in 1865. He had twelve children, ten of whom grew up to maturity. Our subject was the seventh child, and was reared and schooled in his native county, where he resided till the fall of 1871, when he became a resident of this county. He located first for two years in Urbana, and then moved to his present place in Mechanicsburg. He followed the calling of his father, and has made farming his principal occupation. He served as County Surveyor of Fayette Co. for nineteen years, and nine years as Justice of the Peace; has given considerable attention to carpentering, and, for the last twenty years, has been engaged in operating a "Mole Ditching Machine," of which he is the patentee. It is a contrivance by means of which a secret ditch is cut any depth up to four feet, making a cheap and durable drainage. It can be regularly graded as the machine passes along, and the capstan, by means of which it is propelled, is mounted on wheels, thereby economizing time. From 100 to 300 rods can be cut per day. We think it destined to become the mode of under-draining on account of its proficiency and cheapness, not costing more than one-fifth as much as ordinary ditching. Mr. C. finds his political creed in the Republican party, and religious in the M. P. Church. He takes an active interest in the temperance cause, and puts himself in sympathy with all temperance movements. He married Elizabeth Benson, of Fayette Co., in 1835, by whom he has had six children, all living.

WILLIAM CULBERTSON, carriage manufacturer, Mechanicsburg; one of the well-established business men of Mechanicsburg, was born in New York State in September, 1833; he is the son of James Culbertson, who is a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America about 1830. He located first in New York State, where he remained until about 1835, when he moved to Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he resided till about one year ago, and has since been living with our subject. He is in his 87th year, and was married to Margaret Bratton, of Ireland. She died Dec. 22, 1878. They reared six children, of whom our subject is the fourth child. He was reared and schooled in Warren, Ohio, where he learned carriage-marriage under McNeal & Belden. There he resided till 20 years old, when he came to Mechanicsburg. Here he has since resided, and followed his occupation for a time as a journeyman, and since 1856, on his own account, a period of twenty-four years, making him one of the oldest business men of the place. In connection with the shop he ran a livery for four-

teen years, but abandoned it about seven years ago. His shop is located on East Sandusky street, and is known under the firm style of Culbertson & Barr. They make all kinds and styles of carriages, buggies and spring wagons, and do all kinds of general repairing in their line. They have the reputation of turning out substantial and honest work, which fact has secured them the confidence and patronage of the public. He was formerly a Republican, but now finds his politics in the Prohibition party, and has several times been placed upon the ticket for county office, but, the party being largely in the minority, he was defeated. He is a faithful member of the following orders: I. O. O. F., K. of H., and the M. P. Church, the former of which he has been a member of for twenty-five years. He married Miss A. E. Henderson, of Marion Co., Ohio, in 1858, by whom he has two sons and three daughters.

B. F. CUMMINGS, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; was born in this township in 1828, and is one of the early pioneers. His parents were Joseph and Nancy (Wells) Cummings. His paternal grandfather, Joseph, was born in Massachusetts, and married Sallie Porter of the same place. In 1790, they emigrated to Western Pennsylvania, and, five years after, to Marietta, Ohio, thus constituting one of the pioneer families of Ohio. Mr. C., while here, became intimately acquainted with Kerr and Weitzel, pioneers of historic fame. He remained in Washington Co. till 1806, when he pioneered his way with his family to this county, locating in Goshen Township, on the north side of "Little Lake," where his death occurred in 1813, and that of his wife some years after. At his location here, his family consisted of one son and three daughters, one son being born after moving to Goshen Township. These five children grew up, reared families, and the youngest still survives, living in Douglas Co., Ill. Joseph, Jr., was the oldest of the family, was born in Pennsylvania in 1791, and was a lad of only 4 summers when his lot was cast in the wilderness of the Northwestern Territory, and of 15 summers when he located in Goshen Township. His early life was that of a pioneer, beset with all the privations, hardships and experiences of such a life. The sons of the "bow and arrow" were his early companions, and, in the stirring events of 1812, he took an active part. He joined Hull's army at Dayton, Ohio, as a member of Finley's militia, and was taken prisoner at his surrender at Detroit, but was immediately paroled and sent to Cleveland, whence he made his way home through the wilderness. The death of his father prevented him from taking any more active part in this war. He resided in Ohio till 1844, when a desire to shift his location again to the frontier induced him to move to Van Buren Co., Iowa; there he lost his wife in 1853, and, in 1856, removed to Nebraska, Ind., where he resided with a daughter till his death, in January, 1867. Thus we briefly record the life and death of one who must be accorded a prominent place in the annals of the pioneers of Champaign Co. He married Nancy Wells in 1813; she was a native of Maryland, and came to Goshen Township with the family of John Rhodes in 1806. Our subject is the sixth child of a family of four sons and three daughters. His early life was passed in this and Union Co., obtaining the limited education which that time afforded. At the age of 16, he moved to Iowa with his parents, and, in the spring of 1857, returned to his native place, where he has since resided, engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. He served about eighteen months in the late war, as a member of the 32d O. V. I., Co. B; participated in Millroy's campaign in West Virginia; at Cross Keys, under Fremont; and the battle of Harper's Ferry, where the regiment was surrendered; were paroled and sent to Chicago, where they were exchanged in the following February, Mr. C. being at this time honorably discharged on account of physical disability. He was married on Christmas Day in 1866, to Sarah, daughter of John Stone; she is a native of Goshen Township. One son and two daughters—twins—were born to this union, all of whom died last April with the scarlet fever. Mr. C. is a Republican in politics, and has filled besides others the office of Township Assessor.

ALANDRAS DARROW (deceased); was born in Goshen Township in 1815, and is the son of James Darrow and Sarah Willard. James was a native of Vermont,

coming from near Lake Champlain to this State as early as 1811, pitching his cabin in the northern part of Goshen Township, then in the wild state and inhabited by the red man. To locate a family here at that time required no little courage, as well as the endurance of many hardships and privations, but, by dint of hard labor and perseverance, he established for himself and family a permanent home, where he passed the remainder of his days, his death occurring in about 1837–38. He had an encounter in early life with a bear on Lake Champlain, which well nigh proved his destruction, but, by his courage and perseverance, he came out victorious. The parents of Sarah Willard, his wife, were early pioneers here; she died in 1847–48. Thus we record the death of two more of the van-couriers of civilization in this county. He had three sons and three daughters, who grew up, and five of them reared families; two daughters still survive and reside in Union Co. Alandras was the third of the family and oldest son. Except a two years' residence in Union Co., his entire life was passed on the homestead, his death occurring in March, 1875, leaving ten sons and three daughters—Andrew, who died in infancy; Jane, George W., James (deceased), Jonathan, Zachary T., who enlisted in the late war, March 7, 1864, as a member of Company A, under Capt. E. D. House, 60th O. V. I., and was shot through the head and killed, May 9, 1864, in the battle of Nye River, Va.; Sylvester and Sylvanus, twins, the former deceased; Alandras and Alonzo, twins, the latter deceased; Phebe E., Alice and William. Mr. Darrow was married in 1835, to Phebe H. Colwell, a native of Ohio, and since 5 or 6 years old a resident of this county. He left at his death an estate of 360 acres, which now belongs to his family.

SYLVANUS DARROW, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; a native-born citizen of the county; was born in Goshen Township in 1849, of Yankee ancestors. Alandras and Phebe H. (Colwell) Darrow were his parents, whose sketch appears in this volume. Of thirteen children our subject is one of twins, and the seventh child. His occupation is that of a farmer, to which he was brought up. His education, so far as books were concerned, was such as he could obtain during his winter months, in youth, from the district school. He lived at home till he grew to maturity, doing farm labor, and, with the exception of a few months' residence in Illinois, has always lived in the vicinity of the homestead. Politically, he adopts the sentiments of the Republican party, and, religiously, the doctrines of the Methodist Protestant Church, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Mechanicsburg. He married, in 1872, Emma O. Smith, a native of Rush Township, this county.

S. C. DARROW, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; a prominent citizen of the township; born in Bath Township, Greene Co., Ohio, in 1817; of Scotch-Welsh extraction, his paternal grandfather being a native of Wales. His father, Jonathan, was born in New Jersey, in 1776, and his mother, Piety Maxon, was also a native of New Jersey, and of Scotch descent. Jonathan moved first with his parents to Virginia, thence to Hamilton Co., Ohio, in about 1806; then to Greene Co., and, in 1826, to Champaign. He was thus a pioneer of Ohio, and experienced all the hardships and privations incident to such a life. A soldier in the war of 1812, he scouted over this country when civilization had but a meager existence here. He married in Virginia, and had a family of four sons and seven daughters, eight of whom grew up to maturity, and two of whom yet survive. He died on the farm where our subject now resides, March 22, 1845, and his wife, March 19, 1847. The subject of this sketch was the ninth child, and was only 9 years old when he came to his present place with his parents. Here he has since lived, a period of fifty-four years. His occupation has been that of a farmer, and for half a century he has been contributing his share to the improvement of the country, and now, past the meridian of life, he happily reflects upon the years gone by as being spent in industry and usefulness. He is most desirably located, about one mile south of Mechanicsburg, surrounded by beautiful oak groves. He married, in 1837, Jane Britton, who was born in the township, and is the descendant of pioneers. Three sons and six daughters were the issue of this union, one son and four daughters

still survive. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Republican party.

SAMUEL ENGLE, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; another prominent citizen of Goshen Township, was born in Jefferson Co., Va., in 1811, and is the son of John and Hannah Engle, both natives of Virginia. John was a farmer by occupation, and had a family of nine children; was married three times, and had two children by his first two marriages and seven by his third wife, Hannah. In 1831, he emigrated to Ohio with his family, which then consisted of his wife, two sons and two daughters. He located in Clark Co., where he lived the balance of his life, his death occurring in 1845, in his 81st year. Our subject is the eighth child of the family, and, being brought up on the farm, has made farming his principal occupation. In April, 1852, he became a resident of Goshen Township, Champaign Co., where he has since resided, with the exception of a five years' residence in West Jefferson, Madison Co., Ohio. During four years of this time, he was engaged in the hotel business. At the end of this time, April, 1880, he moved to his present place in Mechanicsburg. He owns and operates a farm beautifully located just south of Mechanicsburg. He married, in 1845, Eliza J. Jones, of Champaign Co., Ohio. Five sons and four daughters have been born to this union. Since 1857, Mr. Engle and wife have been worthy members of the Baptist Church.

J. H. FREEMAN, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; another of the native-born citizens of Goshen Township; was born on the place where he has always resided, in 1839; he is of English descent and is the son of John and Huldah (Bay) Freeman, the former a native of New York State, and the latter of this township; her father, Hugh Bay, was a native of Pennsylvania, whence he moved with his parents to Kentucky when about 5 years old, and, in 1796, located in Cincinnati, then consisting of only a few rude houses, little foreshadowing the present great city. From there he came with his parents to this county, as early as 1808, locating, in 1822, on the place where our subject now resides, and where he had his residence till his death, which occurred Nov. 8, 1878, a few days past 92 years old. He was one of the early pioneers of Champaign Co., and served about six months in the war of 1812, under Capt. Abner Barrett, as a teamster from Urbana to Sandusky. He was married to Mrs. Mary Moore, née Miss Mary Willard, of Vermont, and an early settler of this county. John Freeman became a resident of this township in 1838, and died in the spring of 1839, when our subject was only about 6 weeks old. He was married twice; first, before coming to this State, to Miss Bliss, by whom he had one son, now living in Arkansas. Our subject is the only child by the second marriage; he was brought up and inured to farm labor, his educational opportunities being limited to the district schools, but so well did he improve his time and advantages that he was early prepared to enter the role of a teacher. This he followed some fifteen winters. Farming, to which he was reared, has been his principal occupation. In politics, he is a Republican, and an arduous worker for the party; he has held the office of Township Trustee, besides School Director, Supervisor, etc. He married Miss Emiline Romine, in 1859. She was born in Madison Co. and reared in this township. Of the four daughters born to this union, two have deceased.

PETER M. FUDGER, Mechanicsburg; one of the early settlers and prominent citizens of the county, was born in the State of New Hampshire in March, 1816, of English descent on his maternal and Irish on his paternal side. His parents, Edward and Sallie (Sprague) Fudger, were also natives of New Hampshire, and emigrants to Ohio in the fall of 1816. They halted for one year in Madison Co., and then purchased the farm on which our subject now resides, where they lived the remainder of their lives, his death occurring in about four years after locating in his new home, and hers in 1851. Four sons and six daughters were born to them, all of whom have died but our subject and one daughter in Illinois. Peter was the seventh child, and only about 2 years old when he located upon his present place. Here he has since resided,

except a two years' residence in Mechanicsburg and the West, a period of sixty-two years; he bore a creditable part in bringing this county from a wilderness to its present condition. He is a self-made man, beginning in a small way with nothing but an honest name and willing hands, he has, by his industry and economy, accumulated a large tract of land, his farms consisting of 478 acres, under the best of modern improvement. He is identified with the Republican party. He has been married twice; in 1843, to Esther Davis, of this county, a descendant of early settlers and Vermonters; she only lived six years, when her death occurred, leaving two sons and one daughter; one son has since died. In 1852, he married Sophia Perry, of Franklin Co., Ohio, by whom he has two sons and one daughter.

FRANKLIN SHERMAN FUSON was born near Cable, Champaign Co., Ohio, April 10, 1851. His father, William E. Fuson, son of Isaiah Fuson, married Miss Elenora Keller, daughter of George Keller, a hatter of Uniontown, Md. F. S. Fuson is the second of a family of seven children, five of whom are living. He began teaching a district school when 17 years of age at $30 per month, boarding at home, working nights and mornings for his board. The money thus earned he invested again in education at the new normal school, Lebanon, Ohio. This being exhausted, he taught two years in Madison Co., Ohio, and a term of four months in Woodstock, Ohio, the proceeds of which enabled him to take the degree of B. S. in the "old normal" in the summer of 1872. He began to teach and superintend the public schools of North Lewisburg, Ohio, the same fall, remaining there until the summer of 1879, when he was elected to the superintendency of the Mechanicsburg Public Schools. In the following spring he was appointed one of the County Examiners by Judge Todd. He married Miss Nannie Hill, of North Lewisburg, Ohio, one of his former pupils, in the summer of 1877.

JOHN GOUL, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; a native-born citizen of the county, was born in Union Township in 1832, and is the son of Christian and Ruth (Lawson) Goul. The former was born Sept. 6, 1804, in Rockbridge Co., Va., and died in this county Sept. 6, 1879, aged exactly 75 years. He was brought to this county by his parents when about 13 years old, and remained a useful citizen of the same until his death. He married Ruth Lawson in March, 1828, and, in March, 1878, they celebrated their golden wedding, J. R. Ware, who had married them, being present and officiating. Mrs. Goul is the daughter of Thomas Lawson, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in an early day, and two years subsequently became a pioneer of Champaign Co., locating on the place where our subject now resides. Adam Goul, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Germany, and came to America in an early day. He was married in Philadelphia, Penn., to Elizabeth Leetz, a native of the same place. He was for a time a teamster in the Revolutionary war, and was a shoemaker by trade, being careful to teach each of his four sons the same trade. Christian G. was a shoemaker by trade and a farmer by occupation, and was one who contributed his life's labors to the development and improvement of this county. He had three sons and four daughters, all of whom still survive. Our subject is the second child of the family, and was reared a farmer. He remained at home assisting in the duties of the farm till he grew to maturity. He located in this township when 2 or 3 years old, and has had his residence here most of the time since. Farming and stock-dealing are his pursuits. He was a soldier in the late war, as a member of the 134th O. V. I., and served 100 days, most of the time on picket duty at the siege of Petersburg, Va. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., and, for twenty years, has been a member of the M. E. Church. He has two farms under the best of modern improvement, one of 150 acres, on which he lives, and the other of 84 in Union Township. He married, in 1854, Susan F. Coffenbarger, a native of Maryland, and, since 9 years old, a resident of this county. Of the two sons and three daughters born to this union, two daughters have died.

G. W. GROVS, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; was born in Fairfield Co., near Lancaster, in 1840, and is of German descent. His parents were George and

Elizabeth (Kulp) Grovs, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. George, Sr., was brought to this State by his parents when quite a small boy. He descended from honest tillers of the soil, and was himself a farmer by occupation. He was three times married, first to Miss Keller, secondly, to Elizabeth Kulp, and thirdly, to Catherine Kulp, who still survives. He moved to this county, locating near Mechanicsburg in about 1850, and there passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in November, 1878, and that of his wife Elizabeth in 1854. He had fourteen children by his three marriages. Our subject is the sixth child by the second marriage. He was about 10 years old when he made his advent into Goshen Township, and except a year's residence in the West, has since resided here, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married, in October, 1859, Sarah E., a daughter of Thomas Wren. She was born and raised within one mile of their present residence, which is about 2½ miles south of Mechanicsburg. One adopted son, 12 years old, constitutes their family. Mr. G. is a Republican in politics, and an ardent supporter of the temperance cause, fully realizing the enormous evil of intemperance.

WILLIAM HORR, retired farmer; P. O. Mechanisburg; a prominent citizen and early settler, was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., in 1812, and is the son of Jacob and Hannah (Pierce) Horr, both natives of Massachusetts and early emigrants to York State; Jacob was a farmer by occupation, and became a resident of this county in June, 1838, and, soon after, a resident of Wyandot Co., where his death occurred Dec. 26, 1847; the death of his wife occurred Nov. 24, 1839, in the State of Illinois, where she had gone on a visit; he had a family of eight sons and one daughter, only three of whom still survive. Our subject was the seventh child of the family, and was early taught the art and dignity of farming; he lived in his native State till 1838, when he immigrated to Ohio, locating within sight of his present place, to which he moved twenty-six years ago. The pursuit of agriculture has been his occupation, and in it he has been successful. He finds his political creed in the Republican party, and religious in the M. P. Church. He has at different times been prominently identified with the county and township offices, holding the positions of County Commissioner, Land Appraiser, and several times Township Assessor. The duties of these offices he has discharged with strict integrity and fidelity. He married Mary Coan, of New York, March 11, 1835; five sons and three daughters have been the issue of this union, two of whom have died, one in infancy, and the other, a son, died in the late civil war from the effects of a wound received in the battle at Port Republic, Va.; he lived just one month, dying at Washington City.

AMOS J. HOWARD, retired farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg. The subject of this sketch resides in Madison Co., within about a hundred yards of Goshen Township, Champaign Co., with the latter of which he has been prominently identified for over one-half a century. He was born in 1803, on Goose Island, in the Connecticut River, Grafton Co., N. H., and is the son of Amos and Miriam (Mills) Howard, both natives of New Hampshire, the former born April 9, 1775, and the latter March 18, 1774. Their nuptials were celebrated March 22, 1796. Mr. Howard, in his New Hampshire home, hearing flattering reports of the great Ohio country, resolved to move with his family thither, and, in the fall of 1808, set out on his long and tedious journey. He came to a halt in Mason Co., Va., thinking he had reached his destined place. The winter was passed there, during which time Mr. H. engaged in teaching. In the spring, he resumed his journey, passing some distance down the Ohio River by flatboat; he abandoned the river and pioneered his way through an almost unbroken forest to the site where our subject now resides. A log cabin was soon erected and a pioneer home established. His family consisted of himself, wife, two daughters and our subject. In this locality, he and his companion toiled out the remainder of their days, his death occurring Jan. 15, 1843, and his wife's March 26, 1860. Mr. Howard was educated for the legal profession, but never practiced at the bar; he engaged to some extent in teaching. Our subject was only 6 years old when his lot was cast in

this county, then an almost unbroken wilderness Amid the scenes and privations of frontier life he grew up to maturity, availing himself of all the educational opportunities then offered, and so well did he improve the advantages in this direction that he qualified himself for the profession of teaching, and became a pioneer teacher. For seventy-one years he has watched the growth of this country as it has been brought by the unflagging industry of man from an unbroken wilderness to the present highly improved state, and, in this laborious but noble work, he has borne a most creditable part. His energy, enterprise and business sagacity are attested in his broad acres, the result of his own exertions. At one time, he had in his farm some two thousand acres of land, lying in Madison and Champaign Cos. He has been married twice; first to Rachel Kirkley Dec. 22, 1825; she died Sept. 4, 1858; his second marriage was March 24, 1861, to Elizabeth A. Cowan, a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., and since 17 years of age a resident of Madison Co., Ohio, except a three years' residence in Missouri. Six sons and three daughters were born to the first union, to wit: Napoleon B., now a druggist in Lima, Ohio; Mary J., married to Lawrence Weldon, now a lawyer of position in Bloomington, Ill.; Miriam M.; John M.; Clinton, now in Pana, Ill.; Benton, Edwin; Marion, now operating the homestead, and Elizabeth M. Miriam M., Benton, Edwin and Elizabeth are dead, the three last dying within a period of three months of each other.

JOHN M. HOWARD, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg. John M. Howard was born in November, 1833, just across the line in Madison Co., within sight of his present residence. He is the son of Amos J. Howard. His early education was obtained in the district school, under the disadvantages of his day. His life occupation has been that of a farmer and stock-raiser. His advent into Goshen Township, Champaign Co., was in the spring of 1868, and, in 1876, he purchased his present beautiful home one and one-half miles southeast of Mechanicsburg, where he has since resided. His fine residence and surroundings indicate thrift and enterprise. He finds his political home in the Democratic party. He married, in 1861, Emma Tulley, a native of Ireland, and, since 10 or 12 years of age, a resident of this country.

CAPT. V. HUNTER, grain merchant, Mechanicsburg; one of the prominent citizens and well-established business men of Mechanicsburg; was born in Clark Co., Ohio, in 1819, coming from pioneer families of Ohio. The family was founded in America prior to the Revolution, and, for several generations previous to immigrating to Ohio, had their home in Virginia. His father, William Hunter, and mother, Blanche Hendrix, were natives of Virginia. His grandparents became early pioneers of Ohio, his paternal grandfather, Jonathan Hunter, locating within the present bounds of Clark Co. as early as 1803, and his maternal grandfather, Mr. Hendrix, in 1802. They were then on the extreme confines of civilization, and experienced all of the "stern realities" of frontier life. His grandparents, together with his father and mother, passed the remainder of their days in Clark Co., and found their last resting-place within her borders. William Hunter was a millwright and carpenter by trade, but his chief occupation, after immigrating to this State, was farming and milling. As early as 1820, he erected a flouring-mill on Buck Creek, in Clark Co., and operated it for a number of years. This was one of the pioneer mills of the county, and where our subject received his early lessons of industry. He has operated, either directly or indirectly, a flouring-mill almost his whole lifetime. In 1840, he rebuilt his father's mill and engaged in milling for himself. This he continued till 1852, when he purchased his present mill, near Mechanicsburg, which he now operates in connection with Mr. Johnson. At the same time, he removed to Mechanicsburg, where he has since resided. He has, since locating here, been engaged extensively in the grain trade, and now does a large business in this line, handling nearly all of the grain brought to the Mechanicsburg market. He is just now completing arrangements which will give him all the modern facilities for handling corn. He was, for twenty-three years, agent at this place for what was formerly the S. M. & P. R. R., but now the C., C., C. & I. R. R., and was express

agent for the same time. He has held a directorship in the Farmers' National Bank of Mechanicsburg since its organization. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Mechanicsburg, and of Raper Commandery of Urbana. He finds his political sentiments in the Republican party; has been a member of the Town Council for a number of years. He is one of the wide-awake and enterprising citizens of Mechanicsburg, and not found lagging in whatever pertains to the welfare of the community. He is, in a true sense, the "architect of his own fortune." Inheriting little but integrity of character, habits of industry and a mind well disciplined to business, he has, by the proper use of these, surrounded himself with a neat competency. In 1851, he was married to Sabine W. Weaber, a native of Pennsylvania. A son and daughter are the issue of this union—Calvin R. and Laura B.—both now grown to maturity. The latter is a graduate of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LEWIS KINGSLEY, farmer and teacher; P. O. Mechanicsburg; was born in Scotland Society, Windham Co., Conn., June 21, 1829, and is of a distinguished English family, which dates its origin to the time of King Henry I. Ranuelfh was the first who bore the name Kingsley. In 1183, he was created Hereditary Forester of the King's Forest of Delaware, in the county of Chester, by King Henry I; he was called Ranuelfh de Kingsley, or "Ralph of the King's Land," "ley" being Saxon for land, which accounts for the origin of the name; his daughter Mabilla married the heir of the Mostyn family, which is now represented by Lord Mostyn. The Kingsley family were on the side of the commonwealth during the civil war in England; of two brothers, the elder was an officer in Cromwell's army; the younger, John K., came to America about 1635, from the county of Lancashire, or Flint, England; Charles Kingsley, the author, was the representative of the elder branch, and his eldest son now lives in Oswego, N. Y. John K. located in Massachusetts, and from him our subject descended; he was one of the original seven of the church of Dorchester, near Boston, gathered in 1635 by Rev. Richard Mather; he removed to Rehoboth, or Swansey. He was married in England, to Alice Kingsley, and was married the second time, dying at an old age, in 1679, and leaving several children; one, Eldad, was a member of the first Baptist Church formed in Massachusetts; he was born in 1638, and died in 1679, leaving, among other children, one John, who was born in 1665; in 1704, he moved to Scotland Society, Conn., where he died March 17, 1773; of his sons and daughters, one, Ezra, was in the line of descent of our subject; he died April 8, 1759, aged 61 years. Solomon, a son, was born Sept. 27, 1723. He married Lydia Burgess, of Canterbury. From Scotland Society he moved to East Windsor, Conn., thence to Granville, Mass., thence to Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., where he died in 1812, 90 years of age; he had a family of eight sons and four daughters, of whom Jonathan was the grandfather of our subject; he died in Scotland Society Sept. 12, 1832, 80 years old, and his wife, Zillah (Cary) Luce, in March, 1815, aged 72; three of his children grew up and were married, to wit: James L., born Aug. 28, 1778; Mary W., March 12, 1781; and Jonathan, father of our subject, July 22, 1786, in Scotland Society, Windham Co., Conn.; he was a farmer by occupation, and was married to Eleanor Howard, who was born in Windham Co., Conn., Oct. 9, 1792; he emigrated to Ohio in 1835, locating in Union Township, Champaign Co.; thence to Madison Co. in 1840, and thence to Mechanicsburg in 1846, where he died March 25, 1852; his wife died in the same place Nov. 11, 1846; two sons and two daughters were born to them, of whom our subject is the youngest and only surviving member. He was but 6 years old when he came to Ohio, and has since lived in the vicinity of Mechanicsburg; he obtained his education in Mechanicsburg, principally under the instruction of Robert Wilson; he early qualified himself for teaching, by close application and good use of his opportunities; at the age of 19, he taught his first school, in Homer, Union Co., Ohio, and has since, with the exception of one winter, occupied the role of a teacher—a period of thirty-three years—which makes him probably the oldest teacher in the county; his good reputation attests his proficiency and success in his profession. In politics, he is a stalwart Republican, and has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for

thirty years. He was married, Sept. 30, 1855, to Catherine, daughter of J. W. Blue; she was born in Goshen Township, where she has always lived; her father came to the township when a boy, from Loudoun Co., Va., his native place, and had been, at the time of his death (in 1878), a resident of this township for three-quarters of a century. Three sons and four daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley.

J. M. LAFFERTY, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; one of the old residents and prominent citizens of Champaign Co. He was born near the border of Champaign Co. in Clark Co., in December, 1816, and is of English-Irish descent. His father, Samuel, was born near Shepherdstown, Va., and lived to the ripe age of 99 years, possessing till his death a remarkable mental and physical preservation, being able to walk about up to the time of his death. He was a teacher by profession, and emigrated to Champaign Co., Ohio in about 1812, and shortly moved to Clark Co., locating near Catawba; here he lived till within two years of his death, which occurred in Illinois; he was for forty-eight years Justice of the Peace of Pleasant Township. He was married twice; his first wife was Mary Hendricks, of Virginia, where the marriage took place; this union was honored with five sons and five daughters. The first death in this family being a son 18 years old. His second companion was Katie, widow of Enos Neer. Our subject was raised on the farm, and has devoted his entire life to farming and stock-raising, handling principally sheep; he fed one winter in connection with a partner, 2,200 sheep, and for some years engaged in shipping stock East. At one time while taking hogs East, he was struck by a switch engine in Cleveland, and severely injured, having his hip badly broken, which has since made him a cripple. With this, however, his energy and industry does not allow him to be idle, and in most work he succeeds in making a full hand on the farm. He has resided in this county since about 12 years old. He has a well-improved and productive farm of 200 acres, the result of his industry and economy; he has not always had smooth sailing, for, besides the above misfortune, he was robbed of $1,150 on the cars near New Albany, on his return after a sale of sheep, and altogether in his stock operations he has lost about $5,000, including a security debt of $300. He married, Sept. 7, 1840, Rebecca B. Lausdale, born in Mechanicsburg, Ohio. They had three sons and four daughters; one son died after reaching maturity; he was at the time of his death a law student at Ann Arbor, Mich., and was ready to be admitted to the bar. Formerly a Whig, Mr. L. naturally became a Republican at the organization of the Republican party. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mechanicsburg for nearly forty-six years, and steward and class leader for nearly as long.

J. O. LEGGE, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; was born in Goshen Township in August, 1830, and is the son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Corlis) Legge; the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Maryland. Elijah emigrated to Ohio with his parents in 1811, and located in Goshen Township. He was then 24 years old, and took part in the war of 1812 as a teamster. He lived the remainder of his life in this township, his death occurring in 1839. Richard Corlis, father of Elizabeth C., came from Maryland with his family of five daughters, and pitched his cabin in the wilderness of Champaign Co., in the fall of 1805, and in 1807 came to Goshen Township, where his daughter Elizabeth has since resided, a period of seventy-three years. Elijah Legge had a family of eleven children, four sons and one daughter of whom yet survive. Our subject is the second of the family, and has passed the most of his life in Goshen Township. He was raised on the farm and schooled in the district school. His life occupation has been that of a farmer. He moved to his present place in March, 1866, where he has since resided. He was married in 1858 to Mary J. Patrick, a native of Madison Co., Ohio, born and raised three miles east of Mechanicsburg. Her parents were early settlers of Madison Co. One son, Clarence E., now nine years of age, is the issue of this union. Mr. Legge is a Republican in politics.

LEW LYONS, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; a son of W. Lyons; was born in 1848, and has always resided on the homestead and engaged in farming; his education

was obtained from the district school; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and with his wife of the M. P. Church. He married in 1869, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Evans, and a native of this township. This union has been honored with one daughter. Walter Lyons, the father of our subject, is an early settler and prominent citizen of the county; he was born in Union Co., in 1823, and is a son of Ben J. and Mary (Lockwood) Lyons, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Canada. Ben J. emigrated to Ohio in about 1819, locating temporarily near Marietta, and then pioneered his way to Union Co., where he married Mary Lockwood in about 1820; he was married before in his native State to Miss McCloud, who died before his emigration; his decease occurred some ten or twelve years age at the advanced age of 84 or 85 years; he was married the third time to Mary Morrow, and by his three marriages had respectively, four, three and two children. Walter is the second child by his second marriage, and the only surviving member by this marriage. Farming has been his life occupation. He located permanently in this county, and on his present place, in the spring of 1848, where he has since resided. He married Dec. 25, 1848, Lucinda Odell, of this county, and a descendant of pioneers. Our subject is the only child of this union. Mr. L. finds his political home in the Republican party, and his religious, with his wife, in the M. P. Church of Mechanicsburg.

J. L. MAGRUDER, saddler, and harness manufacturer, Mechanicsburg; one of the oldest business men of Mechanicsburg; was born in Virginia near Winchester, in 1817, and is the son of Ninnian and Elizabeth (Lyons) Magruder, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Virginia. Ninnian was a farmer by occupation, and died when our subject was 12 years old; his widow married again and emigrated to this State. Our subject passed the first 16 years of his life in his native State on a farm. At this age he embarked on his own resources, and cast his fortunes in Ohio. He located first in Springfield in the spring of 1834, and in the following fall went to West Liberty, Logan Co., where he began the harness trade under Riddle & Rutan; remained there until the summer of 1838, when he came to Mechanicsburg, and, with the exception of one year—from the spring of 1840 till the spring of 1841—he has since resided here. In the spring of 1841, he purchased the harness shop of Rutan, and has since continued the business in the same room, a period of nearly forty years. The firm is now Magruder & Son, and they are located on the north side of Main street, where they keep on hand a full line of saddles, trunks, harness, etc. This establishment is too well known to the community of Mechanicsburg to need extensive notice in this sketch. Mr. M. enjoys the reputation of a first-class workman, and of being strictly honest in all his transactions, great and small. He was married, in 1841, to Anna E. Stafford, of West Liberty, Ohio. A son and daughter have been born to this union; both married and located near the homestead. Mr. M. is a Republican and has frequently been honored with offices of trust of the township and town, filling the office of Township Treasurer, Mayor of the town, etc., and is now Treasurer of the town and his son is Clerk. He, with his entire family, is a member of the M. E. Church and takes an earnest and active interest in the cause of Christianity and temperance.

DAVID B. MAHAN, teacher and tile manufacturer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; is a prominent teacher and business man of Goshen Township, born in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1838, of Irish extraction. His parents, Patrick and Nancy (Wilson) Mahan, were both natives of Ireland. Patrick came to this country with his parents when 2 years old, and his wife when 7. He located in Chester Co., Penn., but afterward went to Indiana, where his death occurred at the advanced age of 80 years, having lived upward of half a century in one place. His wife died in 1848. Patrick was a farmer by occupation, and was married twice, having three daughters by his first marriage, which was with Elizabeth Ringle, and two sons and four daughters by the second marriage. David was the fifth child of the second marriage. Until 17 years old, his life was passed on a farm, and his common-school education was supplemented by an academic education obtained in the academies Dayton, Pine Flat and Glade Run, thus thoroughly qualifying himself

for the profession of teaching. Since 17 years old, he has been engaged in the profession of teaching, except for three years. By diligence and close attention to this occupation, he has made it eminently a success. He has filled prominent and responsible positions in the profession with commendable zeal and satisfaction. Was Principal of the Pine Flat Academy two terms, Livermore Institute one year, and Superintendent of union schools in Ebensburg, Penn., one year, whence he came to Mechanicsburg in the fall of 1865, and superintended public instruction in this place for two years with success and efficiency. Since then, he has been combining with the profession of teaching the manufacture of tile, under the firm style of Mahan & Morris. Their tile are unsurpassed in excellence, and consist of all kinds. Mr. M.'s political sentiments incline him toward the Republican party, but, recognizing the enormous evil of intemperance, he has lately given his sympathy and patronage to the Prohibition party, by which party he was recently nominated as candidate for the State Legislature, but, the party being in the minority, he was defeated. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His only brother was killed in the late war, May 27, 1864, in the battle of Lost Mountain. He was shot through the head and almost instantly killed, his last words being, "Come ahead, boys; let's give it to them." Mr. M. married, in the fall of 1863, Caroline Huston, of Indiana Co., Penn. Two sons are the issue of this union. Her paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1776, and one of the sufferers of Valley Forge. A brother represented Indiana Co., Penn., in the State Legislature during the late war, and another brother was in the war three years.

J. N. MILLICE, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; one of the few early native citizens of Goshen Township, was born within sight of his present place in 1821, and is a son of Christopher and Magdalene Millice, whose biography occurs under the sketch of G. W. Millice. Our subject is the third of a family of four sons and three daughters. His life has been that of a farmer. His boyhood was devoted to the duties of the farm in the summer, and school in the winter, obtaining a limited education under difficulties in the characteristic pioneer schoolhouse. His early experiences were those of the sons of the early settlers of this country. He remained at home till he grew up to maturity, and his first location after starting out on his own responsibility was on the homestead. The farm he now owns was his first land purchase, which he improved and moved to in 1857. Here he has since resided. He married Susannah Coile, of Knox Co., Ohio, in 1849. Two daughters, Clara and Olive, have been born to this union. In politics, Mr. M. is a Republican, and has been identified with the party since its organization. He has held several offices of honor and trust.

G. W. MILLICE, grocer, Mechanicsburg; one of the well-established business men of Mechanicsburg, was born within one mile and a half of this place in 1827. He is the son of Christopher and Magdalene (Rhinehart) Millice, the latter a native of Virginia, and the former of Pennsylvania, born May 12, 1785. When five years old he immigrated to Virginia, and, in 1813–14, immigrated to Ohio. Mrs. Millice came to the State about the same time. Christopher located in this township, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1855. His devoted wife still survives, living on the homestead, at the advanced age of 87. Henry Millice, father of Christopher, was among the first to locate his family in the wilds of Goshen Township, coming from Virginia. Christopher had four sons and three daughters, one dying in infancy; the others still reside in the county. Our subject is the sixth of the family, and was reared on the farm, early becoming accustomed to its duties; was educated in the pioneer school house, under the disadvantages of his day. He followed solely the pursuit of agriculture till ten years ago, when he moved to Mechanicsburg and embarked in the grocery and queensware trade. Last winter he added a meat-shop, and now the firm style is Millice & Co. The firm is one of the most reliable in the place, and a full and well-assorted stock is always kept on hand. Mr. Millice is an energetic, wide-awake business man, taking an interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of the community. In politics, he is a Republican, and has filled many offices of honor and trust. Has been Treasurer

two years; member of Town Council, and is now Township Trustee. For eight years he has been a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married, in 1856, to Melissa Coles, of Champaign Co., by whom he had one son, and, in 1863, to Mary T. Gilbert, a native of Virginia. He has one son and three daughters by his second union.

GEORGE MORSE, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; was born in Vermont in 1830, and is of English descent. His father, Charles P., emigrated to Ohio in about 1835, and was a farmer by occupation. He was married to Sarah Knight, of Vermont, by whom he had six sons and six daughters, some dying in infancy. Charles P. died June, 1872; his wife, Sarah, still survives. Our subject was the fifth of the family, and was brought up on the farm, early becoming inured to farm labor. He was only five years old when he came to Ohio with his parents, residing since then in Union and Champaign Cos., and moving to his present place about fourteen years ago. His years, till he reached maturity, were passed upon the farm at home, assisting in the farm duties and gathering, during the winter months, a rudimentary education from the district schools, which was supplemented by two or three years passed in the high school at Marysville. He learned the trade of cabinet-maker in early life, and operated a cabinet-shop in North Lewisburg for about five years. Mr. Morse takes great interest in religion, and holds the official relation of minister to the Disciples Church, filling the pulpit regularly every month, besides doing much irregular work in the ministry. Mr. Morse is one of the industrious and highly respected citizens of the community, and takes an interest in whatever pertains to the welfare of the community. He married Marcia, daughter of Eliphas Burnham, in 1853. He has a family of one son and one daughter, one son deceased.

JOSEPH MUMMA, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; one of the prominent farmers of the county, was born Jan. 16, 1816, in Washington Co., Md., near the battle ground of Antietam. He is the son of Henry and Adelia (Staubs) Mumma; the former a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent; and the latter a native of Frederick City, Md., and of French descent. Henry moved with his parents to Maryland when about 14 years old, and, in October, 1828, he moved to Ohio, locating near Dayton, where his death occurred in April, 1853; and his devoted wife in July, 1866. He was by occupation a farmer, and had three sons and two daughters, of whom our subject is the third. He was 12 years old when he came to Ohio with his parents. He was raised on a farm, and has made farming his life occupation. In this line of life he has taken a great interest and been signally successful. He resided near Dayton till the fall of 1866, when he became a resident of Champaign Co., locating in Union Township, and, in April, 1873, he moved to his present place about one mile east of Mechanicsburg. He is enterprising, as is evinced by his fine, well-improved farms, and large, beautiful residence and surroundings. He is a Republican in politics, formerly being an Old-Line Whig. He married in the fall of 1840, Mary J. Tyler, of Montgomery Co., Ohio, by whom he has reared three sons and six daughters, one daughter deceased.

G. W. NELSON, lumber merchant, Mechanicsburg. G. W. Nelson, of the firm of P. W. Alden & Co., in one of the well-established business men of Mechanicsburg, born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1836, of English descent. His parents are Thomas and Mary (Greer) Nelson, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they now reside at an advanced age. They have five sons and four daughters; all yet survive. Our subject is the oldest of the family, and, till 19 years of age, his summers were devoted to farm duties and his winters to school duties in the district schools. At this age he began the carpenter trade and followed it in his native State till 1859, when he emigrated to Ohio, locating in South Charleston, Clark Co. In the summer of 1861, when rebellion was rife in our country he responded to the call for men to suppress it, and enlisted in the 44th O. V. I., and re-enlisted with his regiment in 1863-64, in the 8th O. V. C. He participated in the campaignes of West Virginia and Kentucky up to the siege of Knoxville, in which he was engaged. The principal fights up to this time were those of Lewisburg and

Floyd in West Virginia. After the siege of Knoxville the regiment returned home; were mounted and entered the service as the 8th O. V. C., being placed in Hunter's command. He was with him on his march to Lynchburg and his retreat, participating in numerous skirmishes and experiencing much hard service. After this did guard duty and scouting, with general headquarters at Phillippi and Lexington, Ky. While charging the enemy at Dunstan's Hill, Ky., he received a shot in the forehead which prostrated him for a time, but did not prove serious. He served till the close of the war, experiencing all the privations and hardships of active soldier life, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio. He located in Mechanicsburg in the spring of 1871, since which time he has been dealing in lumber, operating under the firm style of P. W. Alden & Co., the only lumber dealer in the place. He handles all kinds of fine lumber, and also deals in coal. He married in 1864, Eliza C. Calhoun, of this State. One adopted son constitutes his family. He is a Republican, and member of A., F. & A. M., K. of H. and M. E. Church.

FRANK R. PACKHAM, machinist, Mechanicsburg, was born in Hadley, Lapeer Co., Mich., in 1853. His father, Catterick, was born in Lewes, Eng., and emigrated to America when 10 years old, locating in Michigan. Here he married Clarinda Greene, of Michigan, and of Massachusetts ancestry. She is the grand-daughter of Abraham Newberry, one of the men who assisted in throwing the tea overboard in Boston Harbor. Catterick has since moved to Canada, where he superintends one of the most extensive milling establishments in that province. Our subject was reared and received his primary education in his native place, finishing his education in Rockwood Academy at Guelph, Canada. At the age of 17, he was apprenticed to the trade of machinist in New Hamburg, Canada. Here, while working at his trade, he acquired the use of the German language. In July, 1875, he came to Mechanicsburg as an employe of the Mechanicsburg Machine Company, then in its infancy. Remained in the employ of the company about two years, when he invented the "Packham Patent Crimper," an ingenious contrivance for crimping stove-pipes. He at once gave his attention to the manufacture and perfecting of the machine. As in every industry, so in this, it required energy and enterprise to make it a success, which were readily and persistently furnished by Mr. Packham. He began the manufacture of it himself, but, not having sufficient financial means to push the enterprise as it should be, he sold out to parties who organized the "Patent Crimper Company." Mr. Packham was placed in charge of the manufacturing department, which position he has since occupied. He is one of the enterprising young men of Mechanicsburg, and has done much for the industries of the place. He married, in 1875, Maxmiller Mouser, a native of this county, and a descendant of the Kentons, of historic fame. Her grandmother, Elizabeth Mouser, now residing with her, was born within the present limits of Mad River Township, this county, April 20, 1804, and is the daughter of Thomas Kenton, a nephew of Simon Kenton. Thomas was born in Virginia Aug. 23, 1771, but his parents moved to Kentucky when he was about 14 years of age. On the journey, his grandfather, Martin K., died. They became pioneer families of Kentucky. Thomas married Keziah Crutchfield, of Virginia, and, in 1801, became a pioneer to Champaign Co. His life is indissolubly connected with the early history of the county and Mad River Township. His death occurred Nov. 10, 1851, in his 81st year. He had a family of six sons and six daughters. A son and three daughters still survive. Elizabeth married John Mouser, of Virginia, in 1826, who died in 1831, leaving a son, Thomas K., who died in the late rebellion, leaving two daughters and a son. Six generations of this family have lived in this county, and three generations were born on the same farm in Mad River Township.

R. B. ROGERS, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; one of the prominent citizens of Goshen Township; was born in Greene Co., Ohio, in 1826, and of English descent. His parents, John and Margaret (Herbert) Rogers, were both natives of Virginia and early settlers of Greene Co. John found his way to Greene Co. about 1819, coming down the Ohio River by flat-boat, and in 1826, in the infancy of our subject, he became

a resident of Champaign Co., locating in the southeast corner of the county, where our subject now resides. Here his death occurred in 1849, a loss to the community of a gentleman and a Christian. His wife, Margaret, survived him till 1876, when her death occurred at the ripe age of 86 years. Of their family of three sons and one daughter, the daughter has died. Our subject is the third child and youngest son. Almost his entire life has been passed on his present farm, being only a few months old when he was brought here by his parents. The country was wild and mostly covered with a thick growth of timber when he first made his advent here, but now large, highly improved and well-cultivated farms may be seen instead, the result of industry and perseverance, and in this improvement Mr. R. has borne a creditable part. His first marriage was in 1852, with Sarah Morris, of Madison Co.; his second in 1862, with Lydia Griffin, of the same county. Two sons have been born of this union. In politics, Mr. R. is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F and A., F. & A. M. Societies.

G. A. ROWINSKY, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1831, of Russian descent on his paternal, and German on his maternal, side. His father, Abraham, and his mother, Sarah (Dunkle), were both natives of Lancaster Co., Penn. Abraham was a tanner by trade, but a farmer by occupation. He emigrated to Ohio in 1839 and located in Harrison Co., near Cadiz; from here he moved to Richland Co., where his death occurred in August, 1865, and that of his wife, Sarah, in February, 1876. Five sons and five daughters were born to them; a son and daughter died when young; the others grew up to maturity. One son—John M.—died in the service of his country in the late war, at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., of the measles. G. A. is the fourth child of the family, and, being brought up on a farm, has made farming his life occupation. His years till his majority were passed with his father on the farm, performing farm labor and attending district school in the winter. At the above age, he started out on his own responsibility and resources, and, in 1856, located in Goshen Township. Mr. R. has a fine farm of 132 acres, the result of his own industry and economy. He served about four months in the late civil war, as a member of the 134th O. V. I., performing mostly picket duty at the siege of Petersburg, Va. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F., of Mechanicsburg. He married, in 1858, Martha J. Rutan, of this county; they have a son and daughter living, and one daughter deceased.

NATHANIEL SCEVA (deceased) was one of the prominent citizens and early settlers of Goshen Township. He was born in New Hampshire in 1808, of English extraction. His parents were Henry and Joanna (Celey) Sceva, both natives of New Hampshire. Nathaniel was brought up on the farm till about 13 years old, when he was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, serving the regular term of seven years, thus becoming thoroughly acquainted with his profession. His educational opportunities were well improved, and he qualified himself for the profession of teaching, which he engaged in to some extent in his native State. In May, 1835, he cast his lot in the State of Ohio, locating in the vicinity of Mechanicsburg. For some years, he followed his trade, and many buildings still stand as monuments of his workmanship. After a time, he purchased land and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Some years previous to his death, which occurred Dec. 14, 1870, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Mechanicsburg, in which place the latter years of his life were passed. He was one of Goshen Township's much-respected citizens, and in his death the community recognized the loss of one of its useful members. We quote from a Columbus paper the following: "He had been a citizen of the county for more than thirty-five years, and had served as Commissioner and Postmaster, besides numerous local offices of trust, with strict integrity and fidelity. His family have lost a kind husband and father, and the community a valuable citizen. He was eminently the noblest work of God, 'an honest man.'" He was one of the self-made men of the community, inheriting nothing but an honest name, habits of industry, and a determined will; he accumulated before his death a neat competency. He was a life-long Democrat, and

was elected on that ticket to the office of County Commissioner in a county which is overwhelmingly Republican. He was married, April 3, 1835, to Rosaline, daughter of James and Dolly Woodward. James Woodward was born in North Sutton, N. H., March 3, 1789, and died April 28, 1872; his wife still survives, in her 87th year, with her physical and mental powers remarkably well preserved. Six sons and one daughter were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sceva, all growing to maturity; two sons have since died.

J. N. SHAUL, blacksmith, Mechanicsburg; is one of the energetic business men of Mechanicsburg and native-born citizens of the county; he was born in the southern part of Rush Township, Oct. 7, 1837; his father, Peter H., was born in Clark Co., seventy years ago, whither his parents had moved from Virginia in an early day. His father was of Scotch and his mother of French descent. Peter H. was married in 1835, to Mary Swisher, of Pennsylvania; he moved to this county quite early, and located in Rush Township, where he still resides; he had a family of two sons and four daughters, of whom our subject is the oldest. He passed his life, till he attained the age of 16, on the farm, assisting in the duties of the same and attending school about four months in a year, getting, under difficulties, a limited education. At the above age, he went to Urbana and learned the blacksmith trade, under the tutorship of Hiram Gray. After completing his trade he went West; worked two years in McDonough Co., Ill., and, in 1858, came to Mechanicsburg, where he has since been engaged at his trade; he enjoys the reputation of being a first-class workman, and has the confidence and esteem of the public. Mr. S. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Society, and finds his political creed in the Republican party, with which he has always been identified. He married, in 1862, Sara Joiner, who was born in Mechanicsburg, in 1844, and is a daughter of Charles Joiner, a native of Virginia, who was one of the first settlers and prominent citizens of Mechanicsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Shaul have a family of five living children.

T. E. SHEPHERD, Postmaster, Mechanicsburg; was born in Mechanicsburg, in 1837, which town has always been his place of residence; he comes of early pioneers of the county; his father, John Shepherd, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, Eleanor McCoy, a native of Maryland. John emigrated to Ohio with his parents, Abraham and Mary Shepherd, in an early day. Abraham and his wife passed the remainder of their days here, and now lie buried in the old cemetery of this place. Abraham was a farmer by occupation and a minister in the Christian Church. John was a miller by trade, and passed the greater part of his life in a mill; his decease occurred in November, 1860, and that of his wife one year previous. They had ten children, of whom our subject is the youngest; he was reared and educated in this his native place, and early apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for seventeen or eighteen years of his life. In 1863, he enlisted in defense of his country in the late rebellion as a member of Co. K, 113th O. V. I.; he participated in part of the Atlanta campaign; shortly after, was taken sick and returned to Louisville, Ky., where he remained as clerk in Gen. Ewing's headquarters till the close of the war. He then returned home and engaged again at his trade till 1877, when he received the appointment of Postmaster of Mechanicsburg, the duties of which he has since discharged with fidelity and commendable zeal. He finds expression for his political ideas in the Republican party; he has been Secretary of the Central Ohio Fair Association since the first year after its organization; was nine years Township Clerk and several years Town Clerk. He is a member of the following organizations: A., F & A. M., I. O. O. F and K. of H. He married, March 26, 1861, Amanda, daughter of Udney H. Hyde. She was born in Delaware Co., Ohio. One son and two daughters have been the issue of this union. W. H. Hyde deserves special notice as being, in the days of slavery, a fearless and uncompromising Abolitionist, and the central figure in the "Addison White Rescue Case" mentioned in the historical part of this work. He was born in Vermont in 1807 and emigrated to Ohio in 1834 and, twenty-five years ago, became a resident of Goshen Township, Champaign Co. In 1840, while contemplating the question of American slavery he came to the conclusion that it was grossly wrong, and incompatible

with our free government, and, with some others, pledged himself to do all in his power against it, regardless of consequences, and no pledge was ever more earnestly and determinedly executed than this on the part of Mr. Hyde; he ran off on the underground railway, altogether, 513 fugitive slaves from Mechanicsburg to Delaware. During many of these trips he encountered many dangers, but pushed on fearlessly on "duty's rounds." By his connection with the "Addison White Rescue Case," he was compelled to flee the "Fugitive slave Law," and became a refugee for nine months, thereby entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. His daughter Amanda, also, though young, bore a conspicuous part in this case. To such spirits as these are the freedmen under a debt of everlasting gratitude.

D. F. SPAIN, banker, Mechanicsburg. Mr. Spain is one of the oldest citizens of Mechanicsburg; was born in Greene Co. in 1807, of English parentage. Theodrick and Sarah (Threet) Spain, his parents, were both natives of Virginia; Theodrick was a farmer by occupation, and immigrated to Greene Co., Ohio, in 1805 or 1806, and to this county in the year 1808, locating in this township and constituting one of the first families in the place; in 1818, he moved to the town of Mechanicsburg, where he lived till his death, which occurred in 1824; he purchased, when coming here, 1,000 acres of land, and was one of the most prominent citizens of the community in his day; he was, for many years, the only surveyor in this section of country, and laid out the original town of Mechanicsburg; at his death, he left a family of three sons and three daughters, our subject being the fourth child; he was reared principally on the farm, and, when 11 years old, came to Mechanicsburg with his parents, and, on the death of his father, he returned to the farm, where he remained six years; he then returned to this place, and has had a continuous residence here ever since—a period of half a century. He has been engaged in farming, merchandising, etc., and is now Vice President of the Farmers' National Bank of this place. Formerly a Whig, he is now a Republican in politics, having never missed a Presidential election since his majority; he was elected to the office of Sheriff of Champaign Co. in 1852, and discharged its duties with fidelity for four years; he has served several times as Assessor of the township; he is a member of the A., F. & A. M. of this place. He has been married twice; first, in 1847, to Ann Morgan, a native of London, England; she died in 1853; his second marriage was with Angeline Shepherd, of this county, in 1860. He has one son—William H.—living, who is a child of the first union.

EPHRAIM STUART, retired farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., near Balston Falls, June 28, 1809, and comes of Scotch and Irish ancestry; his parents, Nathaniel and Keziah (Toby) Stuart, were both of Saratoga Co., N. Y., where Joseph Stuart, father of Nathaniel, settled in an early day; Joseph was a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle, and died in this State, where he had moved in 1837. Nathaniel gave his attention, to some extent, to farming, and was prominently connected with the county offices, as High Sheriff, etc.; he immigrated to Ohio in 1836, locating in Union Co., where his death occurred in 1875, at the ripe age of 84, and that of his wife in 1859. Nathaniel was a soldier on the frontier in the war of 1812; had five sons and seven daughters; all still survive but two. Our subject is the oldest, and was reared and schooled in his native State; he immigrated to Ohio in 1837, locating successively in Union, Logan, and, in 1845, in Champaign Co., where he has since had his residence, with the exception of a short time in Logan Co. He has devoted the most of his life to the manufacture of woolen goods, a trade he learned in his native State; he has had the misfortune of losing, by fire, two factories within the last twenty-four years; notwithstanding these reverses, he has, by his industry and economy, succeeded in securing for himself and family a neat competence; he has a farm of 200 acres joining on the town of Mechanicsburg. His political views incline him toward the Democratic party, but, being a strong temperance man, he occasionally votes the Prohibition ticket. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the M. E. Church. He married Mary Hutchinson in 1837; she was born in Vermont Oct. 24, 1815; one son and three daughters are the issue of this union.

JOHN P. SUTTON, clerk, Mechanicsburg; is a descendant of early pioneers, and was born in Mechanicsburg Feb. 4, 1850; his parents were John P. and Nancy M. (Henderson) Sutton; the former was born in Hartford, Conn., in about 1813, and immigrated to this place about 1838 or 1839; by trade, he was a tailor, which he followed till his death, Dec. 27, 1856. He married Mrs. Nancy M. Baker, nee Henderson, in 1848; our subject was the only issue of this union; he (John P.) was formerly married to Sallie N. Baxter, by whom he had two children. Mrs. Sutton was born near Alexandria, Va., Oct. 18, 1807, and came to this township with her parents in 1814; they located on land now owned by Orin Taylor, where they erected their pioneer log cabin and began life in the wilderness; this cabin still stands, a relic of pioneer times; in this community Mrs. Sutton has since resided—a period of sixty-six years—and witnessed the almost incredible changes wrought on the country by the unflagging industry of man during this period. She was first married to John Baker, by whom she had three sons and three daughters, two of whom are dead. Our subject was reared and educated in this, his native place, where he has always had his home; since he attained the age of 16, he has been engaged principally in mercantile business, as a clerk; he early entered the role of a teacher, which he followed for five winters, in Madison and Franklin Cos.; he has given his time exclusively to mercantile business for the past six years, as a clerk; he is now engaged in the dry-goods store of C. W. Williams & Co. Mr. Sutton is a public-spirited, enterprising and much-respected citizen of Mechanicsburg, possessed of many sterling characteristics; he finds his politics in the Republican party, and has, for four successive years, been elected to the office of Township Clerk. He is a member of the following orders: A., F. & A. M., Chapter, I. O. O. F., Encampment, Imp. C. R. M., and K. of H.; is Secretary of the People's Building Loan Association, and M. P. Sabbath school. He married Anna Earnest, of Harper's Ferry, Va., July 20, 1871; two children, both deceased, have been the issue of this union.

BENJAMIN TAYLOR, retired farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; he is one of the prominent citizens and early settlers of the township; was born in Penobscot Co., Me., in 1810, and is the son of Cyrus and Abigail (Woodward) Taylor Our subject was only a small boy when he came to Ohio with his parents, and located in Meigs Co., and, in the spring of 1825, he came with his brother Orin to this county and township, and located on their father's farm, near Mechanicsburg. Here in this comparatively new country he began as a farmer to carve out his fortunes, and his success through life attests how successfully he has done it. He followed assiduously the pursuit of agriculture till nine years ago, when he abandoned the farm and moved to Mechanicsburg. His life has been characterized as one of integrity and industry. Being an Old-Line Whig, he naturally united with the Republican party at its organization, and has since been identified with it, although he at times exercises his voting privilege in favor of the Prohibition party. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and took some interest in the underground railway system. He, with his wife, is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church of this place. He was married, in 1837, to Emiline Mitchell, and, in 1858, to Amelia Baker. Seven children were the issue of the first, and one child of the second, union.

ORIN TAYLOR, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; another of the old and respected citizens of Mechanicsburg; was born in Penobscot Co., near Bangor, Me., in 1808, and is the son of Cyrus and Abigail (Woodward) Taylor. Cyrus followed farming through life, and emigrated to Ohio in 1815 with his family, making the entire trip through with a two-horse team. He located in Meigs Co., thence to Kanawha Salt Works, Va., one year, and, in the fall of 1825, he came to this township, locating near Mechanicsburg, where his death occurred at the ripe age of 88 years, and that of his wife at the advanced age of 91 years. Benjamin Taylor, grandfather of our subject, was a Revolutionary soldier, and served for seven years in that great struggle for liberty. He also emigrated to this place with his wife, where they died, he at the age of 87, and she at the age of 90. Cyrus Taylor had eight children, all of whom are deceased but

two sons, noticed in this volume. Our subject was the third child, and, when only 17 years old, came with his brother Benjamin, two years his junior, to this township in the spring of 1825. Farming has been his life occupation, in which he has been eminently successful. In the spring of 1859, he moved to his present place in Mechanicsburg, where he resides and superintends his farms. In politics, he was originally a Whig, and then became a Republican at the organization of the party. He married Sarah Debois, of Chenango Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1829. She is of French parentage, and was born in 1808. Her parents located in Columbus when there was only one brick house in the place, and her step-father, Asa Collins, did the smithing work on the first State House and prison, and she attended the first Sabbath school in the place. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have no children of their own, but have had adopted children as follows: V. B. Davis and sister, the latter of whom died, leaving a daughter, Amelia Bishop, who now lives with them, and Letitia Owen, who died at the age of 20. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are faithful members of the Protestant Methodist Church.

CHARLES TAYLOR & SON, druggists, Mechanicsburg. Among the business interests of Mechanicsburg deserving of more than a passing notice is the above firm, one of the oldest drug firms in Central Ohio. The present proprietor is J. P. Taylor, son of Charles and Mary L. (Sergent) Taylor, the former born in London, England, in 1809, whence he immigrated to this country in 1816 with his parents, locating first in Newark, N. J., and thence to Pittsfield, Mass., from which place he came to this in 1834. He was a shoemaker by trade, which he followed until he embarked in the drug trade in this place about thirty years ago. This he continued till recently, when he disposed of his store to his son J. P. He has always been recognized as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, and always found interested in matters pertaining to the welfare of the community. He was one of the prime movers in establishing the union schools of this place, which was accomplished under much opposition. In politics, he was originally a Jacksonian Democrat, and successively a Free-Soiler and Republican. He was known as an uncompromising Abolitionist, and was one of the leading spirits in this community in the underground railway system; he took a prominent and active part in the celebrated "great slave rescue case of Addison White," for his connection with which he was arrested under the fugitive slave law, and suffered a pecuniary loss of nearly $2,000. He was at one time appointed Postmaster of Mechanicsburg, but turned the office over to D. F. Spain. He is one among the oldest Masons in the county. He has been married twice; first, to Tirzah Shepherd in 1835; and secondly, to Mary L. Sergent in 1838. He had one son by the first, and five sons and one daughter by the second, marriage. Three sons have deceased. T. P. Taylor, proprietor of the store, was born in Mechanicsburg, and, at 4 years of age, went to Indianapolis, Ind.; thence in two years to Eaton, Ohio, where he remained four years, and then went to Dayton, Ohio, remaining nine years where he received his education. At the end of this time, he returned to his native place, where he has since been located and engaged in the drug business; first, as partner with his father, and lately as sole proprietor. His business room is on South Main street, where he has one of the finest drug stores in the county, and one of the most elegant and neatly arranged prescription cases. From his careful attention to business, he is enjoying a gratifying patronage of the community. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Imp. O. R. M.

JONATHAN THARP, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; a descendant of early pioneers of Champaign Co., was born near the border of Goshen Township, in Madison Co., in 1833, and is of English extraction. His father, Isaac Tharp, was born in Fleming Co., Ky., Oct. 2, 1799. He was 12 years old when he immigrated to Champaign Co. with his father, Jacob, Sr., who located one year in Urbana with his family, which consisted of ten sons and two daughters, and then till 1829 on a farm about three miles east of Urbana, when he moved to Illinois, where his death occurred in October, 1871, at the remarkable age of 98 years. He was born Sept. 8, 1773, and his father, Jacob, was born in the north of England and died in this county in 1793, aged 49. Jacob

Tharp, Jr., moved to Illinois with his father, but returned in 1832, and passed the remainder of his days here, dying in January, 1871. He was married, in June, 1820, to Anna Rigdon, who was born Oct. 10, 1800, in Mad River Township, Champaign Co., and was among the first white children born in the county. Her father, John Rigdon, was one of the first pioneers of the county. Her death occurred in 1867. They had four sons and seven daughters; one son and four daughters still survive. Our subject is one of a pair of twins, and the youngest of the family. His life has been that of a farmer, and his early education was obtained in the district school. He has lived on his present place about forty-five years, located in the southeast angle of the county. He married, in 1872, M. C. Sprowl, who was born in Illinois and raised in Greene Co., Ohio. Mr. T. is, politically, a Republican.

DAVID TULLIS (deceased); was born in Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, Oct. 17, 1808, and was the son of Ezra and Mary (Blue) Tullis, pioneers of Warren Co., and natives of Virginia. When David was a small boy, his parents pioneered their way into the wilds of Champaign Co., and here passed the remainder of their lives, raising their family of four sons and two daughters to honest toil. David was the second child of the family, and was reared and inured to farm labor. Early in life, he learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed in Mechanicsburg for seventeen years. By his industry and careful attention to business, he won the confidence of the public and the reputation of a first-class workman. At the end of this time he purchased and moved on a farm, and began the pursuit of agriculture with the hope of improving his failing health. Here he remained successfully operating his farm for about twenty-one years, and then returned to Mechanicsburg, where his death occurred July 15, 1876. By his death the community suffered the loss of one whom it recognized as a valuable and honorable citizen. He was married, July 8, 1831, to Nancy Cartmell, who was born in 1812, near Mechanicsburg, her parents being natives of Winchester, Va., and pioneers of this county. They located in Goshen Township in 1805, and lived the remainder of their days on the place on which they first located. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tullis, seven of whom still survive; one died in infancy.

J. K. WARE, retired farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; one of the early settlers and prominent citizens of the county; was born near Salem, N. J., Oct. 8, 1806; he comes of Quaker parentage, his ancestry emigrating from England in an early day. His father, Jacob, was a farmer by occupation, and was married three times. His third marriage was with Sarah Reed, of New Jersey; by this union he had a son and daughter, having two sons and two daughters by the previous marriages. His demise occurred in 1806, a few months before the birth of our subject, caused, it is supposed, from fright, occasioned by the burning of his house. Our subject was taken to Delaware when about 3 years old, where he remained till 1818, when he came with his mother to this county, locating first about two miles west of Urbana, and the following year near King's Creek. In 1823, he went to Urbana and entered the store of Thomas Gwynne as clerk; here he remained a short time and then went to Springfield, Ohio, where his step-father had just opened a store, and clerked for him there until Jan. 20, 1825, when they came to Mechanicsburg, where he has since resided. He acted as clerk in the store till 1834, when he embarked in Mechanicsburg on his own account, purchasing nearly all his first stock on credit; this he continued till 1846 with eminent success, due to his careful business habits, honesty and economy. He then went to land dealing and raising sheep and wool. In this his usual energy and business sagacity won him signal success. He now owns nearly 2,000 acres of land lying in Champaign, Madison and Union Cos., mainly in this county. Mr. Ware is a self-made man; beginning with nothing but an indomitable will, he has by the assistance of his devoted wife and his own perseverance and economy, surrounded himself with a neat competency. He has been identified with the Whig, Liberty, Free-Soil and Republican parties, and now, recognizing the enormity of the evil of intemperance, is a strong Prohibitionist. He has led a life strictly of temperance, having never used intoxicating drinks or tobacco in any form; he has always

been active and earnest in the temperance work. He is a public-spirited man and always found interested in matters pertaining to the welfare of the community. He was an early and earnest advocate of the free-school system, and was mainly instrumental in establishing the union schools of this place. In slavery times he was widely known as an uncompromising Abolitionist. He is a man of principle and firm in his convictions of right. He with his wife has been a member of the M. E. Church for over one-half century, and during nearly all this time has occupied important positions in the church. He married Amisa Wallace, who was born Feb. 6, 1804, near Brownsville, Penn. Aug. 20, 1829, and since his marriage has lived on the same identical spot. Of the four sons and two daughters born to this union, two sons, the oldest, died in infancy.

OLIVER C. WHEELER, Mechanicsburg; publisher of the Mechanicsburg *Herald*, an eight-page quarto weekly, devoted to local interests, and neutral in politics, established in 1879. He was also the founder of the *Central Ohio News*, another weekly paper published in the same place, established in 1873, severing his connection in 1878. Mr. Wheeler is a practical printer, and has been identified with the newspaper interests and the "art perservative" in Ohio for twenty-five years. He is a native of Maryland, and emigrated with his parents to Ohio when a lad.

R. D. WILLIAMS, banker, Mechanicsburg; is one of the oldest business men of Mechanicsburg, and has been for a number of years prominently identified with the business interests of the place, performing a most creditable part in bringing it to its present enterprising condition. He was born in Maryland June 27, 1815, and is of English descent on his paternal, and of French on his maternal, side. His parents, John W. and Eleanor (DuVal) Williams, were both of Maryland. John W. was a farmer by occupation, and immigrated to Ohio in 1831, locating in the vicinity of Mechanicsburg. Here he purchased a large tract of land, and passed the few remaining years of his life, his death occurring in 1838. His wife, Eleanor DuVal, was born of French Huguenot parentage, and comes from an ancient and honorable family. After the revocation of the "edict of Nantes" by Louis XIV, two Huguenot brothers escaped from France to America, one locating in Maryland, and the other in Virginia. These have left a numerous progeny scattered throughout the North and West, and of these Mrs. W. was a lineal descendant. Of this same family was William Pope DuVal, of historic fame, and one of the Territorial Governors of Florida, a sketch of whose life is given by Irving in "Wolfert's Roost," under the title of "Adventures of Ralph Ringwood." Gen. John Pope DuVal was his brother, and obtained a large tract of land in the Virginia military district of Ohio, and many of his heirs now reside on it. The family has been prominently identified in military and official positions for many generations. John Williams left at his death four sons and four daughters. All were located in the vicinity of Mechanicsburg but one daughter, who was married to Dr. William Hammond, of Annapolis, Md., who is the only member of the family deceased. One brother lives in Chicago, one in Mechanicsburg, and another has been for a number of years prominently connected with the offices of the State, serving two terms as Auditor. Our subject is the third of the family, and was in his early manhood when he came to this place with his parents. His early education was received in the district school in his native State, and, till he attained majority, he lived on a farm. In 1836, he embarked in the mercantile business in Mechanicsburg, which he continued with success for thirty years, the business now being carried on by his sons. He then engaged in the banking business with Thomas Davis, the bank being styled the "Farmers' Bank," and was organized subsequently into the "Farmers' National Bank." He has held the position of President of this bank since its organization. Thus, nearly one-half a century has elapsed since Mr. Williams identified himself with the business interests of Mechanicsburg, and we still find him enrolled with the foremost business men of the place. He is a man of many sterling qualities, and his life has been marked with industry, integrity and beneficent acts. He is a Republican in politics and a Methodist in religion. He married Jane, daughter of Samuel W. Clag-

gett, of Annapolis, Md., in 1836. Two sons and three daughters are the issue of this union, all of whom reside in their native place but one daughter, who resides in Toledo.

NATHAN WOLF, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; was born in Logan Co., Ohio, in 1845, and is the son of George and Olive (Hendricks) Wolf, the former a native of Virginia, born near Harper's Ferry in 1803, and the latter a native of Clark Co., Ohio. George emigrated to Clark Co. with his parents when quite young; thence to Logan Co., where he lived till about thirty years ago, engaged at his life occupation, farming. At the above time, he sold out with the intention of going West, but the death of his wife, Olive, defeated this plan. He soon married Miss Laferty, and located in this county, Union Township, where he still resides. About twelve years ago, he was called to mourn the loss of his second wife, and has since been married to Rebecca J. Minturn. He has two sons by his first and three by his second marriage. Our subject is the oldest living, and has had his residence in this county since 6 years old. He received a common-school education, and has made farming his life occupation. He made his first location from home on his present place in about 1870. In his use of the elective franchise, he uses his own judgment, and votes for the man he thinks best fitted for office, regardless of party. He is a member of A., F. & A. M. fraternity and the M. E. Church. He married, in 1870, Mrs. Louisa M. Smith, *nee* Hull, by whom he has two sons—Alfred C., born Feb. 17, 1874; Milton B., born July 28, 1876. Mrs. Wolf has one son by her first marriage—Claude F. Smith, born June 11, 1866.

THOMAS WREN, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; one of the early settlers of Goshen Township; was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Dec. 1809, and is the son of David Wren, of Berkeley Co., Va. David was married to Elizabeth Bishop, of Loudoun Co., Va., and moved to Fleming Co. Ky., where they remained five years, and then pioneered their way into Ohio, in 1801 or 1802, locating in Pleasant Township, Clark Co., thus making one of the first families of Clark Co. In June, 1832, he moved with his family to Goshen Township, Champaign Co., locating about one mile south of Mechanicsburg. Here he lived till in August, 1847, when his death occurred; his wife died in 1852. They had six sons and four daughters; all grew up and were married; two sons only, survive. Our subject was the seventh child; he was reared on a farm, and early became inured to farm labor; his life has been devoted to farming and stock-raising, and at this he has been signally successful. At his advent into Goshen Township, he was 22 years old, and has since resided here, a period of nearly half a century. He lived with his parents till he moved to his present place, forty years ago. Then he began in the woods and log cabin; now he has a farm of nearly 400 acres under good improvement, and a fine, large, brick residence, the result of his industry and economy. He married, in 1837, Mary Jones, who was born in Logan Co., Ohio, and raised in this, Champaign Co.; she died in June, 1871. One son and five daughters were born to this union. Mr. Wren, formerly an "Old-Line Whig," now embraces the principles of the Republican party.

DAVID YEAZELL, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; an early settler of Goshen Township; was born in June, 1804, near Yellow Springs, Greene Co., Ohio, and raised in Clark Co., till the fall of 1826, when he came to the place where he now resides, locating the 15th of December, in the house in which he now lives; he is the son of Abraham and Mary (Curl) Yeazell, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Virginia. Abraham was among the early pioneers of Greene Co., whence he moved to Clark Co., when our subject was quite young; he dwelt on the same farm the remainder of his life; he was a farmer by occupation, and reared nine sons and five daughters, all of whom grew up to maturity and were married. Our subject was the sixth of the family, and his early life was that of a pioneer farmer. Since 1826, he has plied his industry as a farmer in Goshen Township, taking a creditable part in the improvement of the country for over half a century. He married Esther Bumgartner, born in Greene and raised in Clark Co. Of the two sons and two daughters born to this union, one daughter has died.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL ALLISON, farmer; P. O. Mutual. The subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson Co., Va., Dec. 28, 1828; he is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth Allison, both natives of Virginia, who emigrated to this State about the year 1832, stopping in Clark Co. for a short time, and finally locating in this county, where they remained to the time of their deaths, some fifteen or twenty years ago. They were parents of twelve children, eight boys and four girls. Samuel Allison spent his boyhood on the farm, and was educated in the the common schools of his day. Since arriving at maturity, he has followed the avocation of his boyhood, which he fully understands, and to which he is attached. He has been twice married; first in 1850, to Lucy Reed, who bore him five children—Emma C., Samuel K., George R., Robert T. and William D. She died in 1863. He celebrated his second marriage with Cynthia Ann Shepherd, Oct. 1, 1868; two children are the result of this union, viz., Clifford and Grace Elizabeth. Five of his children are living, two at home, the others in neighboring cities. His farm consists of 168 acres, well adapted to the raising of grain, which is his chief occupation.

GEORGE H. BALDWIN, miller; P. O. Urbana. The subject of this sketch was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 11, 1844; he is a son of Joshua and Mary Baldwin, natives of Pennsylvania. Joshua was a farmer, giving his attention entirely to that business; he came to this county in 1871, and is the father of seven children, all living. George H. passed his boyhood on the farm in a manner incident to youth. In 1865, he came to this State and located in Clark Co., in which he followed the business of milling. In 1871, he came to this county, and since has given his undivided attention to one of the most complete and extensive mills in this county, having a working capacity of about twenty thousand bushels per annum. He is a gentleman thoroughly educated in his business, which, taken in conjunction with the reputation of his mill, makes him a cotemporary whose competition is felt. Though but a resident of the county for a comparatively short time, he has built up an extensive trade, receiving the hearty support of an appreciative public. April 11, 1867, he was joined in wedlock to Margaret E. McConkey, by whom he has had three children, one living—George M.

SAMUEL BARNETT, farmer; P. O. Urbana; is a native of Butler Co., Ohio, born Oct. 4, 1831; he is a son of Samuel and Mary Mitchell Barnett, natives of Dauphin Co., Penn.; they came to this State in 1817 and located in Warren Co.; afterward lived in Butler for several years, then, in 1841, came to Clark Co., settling in Springfield, where he remained to the time of his death, May 10, 1869; he was a farmer in his earlier years, afterward a miller, being one of the men who established the hydraulic at Springfield, the inaugural step toward making it one of the first manufacturing towns in Western Ohio. He was the father of ten children—James, Susanna, David M., Mary, William A., Levi, Nancy A., Sarah, George W. and Samuel. All are living but Susanna and David M., being scattered over different parts of the country from Ohio to Kansas. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, and educated chiefly at Springfield. After arriving at maturity, he commenced farming in this county on the place where he now lives, consisting of 167 acres, all under cultivation or in pasture, where he carries on mixed farming. In October, 1855, he married Mary Campbell. They were parents of five children, four of whom—John C., Carrie B., Mary L. and Laura L., are living and at home, and Fannie M., deceased.

STEPHEN BEATY, farmer; P. O. Urbana; is a native of this township, born in 1822; he is a son of Miles C. and Anna Beaty. Miles C. was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., and, when 2 years old, his parents moved to Kentucky. In 1806, he came to this State and located on Buck Creek. He afterward attended the mill at Taylortown, having learned the trade of his father; then went to Lagonda and milled for old

Gen. Kenton. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Finally, he purchased the farm on which Stephen and his sisters now live. His wife, Miss Runyon, was one of the earliest settlers of this section; when she came to the State, there was but one house in Urbana. During the latter years of his life, Mr. Beaty followed farming. He was esteemed by the people, and held various offices of trust and profit; he was County Commissioner, Assessor and Justice of the Peace for six or seven terms. He was strictly honest, and did his business in such a way as to need no administrator. He died in June, 1861. His wife survived him six years. Stephen and his sisters (first four, now only three) came into the possession of the farm by buying the other brothers out, and continue to make it their home, sharing each other's pleasures and possessions. They are all members of the United Presbyterian Church, and are consistent working Christians.

BENJAMIN F. CHENEY, farmer; P. O. Mutual. The subject of this sketch is a native of this county, born Nov. 2, 1829. He is a son of Benjamin and Sarah Cochran Cheney, both natives of Harrison Co., Va. Benjamin Cheney emigrated to this county in 1805, in company with his three brothers, William, Ebenezer and Jonathan, all settling in this county. He was the father of nine children—eight boys and one girl; only three are now living, John, near La Fayette, Ind., Samuel and our subject, in this township. Mr. C. has followed farming all his life, dealing largely in cattle, with which he is very successful. His farms consist of 296 acres, nearly all under good improvement and well supplied with springs and their branches, affording the finest facilities for raising stock. Feb. 16, 1858, he married Mary E. Little. They are parents of five children—Oscar L., Verden E., Alice B. and Pearl E., are living and are all at home; Earl A. died in infancy. Mrs. Cheney is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JACOB CONKLYN (deceased). The subject of this memoir was a native of Jefferson Co., Va, born July 14, 1810. He was a son of Henry and Mary Conklyn. His father died in Virginia when Jacob was only 15 years old; he then learned the trade of blacksmith, and in 1834 came to this State in company with his mother and eight brothers and sisters, finally locating, in 1838, in this county, where they remained till the time of his death, his mother living near him until her death, which occurred in 1847. Mr. C. followed the profession of blacksmith and carried on a farm at the same time till within the last ten years, when his health became so poor that he was obliged to abandon the trade as a business, and devoted his entire attention to the farm. He was a class leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than thirty years, and was a consistent and exemplary Christian gentleman, always interested in the general welfare of the community. He was sober and upright, open-hearted and fondly attached to his family and friends. He was called from this life Feb. 8, 1880. Mrs. Conklyn remains on the farm with her son Jacob H. H. Mr. Conklyn was the father of eight children, four of whom are living. His marriage was celebrated with Miss Emily Hedges, Oct. 25, 1838.

JAMES L. CRAIN, farmer; P. O. Urbana; is a native of this county; born on the Pretty Prairie Feb. 24, 1830. He is a son of Louis F. and Clara Phifer Crain. He (Louis F.) came to this State from Fleming Co., Ky., in 1822 or 1823. She came from Greenbrier, Va., a few years earlier. They were parents of three children—Lucinda J., James L. and Louise C. They are all living in this section, one in Springfield and one in Urbana. Louis F. owned a large tract of land on the Pretty Prairie, where he followed farming till his death, in 1833. His widow married William Vance, in 1837, and removed to the farm where James L. now lives. Our subject spent his boyhood on the farm and received his education in the common schools and with Prof. Robinson, at Springfield. After attaining his majority, he began farming, which he has followed ever since, in connection with the mill of Baldwin & Crain, of which he is a partner, and the Olive Mills, which he and his stepfather, Mr. Vance, built. He was also engaged in the mercantile business for a few years. In 1856, he was joined in

wedlock to Martha A. Todd. They are the parents of two children—Clara A. and Caroline J.; both are living at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Crain and one daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are all zealous advocates of the cause of temperance. Mr. Crain has done much to build up the commercial wealth of this section by using his means in mills and other industries, furnishing a home market for the immense wheat crops, and giving employment to men in the manufacture of flour and lumber.

LEONARD W. DEYO, blacksmith, Urbana; is a native of Pickaway Co., Ohio; born May 15, 1837. He is a son of Joseph and Eliza Henderson Deyo. The family was originally from Virginia. Joseph Deyo was a farmer, and the father of ten children, seven of whom are now living. He died when Leonard W. was quite young. Our subject was raised on the farm and educated in the common schools. At the age of 14 or 15, he began work at the blacksmith's trade, which he followed about eighteen months, after which he farmed till 1861, when the call of his country aroused his patriotism and he enlisted in the 30th O. V. I., under Col. Hugh Ewing. He took part in the battles of Cross Lanes, Va., Antietam, second Bull Run, Vicksburg and Jackson, fighting for several days in routing Jo Johnston at Mission Ridge, the Peach Tree Creek stampede and other lesser battles and skirmishes, winding up at Atlanta, where he was prostrated with sickness and remained unfit for duty for a year. He was discharged in December, 1864. On returning home, he again engaged in farming till 1869, at which time he removed to Missouri and traded in stock for a period of two years, when he returned to Pickaway Co. and opened a blacksmith-shop. He remained there till January, 1874; he then came to this county, where he has remained ever since; three years of the time at Catawba Station. In 1865, he was joined in wedlock to Mary Jane Matlock. They are parents of seven children—Charlie W., David, George, Maggie, Mary, Effie and Harry, all of whom are living.

WESLEY DILTZ, farmer; P. O. Cable; is a native of Kentucky. He was born April 22, 1801. At the age of 3 years, he came with his parents to Warren Co., and at the age of 8 or 9 to this county, where he has remained ever since. He is a son of Joseph and Mary Jarrard Diltz—Joseph was a native of New Jersey, of German descent; Mary Jarrard was of English parentage. They were parents of twelve children, six boys and six girls—Susan, John, Joseph, Sallie, Samuel, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Wesley, Cynthia, Jarrard, Wilkinson and Mary—all of whom lived to maturity except Joseph and Mary, he dying of croup at the age of 4, and she dying at 7, probably of king's evil. Joseph Diltz came to this county in 1808 or 1809, and located where he lived to the time of his death, which occurred June 7, 1824, in the 72d year of his age. He was one of the first settlers of this county, coming here when the timid deer and turkey went almost unmolested through the deep forests and dense thickets. Bears were also in abundance, and game of every description easily obtained. Our subject was joined in matrimony to Cynthia Kennard Nov. 22, 1825. They were parents of nine children, three boys and six girls, seven of whom are still living, two little girls—Lavina and Sarah Jane—having died of whooping-cough. Although Mr. Diltz received his education in the old log schoolhouse of his time and was obliged to go three miles to attend, he is an intelligent and interesting old gentleman, and furnishes facts with readiness and ease. He has been a farmer all his life, but has now retired from active pursuits, and is enjoying the fruits of his early labors. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which they have labored for half a century in the cause of the Master.

SAMUEL M. DUNLAP, farmer; P. O. Mutual; was born in this township April 26, 1829. He is a son of John and Ann (Paull) Dunlap, both natives of Virginia, though John came from Kentucky, where he had lived for several years, to this State. They were parents of ten children, eight boys and two girls, one of whom died quite young. Our subject spent his boyhood on a farm in a manner incident to youth, and was educated in the common schools of that day. His father died when he was

only 15. He was then hired out by his mother until he attained his majority, after which he worked six or seven years on the farm at the enormous price of $8 per month, and, by frugality, saved money even at that. July 14, 1859, he was united in wedlock to Nancy M. Johnson, and began life in earnest, following the profession of farmer. They are parents of five children—Annie E., born May 4, 1860; Mary E., April 15, 1862; John W., Aug. 18, 1864; Charles R., Sept. 16, 1871, and Emma N., March 12, 1880. All are at home with their parents, and enjoying the society of those who are near and dear to them by the ties of nature and affection. His home consists of 51 acres. They are social and kind-hearted people, and generous in their treatment of every one.

LOUIS A. GANSON, farmer and small-fruit grower; P. O. Urbana; is a native of this township, born Feb. 26, 1839. He is a son of Francis and Mary A. (Allen) Ganson. Francis was a native of Chester Co., Penn. He emigrated to this State, in company with his father, in 1833. He is a farmer, living in this township. Our subject spent his boyhood on the farm, and was educated in the common schools. At the age of 21, he began farming for himself in connection with the small-fruit business, which he has followed ever since, except while in the army, being one of the largest grape-growers in the county. Aug. 11, 1862, when the flag of our country was in danger and patriotic hearts went out in sympathy, he left home and family and everything that makes life desirable, feeling that he owed his first duty to his country, and enlisted in the 95th O. V. I., with which he served eighteen months, performing duty at Richmond, Ky., at Vicksburg, at Memphis, guarding the city at the first taking of Jackson, and other points on the river. He was discharged on account of disabilities Dec. 9, 1863. Oct. 18, 1860, he was married to Louisa R., daughter of John Harper. They are parents of seven children, all living. His place consists of 52¾ acres, all under cultivation. There is a small lake covering about 3 acres on the east side, which furnishes good stock water the year round. Mr. G. is at present one of the Trustees of the township, holding the office for the second year.

WILLIAM J. GIVEN, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Berks Co., Dec. 6, 1821; he is a son of Tatty and Mary Ann (Stewart) Given, both natives of Pennsylvania. They came to this State in the fall of 1837, locating on a farm in this county, on the State road, below Urbana, where he remained seven years. He continued farming till the death of his wife, in October, 1846, after which he quit farming and lived with his children. William J. was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. He has followed farming all his life, and is comfortably situated for the business, having teams and tools sufficient for the purpose. Jan. 2, 1845, he was united in wedlock to Matilda Vinyard; they are parents of seven children—Sarah J., Mary Ann, John, Samuel and George, who are living, and William and Elizabeth, deceased. George is the only one at home, the others being married. They have also a niece, Mary Vinyard, who has been living with them as one of the family from infancy. Mr. and Mrs. G. are both active members of the M. E. Church, with which they have been connected twenty-one years. His farm consists of 139 acres, and he makes a specialty of the cultivation of grain.

JOHN HARPER, farmer; P. O. Urbana. The subject of this sketch is a native of Berkeley Co., Va., born March 3, 1798; he is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Cunningham) Harper; he was a Virginian by birth, she a Pennsylvanian, of Scotch origin. They emigrated to this State in 1802, and settled in Fairfield Co., where they remained for fourteen years, settling in this county in 1816. They were parents of twelve children—six boys and six girls—six of whom are still living—one in Dayton, one in Allen Co., and the remaining four in Champaign. Samuel Harper followed the profession of farmer all his life. When he came to this county, there were no improvements, with the exception of an occasional house, there being only two houses between Urbana and Mechanicsburg. They lived to a green old age in this county, he dying in his 91st year, and she in her 78th. John Harper, in connection with his brothers,

did most of the work of clearing the farm and improving their adopted home. He has been thrice married—first, sixty-two years ago, to Rebecca Woods, by whom he had two children; his second marriage was with Elizabeth Wilson, of Fairfield Co., formerly of Pennsylvania; she bore him five children; being again left a widower, he celebrated his third marriage with Sarah C. Bailey, forty years ago; two children were the result of this union. Six of his children are living, all married; his wife's daughter, Mary Ann Clark, was reared in the same family. Mr. and Mrs. Harper are quite well and active for people of their age, being able to do light work and attend to affairs generally on the farm. They have lived together and shared each other's joys and sorrows for twoscore years. They are both members of the M. E. Church, with which he has been connected nearly sixty years, and are trying to live consistent Christian lives, both for their own satisfaction and the cause of the Master.

MARTHA HAYS, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; is a native of Knox Co., Ohio; born Dec. 25, 1803. She is a daughter of James Pollock, and has been twice married; first, to Joseph Coe, in Knox Co. They removed to Richland Co., where they lived twenty-one years and had eight children. Her second marriage was with Samuel Hays, after coming to this county. Two children were the result of this marriage. None of her children are living. She survives alone, and has borne much trouble in the loss of her family. She still owns the farm, and her grand-daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, are living on the place, and take charge of affairs, repaying the debt of gratitude which Mrs. Owen owes. Her mother died when she was only 18 months old, and her grandmother reared her as her own. Mrs. Hays and the entire family, including both husbands, were church members. She has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years.

SAMUEL M. HODGE, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; is a native of Clark Co.; born March 2, 1832. He is a son of James H. and Elizabeth Sailor Hodge. He (James H.) was a native of Montgomery Co., Ky., and came to this State with his father, Andrew, one of the oldest settlers of Clark, in 1808, when only 8 years old. Elizabeth Sailor was a native of Virginia. James Hodge was a farmer, owning a large tract of land lying in this and Clark Counties. Samuel M. was reared on the farm, and educated in the common schools. After attaining his majority, he drove cattle for a couple of years, and then engaged in farming for himself, which he has followed ever since. He has served the people in the capacity of Trustee for three years. In 1862, he was elected Captain of the militia. Oct. 25, 1855, he was joined in wedlock to Amanda M. Roberts. They are parents of ten children, eight of whom are living. Mr. Hodge has something over 600 acres of land, which he farms, being one of the most extensive farmers in the township. He raises stock of all kinds largely, but makes a specialty of hogs.

JOHN H. HODGE, farmer; P. O. Horr's; is a native of Clark Co.; born Jan. 1, 1835. He is a son of James H. and Elizabeth Sailor Hodge. Mr. Hodge was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. He has followed the profession of farmer all his life. His farms consist of 489 acres. The one where he lives is devoted to the cultivation of grain. The farm of 197 acres, in Clark, is a stock farm. He was united in wedlock, Jan. 17, 1861, to Miranda Hunter. They are parents of three children; one only—Willis—is living; two infants deceased. Mr. Hodge came to this county in 1861, and has been an active and respected citizen. He has served as a member of the School Board for several years.

ALFRED A. HULL, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; is a native of Ohio, born at the head of Beaver Creek Jan. 18, 1821. He is a son of Benjamin and Louisa Monson Hull. He was a native of Kentucky; she of New York. They came to this State in their youth, and located in Clark Co., where they remained till about the year 1830, when they removed to Madison Co. where they lived till the fall of 1846, at which time they emigrated to Illinois, where he still lives. Alfred A. Hull was reared on the farm, and educated first in the common schools, afterward at the London Academy, under J. M. Christian,

and the best schools of the section. At the age of 20, he began teaching, which profession he followed twenty-five years. He has had a personal acquaintance with Mr. Pinneo, author of the English Grammar, also Dr. Ray, Dr. Lord, of Columbus, Prof. Robert Wilson and Mr. Hinkle and other prominent educators of Ohio. He removed to this county in 1855, and located on Sugar Hill farm, where he still resides. Mr. Hull has served the people of his township in the capacity of Trustee for several years, and as Justice of the Peace for three years. He was also a member of the Board of Education for nine years, and was instrumental in having the comfortable and stable schoolhouse of the township erected. Nov. 9, 1843, he was joined in wedlock to Margaret A. Kirkley, a native of Madison Co. They are parents of three children—M. Louisa, born March 10, 1846; Benjamin, F., Feb. 22, 1848, and Wm. B., July 20, 1852, all of whom are living in this county and one in Clark. Mr. Hull is enjoying very good health for a man of his age, and his door is always open for the hospitable entertainment of strangers. His estimable wife is afflicted with asthma, making it necessary to exercise great care with her health. They have traveled considerably through this and other States, hoping that a change of atmosphere might prove beneficial, which seems to have been the result. Mr. Hull has a taste for literature, and some talent in that direction. While traveling, he corresponded for the *Central Ohio News*. His farm consists of 178 acres, pleasantly located, with one of the finest springs in the section, supplying it with good running water.

ZENAS B. JONES, farmer; P. O. Urbana; is a native of this county, born June 23, 1834. He is a son of John and Mary Lafferty Jones, both natives of this county. Their parents were Virginians, but came to this State in 1804, and located in this county at a time when it was one vast, uncultivated wilderness. John Jones spent his entire life in this county, helping to build up its interests and wealth as a farmer, living quietly at home, but taking an active interest in the affairs of the community. He was the father of seven children—Zenas B., John W., Thomas O., Levi M., Sarah C., Charles C. and Edward E., all are still living. He died within sight of his birthplace, at the age of 72. Zenas B. was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. He remained at home with his father till the fall of 1861, when, at the call of his country, he left home to protect the flag which we all love, and enlisted in the 66th O. V. I. He served about one year, being wounded in the first fight, Port Republic, and left on the field. He fell into the hands of the rebels, where he remained three months. He was then exchanged and discharged; he still leaves the marks of his wounds, from which he is lame in the hip. After returning from the service, he again went to farming for himself, which he has continued ever since. In 1865, he was joined in wedlock to Eliza J. McConnell. They have no children, though they have two nieces who are living with them. They are both active members of the M. E. Church. His farm consists of 140 acres.

SAMUEL McADAMS, farmer; P. O. Mechanicsburg; is a native of this county; born on the farm where he now lives, June 16, 1834. He is a son of John and Rachel Graham McAdams. He, John was a native of this county, born Oct. 30, 1808. She was also a native of this State, born Feb. 28, 1811. John McAdams was the son of John, one of the earliest settlers of this part of the State, coming here prior to 1800, when the country was entirely wild, and the principal inhabitants were Indians. John McAdams, father of Samuel, reared a large family of children, viz., Ellen, Eliza Jane, Samuel, Melona, Francis, Marion, Mary Ann, Harriet and Ruth, all of whom are living but Ellen and Melona. Eliza lives in Iowa, and Mary Ann in Indiana. The remainder of the family live in this county. Mr. M. was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. He has been a farmer all his life, in connection with which he has run a threshing machine for twelve years. April 6, 1854, he married Nancy Jane Doak, by whom he had six children. She died in 1865. His second marriage was celebrated April 12, 1866, with Winnie Thompson. They are parents of seven children, all of whom are living; one of the children by his first wife is dead. His farm consists of 182 acres in a body, and in a good state of cultivation.

JAMES A. McLAIN, farmer; P. O. Urbana; is a native of this county, and was born on the place where he now resides, July 29, 1804. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth Runyon McLain, came to this county in the fall of 1801 or 1802. Joseph was a native of Loudoun Co., Va., and Elizabeth Runyon a native of Elizabethtown, N. J. They came down the Ohio River in a flat-boat to Cincinnati, and stopped at Monroe, where they raised a crop of corn, then came to Champaign and located near what is now Mutual, where they remained to the time of their death; he dying in 1834, and she in 1839. They were parents of seven children, of whom James A. is the third son. Our subject was reared upon the farm, and received his education in the common schools with his brothers and sisters, except William, who was a graduate of Oxford, and afterward a prominent divine in Washington City. Mr. McLain has followed the profession of farmer all his life, and has applied his ax to the sturdy oaks that once covered the fine farm which he now owns. In 1836, he married Jane M. Wilson, with whom he lived seven years. They had no children. In 1844, he celebrated his second marriage with Martha Ann Porter, who has born him eleven children, nine of whom are still living and have grown to manhood and womanhood. Mr. McLain has held different township offices, and was Justice of the Peace for six years. Although of a naturally reticent disposition, he has taken a lively interest in the welfare of the community, and has done much to build up the wealth of Union Township. He and his entire family are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an Elder for forty years, and has had the greater part of the management of the finances of the church, and assisted largely in building three different churches in that time. They are exemplary and consistent Christians, laboring faithfully in the cause of the Master, with the hope of the reward of the just. Squire McLain is spending the latter years of his life in the enjoyment of the society of his wife and family, and has accumulated wealth. Although now seventy-six years of age, he is hearty and active, attending to the thousand little chores about the farm.

WILLIAM S. MADDEN, farmer; P. O. Urbana; is a native of this county, born Sept. 10, 1844; he is a son of Perry G. and Mary Stewart Madden. Perry Madden was a native of Virginia, born in 1809; he came to this State about fifty years ago and located in this county; he followed farming in connection with stock and real-estate trading, and owned large tracts of land at different times; was one of the most successful business men of the community, and was well beloved by the people; he died in March, 1879. William S. was reared on the farm and educated in the district schools; he, like his father, followed farming and the raising of stock; his farm consists of 232 acres, all in a good state of cultivation but about fifty acres of timber. He was married to Louisa Dickinson in 1865; they are parents of three children—Frederick W., Nathaniel C. and Mary M.; all are living well. Mr. M. is one of the leading young farmers of this section, taking an active interest in anything for the public good and the advancement of the interests of the community of which he is a member.

JOHN F. MICHAEL (deceased); was a native of Frederick Co., Md., born May 7, 1811; he was a son of Christopher and Ann Catharine Michael, both natives of Maryland; Christopher was born May 4, 1775; Ann Catharine was of German parentage, and was born April 12, 1774; he died in Maryland March 8, 1846; she came to this State with her son John F., with whom she remained till her death, Dec. 14, 1858. John F. Michael came to this State in 1853 and located on a farm in this county, where he remained the rest of his life; he followed the profession of farmer all his life. He was a member of the German Reformed Church. He was married, March 16, 1837, to Mary Ann Hyatt; they were parents of eight children, six of whom—William F., born March 6, 1838; Eli H., Feb. 27, 1842; James K. P., Nov. 20, 1844; John F., Dec. 18, 1846; Margaret Ann C., Sept. 23, 1852; Samuel M., Nov. 11, 1855—are living; Christopher, born Dec. 10, 1839, and Charles E., Sept. 9, 1849, deceased. Mrs. Michael is still living on the old homestead; her son, John F.,

is living with her, and takes charge of the farm in connection with his brother William F. William F. is married, and the father of seven children, five of whom are living—Effie J., James W., Franklin P., Charlotte and Bertha E.; William F. and Emma Grace deceased; his wife was Emily D., daughter of Samuel Harper, deceased. The two brothers, William F. and John F., have lived on the farm where they now reside ever since they came to the State, twenty-seven years ago. William F. is a member of the Buck Creek Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS NEELD, farmer; P. O. Urbana; is a native of Warren Co., Ohio, born May 16, 1840. He is a son of Joseph and Ellen (Halloway) Neeld. He (Joseph) was originally from Pennsylvania; she was a native of this State. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood on the farm in a manner incident to youth, and received his education in the common schools. In 1861, having just attained his majority, when the flag of our country was in danger and the boom of rebel cannon was heard near the national capital, he left his home and enlisted in the 6th O. V. I., with which he served faithfully for more than four years, though part of the time in the marine service. He was in the battles of Pittsburg Landing and other points along the river while in the marine service, also at the siege of Vicksburg and the Red River campaign, and other points in that section of the South. Jan. 19, 1865, he was mustered out at Vicksburg. On returning home, he located in Highland Co., where he engaged in farming, which he has followed ever since. In 1861, he was united in wedlock to Martha Ann Knotts. They are parents of six children—Walter, Charles, Mary Ellen, Louis, Mertie and Arthur. All are living and hearty, and at home with their parents. He removed to this county in March, 1876.

NATHAN NEER, farmer; P. O. Horr's; is a native of Clark Co., Ohio, born Jan. 4, 1824. He is a son of Nathan and Jane (Conrad) Neer, both natives of Loudoun Co., Va. They came to this State in 1823, and located in Clark Co., where Catawba now stands. It was then a forest. He was a farmer all his life, clearing his place from a state of nature. They were parents of six children; two only are now living—Nathan and Enos. He died in 1864. Nathan Neer has followed the profession of farmer all his life, having a large farm, consisting of 250 acres, valued at about $50 per acre. In 1846, he was joined in wedlock to Lucinda Spry. They have been on the farm where they now live for thirty years, and have accumulated considerable property. They have no children.

ARY PAULL, farmer; P. O. Mutual; is a daughter of William and Ann (Jack) Paull, natives of Butler Co., W. Va. They emigrated to this State in 1814, and settled on the farm where Ary now lives. It was then entirely in a state of nature, with the exception of a small field, which had been opened by a squatter. Mr. Paull brought seven children over the Alleghanies, three boys and four girls, three of whom are still living. They came overland from Virginia with two four-horse teams through the then almost unbroken wilds. He died Jan. 1 of the following year, 1815. His wife continued living on the farm, and reared her entire family. She departed this life July 31, 1846. After the death of her mother, Ary located on the place where she now lives, it being her share of the inheritance. Her life has been one checkered scene, having passed through all the trials incident to this life. Affliction in the shape of disease of every form has been her lot. She has bravely struggled through all, and, though now 75 years of age, her mind is bright and active. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church by birthright and education, and cheerfully and consistently walks in the footsteps of the Master, trusting that the reward will come in the great future.

JESSE C. PHILLIPS, farmer; P. O. Urbana; was born in Kentucky March 14, 1799; he is a son of Elijah and Hannah Corwin Phillips, both natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Kentucky in an early day; Elijah Phillips died within a few days of the birth of Jesse C.; his wife, in company with her brothers, of the old family of Corwins, came to Warren Co. in the summer of 1799. In the year 1813, Mrs. Phillips removed to Champaign Co., where, in the course of a year or so, she married

Philip Kenton, one of the pioneers of this county; she remained here till the time of her death, some twenty-five years ago. Jesse C. is the survivor of five children; he has followed the business of tanning and currying the greater part of his life, having devoted his entire attention to the business for thirty-seven years; for the past twenty years, he has followed farming; he has always been an energetic citizen, taking an active part in anything tending to the general good of the county. In 1837, he was elected Representative to the Ohio Legislature, and re-elected in 1839; he served as Justice of the Peace for seven terms (twenty-one years). On the 25th day of March, 1827, he was joined in wedlock with Ellen Stewart; they were the parents of eleven children, five of whom—Elizabeth, Elijah, Hannah, Francis W. and Sophia S.—are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have been married for more than fifty-three years, and, although Mr. Phillips is rather feeble, his partner for so many years is hale for a lady of her age, and able to attend to his wants. They have witnessed many changing scenes in life, and great developments in the country. Their children are living in this State, except one, who resides in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have been members of the O. S. Baptist Church (Nettle Creek) for more than forty years; he has been a member of the Masonic order since Oct. 12, 1826.

SAMUEL H. RANNELLS, farmer; P. O. Urbana. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Virginia May 1, 1827; he is a son of William and Nancy (Humes) Rannells, both natives of Virginia; they emigrated to this State about the year 1828, and located on the farm where Robert N. Rannells now lives; they were parents of eight children, four of whom—Samuel H., Nancy M. (Mrs. Gould), Robert N. and John E.—are living, and reside in this county. Mr. Rannells followed the fortunes of the farm during his life; coming here when the country was wild and uncultivated, he reared a large family and opened one of the large farms of this section. His marriage with Nancy Humes was celebrated Sept. 30, 1824; he died May 20, 1874; his wife departed this life in 1862. Samuel H. was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools; at the age of 21, he began farming for himself; his farm now contains 160 acres, which he devotes chiefly to the cultivation of grain. In 1859, he was married to Elizabeth Donaldson, who has borne him five children, all living, viz., William, Katie, Frank, Clifford and Ralph. He and his estimable wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, with which they have been connected many years, and are consistent working Christians; he is a public-spirited gentleman, taking an active interest in the general good of the community of which he is a member.

ROBERT N. RANNELLS, farmer; P. O. Urbana. The above gentleman is a native of this county, born Aug. 25, 1832. He is a son of William and Nancy Rannells. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received his education in the schools of the county. He has followed farming as a vocation thus far in life, and, at present, is the possessor of 210 acres of choice farming land, to which he devotes his time and talent in raising grain and stock; in the latter, he deals quite extensively. He is a member of the Buck Creek Presbyterian Church, with which he has been connected several years. He is an active and successful business man, and interested in the general welfare of the community.

JOSEPH M. ROBERTS, farmer; P. O. Horr's; is a native of Clark Co., Ohio, born June 27, 1827. He is a son of James H. and Mary Ann (Wren) Roberts, natives of Virginia. She came to Clark Co. in 1803, when Indians were numerous in this section. He came in 1810. After their marriage they located on a farm, where they remained till the time of their deaths. James H. entered the land on which he lived, and, in 1817, it being unsafe to send money by the mails, he rode to Washington on horseback to make the last payment on his farm. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and served under Gen. Harrison in the Northwestern army. He died at the advanced age of 79 years 11 months. She died also in her 80th year. Joseph M. was reared on the farm, and tilled the corn with the single-shovel plow, in connection with the immense hoe of that time. He has been a farmer all his life, with the exception

of a few years; when he was a young man he drove cattle across the mountains to Lancaster, Penn. He has witnessed the changes of half a century, and added his labor to the common cause. In 1864, when the President called for the assistance of the N. H. G., imbued with the true spirit of patriotism, he went with his company to Columbus, and enlisted in the volunteer service in the 134th Regiment, where he served for four months. Nov. 24, 1856, he was united in wedlock to Lovey Reed. They are parents of nine children, six of whom—James H., Ella, Washington Irving, Harry, Nettie and Mary, are living; Channing, Denny and William V., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and the three eldest children are members of the regular Baptist Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. of the R. P. degree, a fact in which he feels great pride, having been attached to the order since 1853. He has a tomahawk in his possession which was found in a tree, and has been in the family for fifty years. It was lost at one time for twenty years; also the sword carried by his father when Captain of the militia.

WILLIAM F. ROCK, farmer; P. O. Urbana; is a native of this county, born Oct. 27, 1833. He is a son of John and Amelia Copse Rock, both natives of this county. They were the parents of twelve children, five of whom are living—William F., Sarah H., Felix L., Sylvester H. and John W., all residents of this county. John Rock was one of Champaign's oldest boys, born in 1806 or 1807. He lived in this county all his life, adding his labor to the general cause of building up the interests of the community of which he was a member. He died Jan. 11, 1875. William F. was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools of his time. He has followed farming all his life, his farm consisting of 57 acres, in a good state of cultivation, with the exception of about 12 acres of timber.. Was united in wedlock, Dec. 20, 1855, to Elma A. Brown. They are parents of two children—Charles O. and Frank E.; one is still at home, the other married and living in the neighborhood. Mr. Rock was a member of the 134th O. V. I., for one hundred days. His brother, St. Ledger J., was killed June 9, 1862, at Port Republic. Mr. and Mrs. R. and the eldest son are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and are consistent and working Christians; Mr. R. is also Superintendent of the Long Pond Sunday School, and has in past years superintended two schools at the same time. He takes an active interest in anything that is for the public good. He is holding the office of Justice of the Peace at the present time, this being his fourth year.

MRS. MARY SCEVA, farmer; P. O. Mutual. Mrs. Mary Sceva was born in Merrimack Co., N. H., March 28, 1812. She is a daughter of Charles and Abigail Huntoon, both natives of the Granite State. June 28, 1835, she was joined in wedlock to Aaron Sceva, born Sept. 7, 1806. After living among their native hills for a year, they immigrated to this county and settled on the farm where Mrs. Sceva now lives. She is one of thirteen children—four boys and nine girls; one brother and two sisters are still living. Mrs. S. is the mother of four children—Mary J., born Aug. 20, 1836; George A., Aug. 28, 1840; Angeline, Nov. 28, 1841, and Charles H., May 23, 1846, all of whom are living and residents of this county, the youngest son living with his mother and widowed sister, Angeline—Mrs. Tinney. Mrs. S. has lived on the farm since their first settlement, and reared her family. She is an earnest, consistent Christian lady, having been connected with the church since she was 16 years of age, first with the Free-Will Baptists, the church of her parents, and, after coming to this county, with the Methodist Episcopal. She is of a generous nature, always taking an interest in any good work which is for the general welfare of the community of which she is a member. She is spending her latter years in company with her son and widowed daughter and her two children, one of whom is just verging into womanhood. Her farm consist of 80 acres of the Military Survey.

JOHN M. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Mutual; is a native of Rockingham Co., N. H., born April 20, 1824. He is a son of Benjamin and Lydia Ladd Smith. They were parents of seven children, Dudley, Stephen, Mercy, Lydia, Benjamin, Mary and our subject—

all of whom are residents of the Granite State, but John M. He came to this State in 1854 and located on a farm in this county as a renter. In 1867, he was married to Eliza Jane Moody. They have no children. Mr. Smith is a carpenter by trade, and followed the business while a resident of New Hampshire, and has done something at it since he came here, though not making a business of the art. He now owns a little farm of 77 acres, all in a good state of cultivation, where he is spending the mature years of his life in the enjoyment of the society of his wife and the fruits of his labor.

FRED H. SNYDER, trader; P. O. Mutual; is a native of Lancaster Co., Penn. He is a son of Louis and Elizabeth Annie Snyder. Louis was a native of Baltimore, Md., from which place he removed to Lancaster Co., Penn., where he married. In 1838 or 1839, he emigrated to this State and located in Clark Co. He was a resident of Clark and Champaign Counties the remainder of his life. He was father of eight children, five boys and three girls, all of whom are living. Fred H. is the oldest of the family, and has followed various pursuits in life, having been an extensive dealer in stock for several years, shipping to Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Buffalo, handling as many as 2,000 hogs and 500 steers in a season. He was one of the incorporators of the village of Mutual, and its first Mayor, holding the office of Justice of the Peace at the same time. He has also been a member of the Council, and held other offices of trust. He is a genial, social gentleman, and takes an active interest in the public good. Nov. 20, 1860, he married Sallie E. Harper. Four children were the result of this union; two only are living. Jan. 22, 1879, Mrs. Snyder was called away. He and his two children continue to keep house, preferring the influence and society of home. He is a member of Catawba Lodge, No. 339, I. O. O. F., to which he is much attached.

JOSEPH R. VAN METER, farmer; P. O. Horr's; was born in Clark Co., Ohio, July 31, 1817. He is a son of Jacob and Sarah R. Van Meter. Jacob was of Virginia parentage, and Sarah R. of Maryland. They were married, after coming to this State, on Mad River. They at first located in Clark Co., where they remained for several years, after which (probably about 1825), they removed to this county and settled on the farm where William J. Van Meter now lives, where they remained to the time of their death, he dying Feb. 22, 1857, and she dying July 27, 1859. They were parents of eight children, six girls and two boys, one girl dying in infancy. Mrs. Bretner died June 14, 1877, and Harriet E., Oct. 5, 1849. The other members of the family are still living. Jacob's mother, a widow, came to this State in an early day with her family of seven children—Henry, Jacob, Solomon, Isaac, Ann, Rebecca and Sallie—and located on a farm, enduring the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life. Our subject was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. He has given his especial attention to farming and the raising of stock. He has a farm of 240 acres, well adapted to the purpose. Feb. 1, 1847, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Sarah A. Bretner. They are parents of four children—Edwin R., born March 6, 1848; Charlie R., Oct. 12, 1849; Lee H., March 7, 1852, and Jacob L., Nov. 21, 1853—all of whom are living, one in Illinois, the remaining three near home. Edwin R. and Lee H. are married. Mr. and Mrs. Van Meter are active and effective workers in the M. E. Church, with which they have been connected for more than thirty years. Mr. Van Meter continues the management of the farm, though so afflicted with rheumatism as to keep him from active employment.

WILLIAM J. VAN METER, farmer; P. O. Horr's; is a native of this county, born July 25, 1833, on the farm where he now lives; he is a son of Jacob and Sarah Van Meter. Mr. Van Meter passed the earlier years of his life on a farm, and was educated at Lebanon and Springfield; he has given his attention to farming, with the exception of three years spent in telegraphing. He was joined in wedlock to Elizabeth Baldwin, Feb. 2, 1860; they are the parents of five children—Cooley B., Frank R., Hattie N., Minerva M. and Eleanor—all of whom are living at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. V. are active members of the M. E. Church, to which they have been attached for many years; they are exemplary and consistent

Christians, and are genteel and generous neighbors. His farm consists of 340 acres, which he farms both in grain and stock; it is well supplied with springs, affording fine facilities for stock, and every field on the farm is well supplied with running water.

JOHN W. WILSON, farmer; P. O. Mutual; is a native of Frederick Co., Va., born Sept. 1, 1825; he is a son of Armstad and Sallie (Gough) Wilson; he was a native of Virginia, she of Delaware, though she went to Virginia when only a child. They were parents of eleven children, nine of whom are living. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received the rudiments of an education in the common schools, attending but little, however, on account of the jealousy existing between the aristocracy and the plebeians. He has, by labor and close application, with the advantages of an inquiring mind, attained a good general knowledge. He has followed farming all his life; his farm consists of 60 acres, which he tills in connection with the adjoining land. He came to this State in 1851, locating in this county. In the fall of 1860, he married Mary E. Madden; they are parents of two children—Laura B. and Sarah Jane; both are at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the M. E. Church, and are zealous workers in the cause of the Master.

ROBERT M. WOODS, farmer; P. O. Urbana. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Ohio Co., Va., in the year 1800. He is a son of Andrew and Mary (Mitchell) Woods, natives of Virginia. He emigrated to this county in 1832, locating near Urbana, where he remained one year. He then purchased the farm on which he now lives. He is one of seven children, viz., Andrew, Samuel, Robert, Alfred, Jane, Margaret and Mary Ann. All grew to maturity. Feb. 19, 1822, he married Rebecca, daughter of Col. William Voss. They are parents of eight children—Rachel V., Alfred, Mary, James, Edwin, William, Robert and Jane, four of whom, viz., William, Robert, Mary (Mrs. J. W. Ogden) and Jane (Mrs. Griffith Ellis). Mr. Woods has lived in Champaign for nearly fifty years, although he has changed location several times. Part of the time he lived in Urbana, and then on a small place about two miles east of that place, where his house was burned, and his furniture, together with many valuable records, were lost. Mr. Woods is quite active although fourscore years of age, and assists in seeing after the affairs of the farm. He and his aged wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, living exemplary and consistent Christian lives.

JAMES YOUNG, farmer; P. O. Urbana. The subject of this sketch is a native of this county, born Sept. 13, 1841. He is a son of John and Margaret (Myers) Young. He (John) was a native of Scotland and she of Virginia. He came to this country about forty eight years ago, first stopping in Canada a couple of years, then came to this county. He was a weaver by trade, which he followed all his life, working at different places in the country. He died in 1854. Mrs. Young was twice married, having one son, H. L. Kester, by her first husband, and one, our subject, by her second. He spent his boyhood on the farm, and has followed the business ever since, with the exception of three years and four months in the service of his country. He was married, in 1873, to Emma Protsman. They have had two children—Maggie May, living, and Albert, deceased. His farm consists of 129 acres, nearly all under improvement. Mrs. Young is a member of the M. E. Church.

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Anderson & Valiquette, Proprietors of Buckeye Foundry and Machine shop. We are prepared to furnish all kinds of machinery and other castings on short notice. All kinds of machinery repaired with neatness and dispatch. Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers and Gearing furnished at the lowest price. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

Anderson, J. J., City Marshal.

Anderson, J. W., Druggist.

Ayers, J. H., Physician, office North Main street, up stairs.

Bailey, Edwin, Lumber and Coopering.

Bechtolt, George E., Proprietor of the Excelsior Cast Steel Plow Works.

Bennett, E. M., Grain Dealer.

Bosler, Samuel C., Sheriff.

Bowles, W. O., Teacher.

Boyd, Wm. F., Dealer in Brick and Ice.

Brand, Joseph C., Mayor.

Brown, J. H., Agent of the P., C. & St. L. R. R.

Brown, J. C., Physician and Surgeon, office southeast cor. Monument Square.

Butcher, J. C., Physician and Surgeon, northeast corner Main and Church street.

Byler & Richards, Attorneys at Law.

Byler, John W., Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

Carter, Joseph S., General Manager Western Mutual Insurance Company.

Clark, J. M., Proprietor American Hotel.

Claybaugh, W. M., Minister.

Colwell & O'Neal, Dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Frames, Lath, Shingles and all kinds of Building material, office West Court street, near railroad depot. C. F. Colwell. B. O'Neal.

Converse, L. D., & Bro., Dentists, special attention paid to saving the natural teeth. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide or Chloroform. Over Citizens' National Bank.

Crane, M. H., & Co., Manufacturers of Stoves and Hollow Ware.

Crow, T. D., Attorney at Law and U. S. Commissioner, Houston's Block, opposite P. O.

Crow, H. D., & H. M., Attorneys at Law, Houston Block, South Main st.

Deuel, A. C., Supt. of Public Schools.

DeVoe, W. M., Fine Art Gallery, Artistic Photography and Portraiture, Crayon and India Ink Portraits, Oil Portraits, Chromotypes, Frames, Mats, Pictures of all kinds and styles, 18 Monument Square.

Deuel, J., Attorney at Law.

Eichelberger, Geo. M., Attorney at Law.

Ellis, Weaver & Allison, Merchant Tailors and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods,36 Monument Square.
Robert Ellis. Marion Weaver.
James Allison.

Ellis Griffith, County Treasurer.

Fisler & Chance, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Combs and Notions, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes. "Uncle Sam's" Harness Oil always on hand.

Fitzpatrick, J. M., County Auditor.

Frank, Thomas J., Attorney at Law, office on Court street, opposite Court House.

French, Thomas, Jr., Professor of Physics and Mathematics.

Ganson, C. H., & Co., Proprietor Weaver House Livery, first-class Horses and Carriages, terms reasonable, opposite Weaver House.

Geiger & Russell, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office over Champaign National Bank.
L. Geiger. J. M. Russell.

Goddard, I. W., Physician. Office in Houston's Block.

Hance, M. M., Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods, 11 Monument square.

Happersett & Hovey, Grocers and Dealers in Fruits, Berries and Fresh Meats, 25 Monument Square.
I. B. Happersett. H. C. Hovey.

Happersett, O. B., Agent of the U. S. Express Co.

Happersett Bros., Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Rubber Goods, etc., 3 North Main street.

Helmick, John M., Merchant.

Hitt, D. C., Postmaster.

Hitt, White & Mitchell, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods and Carpets, Monument square, Urbana and Empire Block, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
S. W. Hitt. J. H. White.
J. T. Mitchell.

Horr, Obed, City Clerk.

Houston, W. M., & H. C., Practical Physicians. Office West Court street, opposite Court House.

Houston, F., Grocer.

Humphreys, Geo. H., Undertaker. Office southeast corner North Main and Church streets.

Imhoff, A. J., Minister.

Jamieson, T., Editor *Citizen and Gazette.*

Jordan, M. A., County Recorder.

Jinnings, E., Banker and Farmer.

Keller, T. G., Teacher.

Kiefer, Charles C., Secretary Urbana Gas Company.

Kulencamp, Charles, Confectioner and Baker, Mami street, opposite Weaver House.

Leonard, B. F., U. S. Rolling Stock Company.

McConnell, Thomas, Livery and Farmer.

McDonald, Duncan, Prosecuting Attorney.

McDonald & Rock, Dealers in Dry Goods, corner North Main st. and Monument Square.

Maitland, J. M., Clerk of Court.

Marley, J. F., Clergyman.

Marshall, C. W., Insurance Agent. Office over Anderson's Drug Store.

Martz & Johnson, Attorneys at Law.
B. F. Martz. L. D. Johnson.

Marvin, S. H., Livery, Buggies, Phaetons, Carriages, Barouches, Sample Wagons; best line of Coaches for Funerals, Weddings and Parties in the city. Horses boarded by the day, week or month, East Court street. Hedges & Bainey's office at stable.

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Samuel W. Miller. E. Thomas.

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Moore, G. N., Grocer.

Moses, Thomas F., Professor of Natural Science.

Mosgrove, S. M., Physician.

Mosgrove, J. M., Physician.

Murphy, C. H., Florist and Nurseryman.

Newcomer, Jas. K., Editor *Champaign Democrat.*

Ogden, J. W., Attorney at Law and Real Estate.

Parker, J. S., Hardware Clerk.

Patrick, J. H., President Western Mutual Insurance Company.

Pearce, H. C., Physician. Office on Scioto street, opposite Exchange Hotel.

Pearce, R. S., Teacher.

Price, S. B., County School Examiner.

Quinn, P. A., Clergyman.

Rose, B. A., Dentist. Office over Weaver's Hardware Store.

Russell Bros., Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions for Cash. No goods taken back or exchanged unless damaged, 25 North Main street.

Russell, G. M., Merchant.

Sayre, M. M., Attorney at Law. Office over Benjamin's Grocery Store, North Main street.

Saxton, I., ex-Editor of the *Gazette.*

Sewall, Frank, President Urbana University.

Shaul & Co., Dealers in Stoves, Tinware, China, Glass and Queensware, House Furnishing Goods, Bargains in every department. Call and see us 90 South Main street, Houston's Block.
J. M. Shaul. John Mayse.

Shumate, J. T., Insurance Agent.

Smith, Charles G., Manufacturer of Oak Russet Saddlery Leather, South Main and Water streets.

Sowles, D. W., Exchange Hotel.

Stone Bros., Hardware.

Stough, C. L., Prop. Weaver House.

Sullivan, Wm. J., Physician, northeast corner Main and Court street.

Talbot, Josiah G., Merchant.

Taylor & Leedom, Attorneys at Law. Office opposite Court House, on Court street.
James Taylor. John. S. Leedom.

Taylor, W. H. L., County Surveyor.

Thompson, H. H., Minister.

Todd, D. W., Probate Judge.

Twitchell, S. S., Superintendent Champaign County Infirmary.

Vance, A. F., Jr., Assistant Cashier Third National Bank.

Wallace, S. H., Teacher.

Warnock, W. R., Judge Court of Common Pleas.

Warren & Gaumer, Manufacturers of Carriages and Buggies. Office and work-shop on West Court street.

Weaver, L., & Son, Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, etc., east side Monument Square.

Wharton, W. H., Teacher.

Wiley, W., Banker.

Wiley, E. G., Cashier Third National Bank.

Woods, Thos. F., Deputy Recorder.

Young, John H., President Third National Bank.

Young, Chance & Gowey, Attorneys at Law, 55 Court street.
John H. Young. Frank Chance.
J. F. Gowey.

Logan, John G., Farmer and Breeder of fine Stock, Sec. 22, Urbana P. O.

JOHNSON TOWNSHIP.

ST. PARIS.

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Covalt, Chas. W., Livery, Feed and Sale Stable. First-class Carriages, Buggies and Turn Outs, also best accommodations for commercial and traveling men, Springfield street.

Davis, H. B., Teacher.

Faulkner, L. W., M. D., Druggist.

French, J. M., Furniture Dealer.

Fry, Edward, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Carriages and Buggies.

Furrow, J. K., Dealer in Groceries, Provisions and Country Produce; also Cutlery, Queensware, Glassware, Lamps, Coal Oil, etc. Store in Brick Corner.

Furrow, E. H., Merchant.

Furrow, O. F., Jeweler.

Good, S. G., Physician.

Jones, C., Physician.

Jones & Musselman, Druggists and Apothocaries, Springfield street.

Kump & Fry, Manufacturers of and Dealers in Carriages, Buggies and Wagons of every description. Come and see our new Eureka Carriage, making a single or double seated Carriage in a moment's time. Our prices are as low as any other in the State. West Main street.

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McAllister, I. N., Dealer in Agricultural Implements.

McMorran, S. T., Attorney at Law.

Millett, J. W., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Harness, Saddles and Collars, Bridles, Whips, Halters, Combs, Brushes, etc. Repairing done neatly and cheap, all work warranted, Springfield street.

Musson, John J., Physician.

Pond, Lambert, Banker.

Powell, Arthur, Supt. of Schools.

Rhoads, Emmet V., County Treasurer.

Riker, J. F., Gardener.

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Scott, J. W., Minister.

Smith, E. D., Minister.

Snyder, G. W., Supt. of Schools.

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J. C. Tomlin. T. J. Losh.

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Deyo, L. W., Blacksmith, Urbana P. O.

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